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DOCUMENTS:

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Session 1856-'57.

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RALEIGH:

HOLDEN & WILSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1857.





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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN: You have been elected by the people of the State to represent them in this General Assembly. They have confided to you powers, the highest and most important known to our government and laws. Coming as you do fresh from the great body of your fellow-citizens and from every section of the State, it is supposed that you are acquainted with their wants and necessities, and that these will be provided for, so far as it can be done by wholesome and enlightened legislation. I doubt not that every effort will be made on your part not to disappoint these reasonable expectations. For my own, allow me to assure you that my aid, however feeble, shall at all times be given towards facilitating your labors.

Before touching upon matters concerning more especially our own State and polity, allow me to congratulate you upon the happy termination of the exciting political contest through which the country has lately passed. For the first time in our history we have seen an attempt seriously made by one section, or more properly speaking, by a political party of that section, to get the control of the different departments of the general government, with the determination, expressed, to administer that government on strictly sectional party grounds. It was virtually an attempt to degrade one section and to endanger its institutions, and to deny to it those equal rights and privileges to which all the States in the Union are entitled, and which hitherto they have enjoyed.

True it is, that all this was sought to be done according to the forms of the Constitution. But the attempt was not the less atrocious for that reason.

The general government was intended by its framers to operate for the protection and safety of all, and if properly administered, will only be felt in the most beneficent manner. But whenever it is seized upon, even under the forms of the Constitution, by one section of the country, and so wrested and perverted from its legitimate purposes as to become an instrument of oppression or degradation to the other, he knows very little of the Southern people who believes that they would submit tamely and ignominiously to such a government and to such an Union, however dear one of a different kind may be, and I trust and believe is, to all. Whatever may have been said to the contrary, we of the South have not sought to control the affairs of the country or its government so as to advance our own peculiar views and interests at the expense of any other section. All we have asked for is, to be protected in the rights secured to us by the Constitution, to be let alone in their enjoyment, and to be treated as equals among the States and in the common Territories of the Union. More than this we have not sought to obtain. Less, if true to ourselves, we will never submit to take.

United as we have been, mainly, in the late contest, we have nothing to fear. For a time madness and fanaticism ruled the day, and the wisest, the best and most patriotic in the land, were filled with fear and misgiving. But the result shows that we have as friends a large and influential body of patriotic, conservative, national men at the North, who, in a crisis like the one we have passed, are ready, at every hazard, to stand by the Union and the rights of every section. The task set before them, I regret to say, was one not easy of accomplishment. But well and successfully have they performed it, and entitled themselves to the thanks and plaudits of all and the eternal gratitude of the South. For the present the contest is ended, perhaps to be renewed in a short time. Let us hope otherwise, and that peace, order and good feeling may return and abide with us.

One of the foremost statesmen of the land, a man eminent for his talents—of great knowledge and experience in public affairs—just in his purposes, national in his views, moderate



in all things; and whose private life has been as pure and irreproachable as his public one has been honorable and useful, has been elected President of these United States. Scarcely inferior in all the qualities of a statesman, though of fewer years and less experience in public affairs, is he, who has been elected to the second office within our gift.

With the legislative department of the government in accord, surely we have ample reason to hope for a successful administration of our national affairs, a restoration of peace and harmony, and a strengthening of the ties which bind together the States in one national Union.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state to you that since your last session the general condition of the State has been one of prosperity and improvement. Our public works are steadily advancing, our colleges and schools are on the increase, and are generally in a high state of prosperity. Our Common School system, though by no means perfect, is yet gradually improving and manifesting very decidedly some of the beneficial results anticipated from it. Our great interest, agriculture, to say nothing of others, is attracting the notice it deserves, and our people are on the enquiry for the best modes of improving their lands and increasing their crops.—Upon the whole, our physical comforts are being increased, while it is believed that our moral condition as a people is improving; and though one of our grain crops for the present year has been cut short for the want of timely rains, yet in view of the manifold blessings we have enjoyed and the evils from which we have been spared, we have ample cause to render thanks to that kind Providence which hitherto has so eminently blessed our people and country.

The first subject to which I desire to call your more particular attention is, the important one of the public debt of the State.

In advance of the report of the Public Treasurer, which will in due time be presented to you, that officer has, at my request, furnished me with the following statement, showing the indebtedness of the State by bonds, the various items composing the same, for what purposes incurred, and the times at which these sums respectively fall due.

## STATEMENT.

	AMOUNT.	WHEN DUE.
For bonds issued on account of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, On bonds issued at sundry times in 1849, under act of 17th Jan'y, 1849, to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, to the Bank of the State and other debts due on account of en- dorsements by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Under act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, passed Jan- uary 28th, 1851, Do. do. do. Fayetteville and Western Plankroad bonds running twenty years, Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.	\$ 500,000  200,000 40,000 130,000 26,500 33,500 40,000 20,000	Jan'y 1, 1860  In 1859 In 1861 In 1862 In 1869 In 1870 In 1871 In 1872
The foregoing are registered bonds.		
<i>The following are coupon bonds:</i>		
Under act of 27th Jan'y, 1849, for construction of Gaston and Weldon Railroad and for improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers, running ten years, Do. do. Do. do. On account of North Carolina Railroad bonds running thirty years, Do. do.	41,000 67,000 44,000 500,000 500,000	July 1, 1864 Jan'y 1, 1865 July 1, 1865 Jan'y 1, 1883 July 1, 1883

On account of North Carolina Railroad bonds, running thirty years,		Jan'y 1, 1884
Do. do.	500,000	July 1, 1884
Do. do.	130,000	Jan'y 1, 1885
Do. do.	370,000	April 1, 1885
Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad bonds, running twenty years,	1,000,000	April 1, 1875
Do. do.	20,000	July 1, 1876
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad bonds, running twenty years,	10,000	July 1, 1875
Tar river under act of 14th February, 1855, bonds running thirty years,	4,000	Jan'y 1, 1886
Lunatic Asylum, bonds running ten years,	15,000	Jan'y 1, 1866
Do. do.	40,000	July 1, 1866
Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad bonds, running thirty years,	19,000	Jan'y 1, 1886
Do. do.	500,000	Jan'y 1, 1886
Western and North-Carolina Railroad bonds, running thirty years,	33,000	Jan'y 1, 1886
Bonds for money carried to Public fund by resolution of Gen'l Assembly,	200,000	Oct'r 1, 1886
Bond for money borrowed of the Literary Board,	40,360	
	15,442	
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	\$5,038,802	55

The books of the Treasury further show an indebtedness by the State to the Literary Fund, on *account*, on the 1st November, 1856, of \$140,412.86. It is proper to state that this amount should be increased by about the sum of \$30,632.32, for interest on bonds of the State, held by the Literary Board as above set forth, and also upon coupon bonds of the State, purchased and now held as part of the Literary Fund. Further reference will be made to the matter before concluding this communication.

By virtue of legislation at the last General Assembly, State bonds for the following amounts are yet to be sold, and the proceeds applied as follows:

Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad, running 20 years,	\$ 20,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad, running 20 years,	6,000
Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, for balance of State's subscription, 30 year bonds, and which will probably all be called for in the ensuing year,	533,600
Western North-Carolina Railroad, 30 year bonds, for balance of State's subscription, and which will probably be called for before the meeting of the next General Assembly,	600,000
Insane Asylum, 20 year bonds, will be required at an early day,	21,000
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Total,	\$ 1,180,600

By virtue of an act passed at the last General Assembly, \$20,000 was subscribed to the stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, of which \$5,000 has been paid; and under the provisions of a similar act, \$20,000 was subscribed to the stock of New River Navigation Company, of which \$10,000 has been paid—leaving to be paid the sum of \$25,000.

The payments above were made out of ordinary funds in the Treasury, there being no provision for raising the money



in any other way; and the above balance must be paid in the same manner, unless other provision is made therefor.

The State is bound as endorser, as follows:

On bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company,	\$ 250,000
On bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, falling due in the year 1885,	300,000
On bonds of Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, falling due in 30 years,	250,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 800,000

The State is secured by mortgages, according to the several acts of Assembly directing the above endorsements.

Of the amount last named, \$50,000 only of bonds has been endorsed and delivered by the Public Treasurer. But the whole amount is put down as the company has given the certificate of the requisite subscription of stock in the same, and executed the mortgage required by the charter, to entitle it to the endorsement of its bonds, to the amount stated, when called for.

The interest has for many years been paid promptly, by the first named company, and its present prosperous condition removes all doubt as to its ability to pay for the future. The interest has also been paid on the bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company. The bonds of the latter company have been issued within the past six months.

From information unofficially received it is highly probable that the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail-road Company will so far comply with the terms of its charter, granted at the last session of the General Assembly, as to enable it to call upon the State for endorsements of its bonds—as to the probable amount of such endorsement, or the times when they may be called for, I am not able now to give any definite information. It is proper, however, to refer you to the charter of the company, and to say that, more definite infor-



mation will be laid before you during your session, should it come to my possession.

I may also refer you to the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, by which the State is pledged to subscribe two-thirds of the stock for the sections hereafter to be built, should private stockholders subscribe one-third.

In this detail of the present and prospective indebtedness of the State I have omitted temporary loans by, and indebtedness to, some of the Banks of the State, authorized by resolutions of the last General Assembly. These liabilities are fluctuating, and will more properly appear in the report of the Public Treasurer.

To meet these liabilities, besides the means to be derived from taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue the State owns the following stocks and effects:

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stock, <i>par value</i> ,	\$487,500
North-Carolina Railroad do. “	2,000,000
N. C. Railroad preferred 6 per cent. “	1,000,000
At. & N. C. Railroad <i>paid for</i> “	533,000
West. N. C. Railroad do. “	200,000
	<hr/>
Railroad stocks,	\$4,220,500
Fayetteville & Western Plankroad stock, <i>par value</i> ,	\$120,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw, <i>par value</i> ,	10,000
Fayetteville and Albemarle paid for,	30,000
	<hr/>
Plankroad stocks,	\$160,000
New River Nav. Company stock, <i>par value</i> , and paid for,	\$10,000
Yadkin Navigation Co. paid for, “	5,000
Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company <i>par value</i> ,	160,000
	<hr/>
Navigation stocks,	\$175,000

The State also holds the bond of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, upon which the interest is regularly paid, for	\$50,000.00
Also two bonds of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, each for \$5,387.14, dated January 3rd, 1851, payable in two and four years—interest payable semi-annually,	10,774.28
	<hr/>
	\$60,774.28

No interest has been paid on these last named bonds, and the last General Assembly extended the time for payment of principal and interest on the first bond to 3d January next, and should the same be then paid the time for the payment of the principal and interest on the other bond was extended to the 3d January, 1859.

In this connection it may be proper to say that \$40,000 was appropriated to the improvement of Neuse river, and that after making the survey of the river, the balance was subscribed as directed to the stock of the Neuse River Navigation Company.

No report has been made to me by the President of the company, as required by the charter. But I learn unofficially, that no practical benefit has resulted from the expenditure, and that the property and effects of the company have all been sold under execution.

By virtue of the act of 1848-9, \$25,000, and by the act of 1854-5, \$15,000 were appropriated and raised by the sale of bonds for the improvement of Tar river, to be expended under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Governor. No provision was made for charging tolls on the river, and the sum expended is not included, therefore, among the stocks owned by the State.

The Western Turnpike is owned entirely by the State, and will be noticed more particularly hereafter.

The State has also some inconsiderable amount of stock in

Turnpike companies which have not lately been, nor are likely to become, profitable or of much value.

It is hardly necessary to add that the other Railroad and Navigation stocks owned by the State, constitute a part of the Literary Fund.

The receipts into the Public Treasury for the two last fiscal years, ending the 31st October, 1856, are stated as follows, from the books of that office :

	FISCAL YEAR 1854-'5.	FISCAL YEAR 1855-'6.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends,	\$30,712 50	\$29,250 00
Fayetteville and Western Plank-road do.,	4,800 00	4,800 00
Tax on Attorney's license,	565 60	535 80
Tax on Bank stock,	7,973 25	14,182 33
Int'est on Wilm'n & R. R. R. bonds,	3,000 00	
Cherokee bonds,	963 00	1,300 00
Public tax,	279,255 68	341,833 84
	\$327,270 03	\$391,901 97

To the item for public taxes received for the last fiscal year should be added the sum of \$10,211.34, for defaults by sheriffs, the larger portion of which has been since paid, and the residue will be collected. It will appear also that the sum of \$3000, interest on the bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, is not credited the last fiscal year. Properly speaking, it should have been—was omitted by a mere oversight, and will be found as a credit in the present fiscal year. Including these sums, the amount of revenue for the last fiscal year may be set down at \$405,113.31.

I regret to say that this amount will be less in the present fiscal year, in all probability, by the dividends received heretofore from Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road stock; and partially, if not entirely, on stock in the Fayetteville and

Western Plank Road. No dividend was made at a late meeting of the stockholders of the former company, owing to the fact that, the earnings of the company were chiefly expended in heavy and extensive repairs to that portion of the road extending from Gaston to Weldon, which though lately built, was so defectively constructed as to render these repairs indispensable.

The bridge over the Roanoke river, at Gaston, is also undergoing thorough repairs, and large sums will be required during the ensuing year for both purposes. It is expected, after these repairs are made, that the stock owned by the State in this company will again be remunerating.

No dividend has been made during the present year on the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad stock.

The construction of the North-Carolina Railroad has, it is said, impaired to a considerable extent, the business of the plankroad, and it cannot now be safely looked to for paying the handsome dividends which it formerly yielded.

It is confidently expected, that the North-Carolina Railroad will, ultimately, pay good dividends. It is hoped that it may pay some dividend at an early day, and thus measurably relieve the public treasury. But I am not sufficiently informed upon the subject at this time, to form a reliable opinion as to how soon such may be the case.

You will, however, probably, have such information laid before you during the session, as will enable you to determine whether any aid may be reasonably expected from that source, in making provision to meet the liabilities, present and prospective, of the State.

The ordinary expenses of the State government, for the two fiscal years, ending the 31st October, 1858, will not, I think, exceed \$170,000, or an average of \$85,000 per year. They will be more this year on account of your session, and less the next.

From the statements given, it will appear that

the interest payable annually on the present

bonded debt of the State is,

\$302,328 15

And upon bonds to be issued under existing laws, the greater part in the present fiscal year, 70,836 00

And unless provision is made for raising it otherwise, there must be paid out of the treasury, in all probability, for the Yadkin and New River Navigation Cos. the sum of 25,000 00

It will be seen, therefore, that the present revenue of the State will fall short of meeting these liabilities, and that further provision should be made for that purpose.

I deem it a matter, too, of the first importance that provision should be made for the ultimate payment of the principal of the debt of the State, present and prospective, by creating a sinking fund sufficient to meet the several liabilities as they fall due.

Prudence and a wise forecast, as well as the experience of other States and governments, would seem to dictate such a course; and the debt can be more easily met and extinguished in this way. Looking to the present only, *policy* would seem to require it, if for no other reason than that of maintaining our credit unimpaired, and thus enabling us to use it readily and upon the best terms for extending our public works, or for other purposes. The effect of such a system would surely be to keep our State bonds at *par*, (a very important consideration,) and in all probability to put them at a premium.

I submit to your better judgment as to the best means to be adopted for raising such a fund; advising, however, if one be provided, that its arrangement shall be entrusted to a competent Board, with a secretary, the Public Treasurer to be made the Treasurer of the Board, but the funds to be kept separate and distinct at all times from the other funds of the State.

It has been already stated that it appears from the books of the Public Treasurer that there was due, on *account*, to the Literary Fund the sum of \$140,412 86 on the 1st of November, 1856, and that the State was further indebted to that Fund for interest on sundry bonds, in the sum of \$30,632 32, or thereabouts, making the whole amount due \$171,045 18.



A considerable portion of the balance appearing on the books is principal money, and ought to be invested ; how much does not appear from the account, but may be ascertained. This balance has been accumulating for some years. A large portion of the interest mentioned above as not carried into the account, is due upon two bonds of the State, constituting the item of \$40,360 55 in the statement given of the bonded debt of the State. These bonds were executed by the Public Treasurer in the years 1848 and 1849, by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, in lieu of other funds belonging to the Literary Fund, which were transferred to the State Treasury. No interest has been paid upon these bonds. Calculated to the last semi-annual pay-day on same, the interest amounts to the sum of \$22,955 80. Under the circumstances presented, and in the present state of the Public Treasury, I respectfully recommend that this amount be converted into principal, and that the Public Treasurer be required to execute the bond of the State for the same to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

By the existing law on the subject, the coupon bonds of the State are payable to *bearer*, and no endorsement by an owner or holder is required for their transfer. The holder for the time being collects the coupons for interest, and may collect the principal money when due. As a general rule, this provision is best, for bonds thus transferable are more saleable in the northern market. But it has been suggested to me by some of our own citizens, who have made permanent investments in these bonds, purchased either of the Public Treasurer or others, that where a holder or purchaser of a bond desires it, the Treasurer of the State should be required to note the number, date, and amount of the bond in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to whom it belongs, and also to endorse upon the bond that it is transferable only at his office by writing on the bond, witnessed by him.

It is generally the case that holders of these bonds, among our own citizens, have no safe place to keep them. They are liable to be lost, stolen, or destroyed by accident. The conse-

quence is, that those who hold them feel insecure, and those who do not, fear to invest in them. It seems to me such a provision should be made, and every inducement held out to our own citizens to make investments in these securities.

It gives me pleasure to inform you, that by means of the liberal aid extended by the last General Assembly, our main lines of Railroad improvements are being extended East and West as rapidly as circumstances will allow. On the 12th of September, 1855, a subscription on behalf of the State of \$1,066,600 was made to the stock of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company, of which the sum of \$533,000 has been paid by sale of State bonds.

The whole road from Goldsborough to the terminus at Shepard's Point, on Beaufort Harbor, is under contract; a large portion of it is graded, and another portion extending — miles west, from the town of Newbern, has been laid with iron, and is now in use.

On the 20th September, 1855, a subscription of \$800,000 was also made by the State to the stock of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, of which, the sum of \$200,000 has lately been paid by sale of bonds. The greater part of the line of this road has been surveyed, and the portion of it from Salisbury to a point near Statesville, and thence to the west bank of the Catawba river, has been located and let out to contractors, and a considerable portion of it has been graded. Fuller information as to these works will, no doubt, be laid before you by the respective companies during your session.

I have been promised a full report as to the operations on Deep river, and regret that I have not an opportunity to lay the same before you at this time. Some of the works on the river were damaged to some extent, during the present year, by high water; but not to the extent that was at first supposed.

I was invited, during the present fall, by the directors of the company, to go upon the line of the works and see the extent and progress of the improvement, but my engagements were such that I could not do so. It is represented to

me by one of the State's directors, that the ultimate practicability of the work is beyond a doubt, and that safe steamboat navigation has been obtained to Lockville, on Deep river: that above this point, a heavy stone lock has been deemed advisable, by the engineer in charge; and when that is completed, that the navigation will be open to the coal fields. But that some of the older works must be replaced, to a considerable extent, by new ones of a more substantial character, and that to complete all the work contemplated and relieve the company of an outstanding debt of about \$100,000, which has greatly embarrassed the company in its operations, a further sum of about \$300,000 will be requisite.

I can only add, that when more definite information as to this important work is received, it shall be promptly laid before you. A report is soon expected from the commissioners appointed to superintend the work on Tar river, which, when received, will be laid before you.

It is my purpose also, in a short time, to submit to you reports of other companies, including one from the agent to superintend the construction of the Western Turnpike. He informs me that all of the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line, near the Duck Town Copper Mine, has been completed, excepting about 200 yards, near Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, in relation to which a suit at law is now pending.

I know not what calls may be made upon you, at the present session, for further aid to works of internal improvement. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the State should furnish liberal aid to works of the kind, extending them as rapidly as she can, consistently with her means of doing so. It was upon this principle that the last General Assembly acted, and such I believe will be the future policy of the State. Whether further appropriations should be made at this session, and if so, to what extent, is more especially your province to determine, and is submitted to your wisdom and better judgment.

During the present year, the State Geologist, Dr. Emmons,

made known to me his readiness to prepare a report of his survey of the State, so far as completed; and the matter having been brought to the attention of the Literary Board, under whose supervision the law required the report to be published, Dr. Emmons was requested to prepare it for publication; and the Board determined to have 1,000 copies printed and bound in boards, with suitable plates and explanatory maps.

The work was put to press as prepared and furnished in sheets—has all been printed, and is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready in a short time to be laid before you.

It was deemed advisable to publish the report in the manner stated, as it will be no doubt found worthy of a place in our own public and private libraries, as well as in those abroad; and it was supposed that the number ordered to be published, would furnish a sufficient supply for distribution, leaving copies enough to reimburse the State for the cost of publication, should the Legislature order them to be sold. A statement of the costs of publication will be sent in with the report. There was unexpended and in the Treasury, of the amount appropriated for making the survey, a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expense of publication.

For reasons already stated, I have not been able to read the report; but I have reason to believe that it will be found of much interest, not only to the man of science but to the general reader. The mineral resources of the State, especially, will be fully made known, and it will be seen that, in this respect, our State is second to only one in the Union. In some other respects the report is incomplete, and more time and further examinations are necessary.

It is due to Dr. Emmons to state that for the past two years or more, he has had but one assistant, instead of two, as originally contemplated; and that during the present year a considerable portion of his time has been necessarily devoted to the preparation of his report. In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, he has also collected and arranged a cabinet of rare and beautiful minerals, which may



be seen in the west wing, of the capitol, and which will be found well worthy of your examination.

Deeming it a matter of much importance, that the survey commenced, should be completed, I respectfully recommend that the act passed for the purpose, by your predecessors, be not repealed. I know that many of our fellow citizens incline to the belief, or perhaps do believe, that no benefit will result to the State from what has been done or what may be done if the work is farther prosecuted. Such is not the opinion of scientific men, or at least of some of them. I have before me, now, a letter from one of the most eminent geologists and chemists in the country, speaking in the highest terms of the scientific discoveries of Dr. E. in this State, and of the successful manner in which he had conducted the survey. In conclusion, he says, "the time will come, if the Legislature persevere in carrying forward this survey, and prints the reports properly, when the State will be proud of this work;" and further, "I do not know of a single instance, in which the people of any State has ever regretted the expenditure of money in a geological survey, nor one where the good effected has not been immensely beyond the pecuniary cost of the work."

By the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend the constitution of North-Carolina," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Governor of the State was required to give notice of the passage of the same to the people of the State, by proclamation, which was to be published, together with a copy of the act, in ten newspapers in the State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

In accordance therewith, my proclamation, accompanied by a duly certified copy of the act, was issued on the 24th of January, 1856, and published for six months thereafter consecutively, in the North-Carolina Standard, Raleigh Register, Democratic Pioneer, Warrenton News, Daily Journal, North-Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Banner and Ashville News.

The propriety of making the proposed amendment to our

constitution has undergone so much discussion throughout the State for some years past, and my own opinion has been so often publicly expressed in its favor, that it is hardly necessary for me to say more upon the subject at this time, than to bring the matter to your attention, and earnestly recommend the speedy passage of the bill, by the requisite constitutional majority, in the shape that it passed the last General Assembly, and that you will, in conformity to the provision of the constitution on the subject, "prescribe a mode by which the amendment may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State," for their approval or disapproval by their votes.

At the last session of the General Assembly, bills were passed to re-charter the bank of Cape Fear and the bank of the State of North Carolina. I was duly notified on the 2nd April, 1855, that the stockholders in the Cape Fear bank accepted the renewal of their charter. I am unofficially informed that the stockholders of the bank of the State declined to accept of the new charter granted to that bank.

By the terms of the present charter their corporate powers will cease on the 1st January, 1860. If this bank should go into liquidation, it would, in my opinion, be highly expedient to charter, at this session, some other banking institution to take its place, as well for the purpose of supplying banking facilities to the public as to enable the State to make a safe and profitable investment of the proceeds of her stock in the present bank, constituting as it does a large and very productive part of the literary fund.

Should a new charter not be granted to the present bank, I respectfully recommend to you to charter a new institution, with about two millions of capital, based upon the same general principles, with such guards and restrictions as experience may have shown to be necessary; placing neither severe and unusual restrictions upon the bank, nor on the other hand, extending to it privileges and immunities over and above individuals, unless necessary and proper for the successful conduct of its business.

It is believed that such an institution properly managed



would answer our wants in furnishing a sound currency, afford a safe and profitable investment for our literary fund, and at many times be of essential service to the State in a financial point of view.

Thus thinking, it would, in my opinion, be safer to act upon the experience of the past than to venture upon any untried experiments.

A proper administration of justice in the several counties of the State is a matter of acknowledged importance. A fair amount of labor is due, and is expected, from our judicial officers; but more than this should neither be expected nor required, either on grounds of policy or of justice to meritorious public servants. For if more labor is required of a Judge than he can well perform, any one who has had experience in our courts well knows that it results in an accumulation of cases upon the docket, increasing the expenses of the counties, and rendering extra terms of the courts necessary, and causing to suitors a large accumulation of costs and expenses.

Looking to the present arrangement of our Superior Court circuits, it seems to me that an additional judicial circuit, making the 8th, should be established.

The number of counties in the several circuits is as follows:

1st circuit,	10 counties.
2d do.	11 do.
3d do.	10 do.
4th do.	12 do.
5th do.	12 do.
6th do.	14 do.
7th do.	15 do.

Eight of the fifteen counties in the 7th circuit are mountain counties, west of the Blue Ridge, covering a large territory, traversed by many ranges of smaller mountains, with indifferent roads, rendering the travel difficult and laborious. In addition to this, it will be seen that, from the present arrangement of the courts of this circuit, any Judge riding it will necessarily have to cross the Blue Ridge four times.

With such a circuit and such labors to perform, we may well imagine that a Judge, however diligent and laborious, would be worn down and, in a great degree, unfitted for the performance of his duties, towards the latter part of it.

This need of a new circuit has arisen from the creation of new counties in the 6th and 7th circuits; but as the country is settled up, especially in the mountain part of the 7th circuit, other counties will be required and made, and the evil will be thus increased.

I am aware that this matter was brought to the notice of the last General Assembly, and that it failed to establish another circuit; but as a matter of fairness to our Superior Court Judges, allowed them, in addition to their regular salaries, the sum of \$90 for each court held by them on a circuit over and above twelve.

But for the reasons stated, it seems to me that a new circuit should be established. It will be seen that, by reason of the act of the last session, there will be five extra courts to be paid for in the 6th and 7th circuits, making for each year the sum of \$900, nearly half the salary of a Judge. No additional expense would be incurred for another solicitor, as, under the law, solicitors receive so much for every court they attend.

I would, therefore, suggest that the eight counties beyond the Blue Ridge, now belonging to the 7th circuit, and one county on this side of the mountains, (McDowell, I think, would be most convenient,) shall constitute the 8th circuit, and that out of the six remaining counties of the seventh and the fourteen counties of the 6th circuit, two circuits, the 6th and 7th, shall be made.

Accurate statistics of crime in a State are always a matter of deep interest to many, and furnish most useful information to those whose duty it is to make our criminal laws or to have them enforced. Since I have been Governor of the State, I have been called upon repeatedly, from abroad, to furnish such information as to this State, but was unable to do so.

I deem it a matter of sufficient importance to bring it to your notice, and recommend that some means should be

adopted to have reported, at least, all trials for capital felonies. This may be done very readily by requiring the solicitors in each judicial circuit to report all such cases to the Attorney General of the State, who should be required to report them, together with the cases in his own circuit, to the Governor of the State, to be laid before each General Assembly.

Under a resolution of the last General Assembly I was required to appoint two commissioners to superintend the publishing of the Revised Code. B.-F. Moore and William B. Rodman, Esquires, were appointed for that purpose. The work was printed in Boston, and owing to the severity of the last winter, could not be shipped to this State as early as the first of January last, when it took effect as the statute law of the State. Some of the volumes were damaged at sea by stress of weather. Those directed to be distributed in this State and to the other States and territories were dispatched at as early a day as practicable. Of the residue, but a small portion comparatively, has been sold. The greater part of those on hand is stored in boxes in the Capitol. At an early time I will submit a more detailed statement relating to the whole matter.

Under the resolution directing distribution among the justices of the peace, copies were only furnished to those whose names were returned by the clerks on their lists. Many of those appointed by the last General Assembly qualified after the list of magistrates was sent up by the respective clerks. By the terms of the resolution I was restricted to the list furnished. I therefore recommend that all those magistrates appointed by the last General Assembly who qualified subsequently, shall each be furnished with a copy of the Code.

There is no provision now for sending our laws, as published, to the different departments of the general government. I have been applied to for them by one or more of the departments, but was unable to furnish them. I therefore recommend that provision be made for that purpose.

It is important to know, at many times, what our law is,

and moreover, it would be but an inadequate return for many valuable books sent to us by the general government.

I communicate herewith a copy of the third annual report of Mr. Wiley, State Superintendent of common schools, being his report for the year 1855.

I am informed by him that his report for the present year will be made at an early day.

The one herewith sent will be found to contain much valuable information on the subject of education in the State, and especially as to the condition and prospects of our common schools, and many valuable suggestions are made for the improvement of the system.

The statements made from pages 33 to 37 of the report, inclusive, and the table at the end of the report are especially interesting. Copies of this report will be laid on your desks.

By the census of 1850, it appears that the number of white persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, was 215,453. Mr. Wiley reports the whole number of children at the common schools, in 73 counties in the State (from returns to him) for the year 1855, to have been 112,632. Estimating for the few remaining counties, he gives the whole number of children at these schools, in the State, at about 130,000—and at other schools and colleges in the State, about 10,000—making the whole number at school in the State about 140,000. Unless he is mistaken in these statements, and I do not believe that he is, the day is not distant, not more at farthest than one generation, when we shall no longer be reproached for the ignorance of our people, but all, or nearly all, will be able, at least, to read and write.

An opinion has prevailed to some extent in the State that the common schools have hitherto been of little benefit, and that this small benefit has been more than counterbalanced by the injury resulting, therefrom, to other schools—that most of these have been destroyed—and that in their places we have the common schools but for a small portion of the year. This may be true to some extent and in some localities. But the evil, if it be one, I am satisfied, is much less than many have supposed. Inferior schools have, in many



and, indeed, in most counties, been superseded by the common schools. But this report shows that private schools and academies have increased largely, and are still on the increase.

I am satisfied from my own observation, (and in the two years last past I have had ample opportunity to observe, in traversing every section of the State,) that the number of schools, male and female, especially the latter, of a high grade, is rapidly increasing in every part of the State, and I have observed it with pleasure as one of the best and surest indications of the progress of our people.

Before leaving this subject I deem it but an act of justice to the Superintendent of common schools to say that, in my opinion, he has been diligent, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties as such—that he has done much already to introduce order, harmony and uniformity into the system, and that he is zealous and active in endeavoring to carry out further plans for its improvement.

No State, so far as I am informed, has successfully put in operation a common school system, without a Superintendent or some officer of the kind; and it is believed that such an officer is essential to the success of our own.

By the law as it now stands, the Governor is to have printed 150 copies of the annual report of the Superintendent, 50 copies whereof he is to distribute among the public offices and libraries of the State, and colleges, and such other literary institutions, in and out of the State, as he shall deem proper. The residue to be delivered to the Superintendent for distribution by him “in such manner as will best promote the cause of common education in the State.” This number, for general distribution, is entirely too small to effect the purpose designed. The additional cost of a larger number, would be only that of the additional paper and press work, which is comparatively small. The type setting constitutes the main item in the cost of publication. A sufficient number should be published to supply most of those who are connected with, or take an active interest in, our common schools; the expense of printing and publishing to be paid out of the Literary Fund.

The Literary Board, seeing the propriety of such a thing, deemed it not beyond its powers, to order 850 additional copies to be struck off, which was done at a trifling cost—and it is out of these only that copies can be supplied to the members of assembly.

The Literary Board distributed among the several counties of the State for the support of common schools the sum of \$180,880 for the year 1855, and the like amount for the year 1856; with half that amount required to be raised by taxation in the respective counties, for like purposes, we have the sum of \$271,320 applied to common school purposes in each of these years.

The sum of \$8000 out of the literary fund was also appropriated each year, for the use of the institution for the deaf, dumb and the blind.

Applications have, from time to time, been made to me by the principals of schools in different sections of the State, to be furnished with arms for their pupils from the State arsenals, with a view to making military tactics a part of their instruction. The law making no provision for such cases, I was compelled to refuse a compliance with all such applications. Arms suitable for schools may be obtained from the general government in part of the State's annual quota of arms derived from that source.

I recommend that the Governor of the State be authorized to furnish such arms to schools, bonds being given for their safe keeping and return, as in the case of volunteer companies.

A knowledge of the duties of the soldier, in a country like ours, having no regular military system, is highly important. Every citizen is liable to be called upon to discharge these duties, and if properly instructed in his youth, would be ready in manhood, at his country's call, to step forward either for command, or to serve as a well-drilled soldier in the ranks. For an American citizen, that system of education is most perfect which enables him to perform his duty best under any and all circumstances.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that such a system would foster a military spirit dangerous to the peace and good order



of the country. It has been practically introduced in many of the States of the Union with no such results, but on the contrary, with marked benefit.

The Asylum for the Insane, though yet incomplete, is now in successful operation, and has as its inmates some eighty-five patients. Several of those who have been inmates have been restored to their reason and discharged; some few deaths have occurred.

I have every reason to believe, that the general management of the institution under the present superintendent, Dr. Fisher, has been good. The institution will be well worthy a visit from your members, when you will be able to see, for yourselves, its system and general economy. More definite information will be given in the report of the directors, which will be laid before you at an early day.

At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, there are some thirty-seven pupils. The same general remarks will apply to this institution, and a report will be submitted to you by the directors thereof.

The revenue law, passed at the last session, has, in several respects, been found difficult to construe, and needs revising and explaining in many particulars. Some of the difficulties arising under it, will present themselves on a careful examination. Others can be pointed out by the accounting officers of the State, to whom questions of practical difficulty have often been presented by the officers whose duty it is to collect the public taxes.

It is of the first importance that these difficulties should be removed, in order that our taxes may be uniform, and also for the reason that in cases of doubt, the State is usually the loser; the collecting officers not being willing to collect the tax by distress and incur the risk of a suit by the owner of the property distrained.

Since your last session, Mr. Attorney General Ransom tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq., with the advice of the council of State, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect

an Attorney General, to enter upon the duties of his office after your session shall have ended.

State Solicitors are also to be elected for the 1st, 6th, and 7th judicial circuits.

I herewith transmit to you a letter and enclosures therein addressed to me by the Hon. John H. Wheeler, minister to the republic of Nicaragua, in relation to the forcible seizure, on or about the 18th July, 1855, of certain slaves of his by persons in Philadelphia, while he was passing through it, on his way to New York city, from which place it was his purpose to embark for Nicaragua. These slaves were the domestic servants of Mr. Wheeler and family, and it was his intention to take them abroad with him as such. Their seizure and removal violently and against the will of the owner, and under the circumstances stated, was a high handed outrage, and is believed not to have been warranted, even in a *civil* point of view, by the laws of Pennsylvania. I have received a subsequent letter from Mr. Wheeler, in which he states that he has caused an action for damages to be instituted against one of the parties to the act complained of, and he expresses the hope that this State will aid in the prosecution of it, as has been done by other States under similar circumstances.

It is important that the question should be determined by the highest judicial authority in the country. I recommend the matter to your favorable consideration.

By virtue of a resolution passed at the last session, the Hon. David L. Swain was appointed by me, as agent, to procure documentary evidence of the history of the State. The matter is mentioned now merely to say that a more particular and definite communication on the subject will be submitted in the course of the session.

The Governor was also authorized to procure a copy of "Tryon's North Carolina papers" from Harvard College. Gov. Swain was kind enough to undertake this duty also, and procured a copy of Tryon's letter book, while Governor of the province of North Carolina, which is now in his posses-

sion, and of which more definite information will be given in the above promised communication.

In compliance with a resolution, also passed at the last session, I have addressed a circular letter to the Governors of most of the Atlantic States, asking for the information desired as to State Marine Hospitals, where any such exist. Answers have been received from the Governors of several States, in which there are no such establishments owned by the States, and it is doubted whether such an institution will be found in any of the States.

An appropriation was made at the last session of \$5,500, for the purpose of adding a wing to the Governor's house and repairing the house and premises generally—the money to be expended under the Board of Superintendents of public buildings. The house has been greatly improved in comfort and appearance by the addition and repairs, and the whole premises are now in good order. There is yet an unsettled balance due the contractor for work on the main building; but it will be found that the whole work has been executed for about \$1000 less than the sum appropriated.

Three sets of resolves from the State of New-Hampshire, one from the State of Ohio, and one from the State of Massachusetts, were forwarded to me by the Governors of those States, with a request that they be laid before you. It will be seen that all relate to Kansas and slavery and kindred subjects, except one set of the resolves from New-Hampshire, relating to the importation of foreign paupers and criminals and to the naturalization of foreigners.

The resolves in relation to slavery, &c., indicate such a state of the public mind in the States from whence they emanate, as to render it worse than useless in my opinion to undertake any reply to them.

I would most respectfully recommend that no farther notice be taken of any of these resolves.

The already great length of this communication reminds me of the propriety of bringing it to a close. I will do so with the single remark that I hope all your deliberations may

be characterized by harmony and courtesy, and that your labors may result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the State.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1856. }

NOTE BY THE PRINTER.—About half the edition of this Message was printed off when we discovered an error in the table on the 10th page; and we therefore reprint the table here, correct. While regretting the error, we can only say, mistakes *will* happen sometimes, even with the greatest care. Very respectfully,

HOLDEN & WILSON,

STATE PRINTERS.

The receipts into the Public Treasury for the two last fiscal years, ending the 31st October, 1856, from the ordinary sources of revenue, are stated as follows, from the books of that office:

	FISCAL YEAR 1854-'5.	FISCAL YEAR 1855-'6.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends,	\$30,712 50	\$29,250 00
Fayetteville and Western Plank-road do.,	4,800 00	4,800 00
Tax on Attorney's license,	565 60	535 80
Tax on Bank stock,	7,973 25	14,182 33
Int'est on Wilm'n & R. R. R. bonds,	3,000 00	
Cherokee bonds,	963 00	1,300 00
Public tax,	279,255 68	341,833 84
	<u>\$327,270 03</u>	<u>\$391,901 97</u>









*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holden &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, &amp;c.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Magna Charta of King John,	15 June, 1215.
Petition of Rights,	2 June, 1628.
First Charter of Carolina,	24 March, 1663.
Second Charter of Carolina,	17 June, 1665.
Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (by Locke,)	1 March, 1669.
The Habeas Corpus Act, (31 Ch. II. ch. 2,)	2 May, 1679.
Bill of Rights, (1 William and Mary, ses- sion 2d, chap. 2,)	1689.
Act for the surrender of the Proprietary Ti- tle to Carolina, (2 Geo. II. ch. 34,)	1729.
Grant to Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville,	17 Sept. 1744.
Declaration of Independence,	4 July, 1776.
Constitution of the State of North-Carolina,	18 Dec. 1776.
Articles of Confederation,	8 July, 1778.
Treaty of Peace,	3 Sept. 1783.
Constitution of the United States,	17 Sept. 1787.
Amended Constitution of North Carolina,	1 Jan. 1836.

## TABLE

Of parallel principles in the (English) BILL OF RIGHTS, the (North Carolina) DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and the ten original amendments to the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

## 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS, 1689.

SEC. I.	Declaration of Rights, Section V.			
II.	"	"	"	V.
III.	"	"	"	
IV.	"	"	"	XVI.
V.	"	"	"	XVIII.
VI. Amed. to Con. U.				
S. Art. II.	"	"	"	XVII.
VII. Amend. to Con. U.				
S. Art. III.	"	"	"	XVII.
VIII.	"	"	"	VI.
IX. Con. U. S. Art. I.				
Sec. VI.	"	"	"	¶ I.
X. Amend. to Con. U.				
S. Art. VIII.	"	"	"	X.
XI. Amend. to Con. U.				
S. Art. V.	"	"	"	IX.
XII.				
XIII.	"	"	"	XX.

## II.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, 1776.

SEC. 1	Amendment to Constitution of the U. S., Art. 10			
2	"	"	"	" 9
3	Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 9, ¶ 7			
4	"	"	" 1,	" 1,
	"	"	" 2,	" 1,
	"	"	" 3,	" 1,

SEC. 5	Bill of Rights,	Section 2
6	“ “	“ 8
7	Amendment to Constitution of U. S.,	Article 5
8	“ “ “	“ 5
9	“ “ “	“ 6
10	“ “ “	“ 8
11	“ “ “	“ 4
12	Magna Charta, Sec. XLVI.—Amend. Con. U. S.,	“ 4
13	Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 9,	¶ 2
14	Amendments to Constitution of U. S.,	Article 7
15	“ “ “	“ 1
16	Bill of Rights,	Section 4
17	Amendments to Constitution of U. S.,	Article 2
18	Bill of Rights, Sec. 5, Amend. Con. U. S.,	“ 1
19	Amendments to Constitution of U. S.,	“ 1
20	Bill of Rights,	Section 13
21		
22	Constitution of the U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 9,	¶ 1
23		
24	Constitution of the U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 10,	¶ 1
25		

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### III.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE 1	Declaration of Rights,	Section 19
“ 2	“ “	“ 17
“ 3	“ “	“ 17
“ 4	“ “	“ 11
“ 5	“ “	“ 7
“ 6	“ “	“ 8
“ 7	“ “	“ 14
“ 8	“ “	“ 10
“ 9	“ “	“ 2
“ 10	“ “	“ 1

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.*

## ARTICLE I.

## SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

## SECTION II.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, (including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed,) three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three



years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand ; but each State shall have at least one Representative : And until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

### SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years ; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year ; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year ; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year ; so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be Presi-

dent of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

#### SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

#### SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings,

punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

#### SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time: and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.

#### SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he ap-

prove, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House; by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

#### SECTION VIII.

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;



5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures ;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States ;

7. To establish post offices and post roads ;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations ;

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

11. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

12. To provide and maintain a navy ;

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions ;

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings : and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested, by this Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.



## SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of trust or profit under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

## SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may

be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty or tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

### SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the

House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and, if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President; but, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "*I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully*

*execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."*

## SECTION II.

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

## SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he



may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper ; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers ; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

#### SECTION IV.

The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

#### SECTION 1.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour ; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

#### SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party—to controversies between two or more States—between a State and citizens of another State—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the



Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

#### SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

#### SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in an-

other State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

### SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State ; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

### SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified

by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress:

*Provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President, and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*

John Langdon,  
Nicholas Gilman.

*Massachusetts.*

Nathaniel Gorham,  
Rufus King.

*Connecticut.*

William Samuel Johnson,  
Roger Sherman.

*New York.*

Alexander Hamilton.

*New Jersey.*

William Livingston,  
David Brearley,  
William Patterson,  
Jonathan Dayton.

*Delaware.*

George Read,  
Gunning Bedford, jun.,  
John Dickinson,  
Richard Bassett,  
Jacob Broom.

*Maryland.*

James McHenry,  
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer,  
Daniel Carroll.

*Virginia.*

John Blair,  
James Madison, jun.

*North Carolina.*

William Blount,  
Richard Dobbs Spaight,  
Hugh Williamson.

*Pennsylvania.*

Benjamin Franklin,  
Thomas Mifflin,  
Robert Morris,  
George Clymer,  
Thomas Fitzsimons,  
Jared Ingersoll,  
James Wilson,  
Gouverneur Morris.

ATTEST,

*South Carolina.*

John Rutledge,  
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,  
Charles Pinckney,  
Pierce Butler.

*Georgia.*

William Few,  
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON,

*Secretary.*

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AMENDMENTS.

## ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.



## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise

re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of

Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA, &c.

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### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

AT a CONGRESS of the Representatives of the Freemen of the STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, assembled at Halifax, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for the purpose of establishing a CONSTITUTION, or FORM of GOVERNMENT for the said State :

### A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

*Made by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina.*

Section 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 3. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution

of laws, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 6. That elections of members to serve as Representatives in General Assembly, ought to be free.

Sec. 7. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

Sec. 9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.

Sec. 10. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 11. That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 13. That every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 14. That, in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 15. That the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

Sec. 16. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State, and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 18. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Sec. 20. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred, in this State.

Sec. 23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 24. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

Sec. 25. The property of the soil, in a free government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid future disputes, that the limits of the State should be ascertained with precision; and, as the former temporary line between North and South Carolina was confirmed and extended by commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the two States, agreeably to the order of the late King George the Second, in Council, that line, and that only, should be esteemed the Southern



boundary of this State, as follows: that is to say, beginning on the seaside, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of Little River, being the Southern extremity of Brunswick county, and running from thence, a north-west course through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees North latitude; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of King Charles the Second, to the late proprietors of Carolina. Therefore, all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the Southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes North latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeably to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line, without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in anywise notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That this declaration of right shall not prejudice any nation or nations of Indians from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future Legislature of this State. *And provided also*, That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the titles of possessions of individuals, holding or claiming, under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George the Third, or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them

*December the 17th day, A. D. 1776; read the third time,  
and ratified in open Congress.*

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, Jr., *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

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THE CONSTITUTION or form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North-Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn. And whereas George the Third, King of Great Britain, and late sovereign of the British American Colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but by an act of the British Legislature declared the inhabitants of these States out of the protection of the British Crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act: And the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery: In consequence whereof, all government under the said King, within the said colonies, hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government in many of them hath taken place: And whereas the Continental Congress having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared that the Thirteen United Colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever, and that the said colonies now are and forever shall be free and independent States: Wherefore, in our present state, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion, it becomes necessary that a government should be established in this State: Therefore, We the Representatives of the Freemen of *North-Car-*

*olina*, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a Constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare that a Government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to wit:

## SECTION 1.

That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

## SECTION II.

That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives [annually\*] chosen by ballot, one from each [county] in this State.

## SECTION III.

That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives [annually] chosen by ballot, [two from each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough and Halifax.]

## SECTION IV.

That the Senate and House of Commons assembled for the purpose of legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

## SECTION V.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year imme-

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\* Those parts in which material amendments have been made, are printed in brackets. [ ]

diately preceding his election ; and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

#### SECTION VI.

That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life.

#### SECTION VII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one [county] within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same county of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

#### SECTION VIII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any [county] within this State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the [county] in which he resides.

#### SECTION IX.

[That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also all free-men who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve



months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons. *Provided always*, That this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

## SECTION X.

That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker and their other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members, sit upon their own adjournments from day to day, and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two houses shall direct writs of elections for supplying intermediate vacancies, and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

## SECTION XI.

That bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

## SECTION XII.

That every person who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

## SECTION XIII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Law and



Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and [Attorney General] who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

#### SECTION XIV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field officers of the Militia and all officers of the Regular Army of this State.]

#### SECTION XV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years.] That no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this State above five years, and having in the State a freehold in lands and tenements above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as Governor.

#### SECTION XVI.

That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each [annual] election, shall by ballot, elect seven persons to be a Council of State for [one year,] who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; and that four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.

#### SECTION XVII.

That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require,

and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions.

SECTION XVIII.

That the Governor for the time being, shall be Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the militia for the public safety.

SECTION XIX.

That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly for the contingencies of Government, and be accountable to them for the same; he also may, by and with the advice of the Council of State, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly; and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of government, limited and restrained as by this constitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the State; and on his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, [or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.]

SECTION XX.

That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the General

Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

#### SECTION XXI.

That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

#### SECTION XXII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot by both Houses, [annually] appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.

#### SECTION XXIII.

That the Governor and other officers offending against the State, by violating any part of this Constitution, mal-administration or corruption, may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any Court of Supreme Jurisdiction in this State.

#### SECTION XXIV.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [triennially,] appoint a Secretary for this State.

#### SECTION XXV.

That no persons who heretofore have been or hereafter may be, receivers of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either Houses of the General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such person shall have fully accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

## SECTION XXVI.

That no Treasurer shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all moneys which may be in his hands, at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

## SECTION XXVII.

That no officer in the Regular Army or Navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this or any other State, or any contractor or agent for supplying such Army or Navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, being appointed to and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

## SECTION XXVIII.

That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.

## SECTION XXIX.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law or Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

## SECTION XXX.

That no Secretary of this State, Attorney General, or Clerk of any Court of Record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.



## SECTION XXXI.

That no Clergyman, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

## SECTION XXXII.

That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the [Protestant] Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil department within this State.

## SECTION XXXIII.

That the Justices of the Peace, within the respective counties of this State, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being by the Representatives in General Assembly, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. And the Justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly unless for misbehavior, absence, or inability.

## SECTION XXXIV.

That there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church or denomination in this State in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to ex-



ercise their own mode of worship: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

## SECTION XXXV.

That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time; *Provided*, that no appointment in the militia, or to the office of a justice of the peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

## SECTION XXXVI.

That all commissions and grants shall run in the name of the State of North-Carolina, and bear test, and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test, and be signed by the clerks of the respective courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

## SECTION XXXVII.

That the delegates from this State to the Continental Congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General Assembly, by ballot, but may be superseded in the mean time, in the same manner: and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.

## SECTION XXXVIII.

That there shall be a sheriff, coroner or coroners, and constables, in each county within the State.

## SECTION XXXIX.

That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after

delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

## SECTION XL.

That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means, acquire, hold and transfer lands, or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.

## SECTION XLI.

That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices: and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

## SECTION XLII.

That no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

## SECTION XLIII.

That the future Legislature of this State shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

## SECTION XLIV.

That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

## SECTION XLV.

That any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals.

## SECTION XLVI.

That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present, and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the Journals; and that the Journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

## SECTION XLVII.

This Constitution is not intended to preclude the present Congress from making a temporary provision for the well ordering of this State, until the General Assembly shall establish government agreeable to the mode hereinbefore prescribed.

*December the 18th, 1776.*

Read the third time, and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, Jr., *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

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WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North-Carolina, by an act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State;" and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North-Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State; and did further direct, that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North-Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect Delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments: And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed, and the Governor did, by Proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for Delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we the Delegates of the good people of North-Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the



State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say :

## ARTICLE I.

### SECTION I.

1. The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts ; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one ; and afterwards, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one ; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof ; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient ; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

2. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons ; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.



3. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

4. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of Federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

## SECTION II.

1. Under the first Session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts hereinafter named—that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimons and Pasquotank; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Nash; the 11th district, Wake; the 12th district, Franklin; the 13th district, Johnston; the 14th district, Warren; the 15th district, Edgecomb; the 16th district, Wayne; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; the 18th district, Pitt; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones; the

21st district, Craven ; the 22d district, Chatham ; the 23d district, Granville ; the 24th district, Person ; the 25th district, Cumberland ; the 26th district, Sampson ; the 27th district, New Hanover ; the 28th district, Duplin ; the 29th district, Onslow ; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus ; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond ; the 32d district, Anson ; the 33d district, Cabarrus ; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery ; the 35th district, Caswell ; the 36th district, Rockingham ; the 37th district, Orange ; the 38th district, Randolph ; the 39th district, Guilford ; the 40th district, Stokes ; the 41st district, Rowan ; the 42d district, Davidson ; the 43d district, Surry ; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe ; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy ; the 46th district, Lincoln ; the 47th district, Iredell ; the 48th district, Rutherford ; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon ; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg ; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

2. Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Green, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancy shall elect one member each.

## SECTION III.

1. Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess in the district which he represents not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

2. All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared,) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

3. No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descending from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

## SECTION IV.

1. In the election of all officers whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

2. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

4. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

5. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions, and in such manner, as shall be provided by law.

6. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

7. The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

## ARTICLE II.

1. The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

2. He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

3. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

4. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

5. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the



members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

## ARTICLE III.

### SECTION I.

1. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except justices of the peace and militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any article of the Constitution, mal-administration or corruption.

2. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

### SECTION II.

1. Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged



for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

2. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

#### SECTION III.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace, of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

#### SECTION IV.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State should hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### SECTION I.

1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until

the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

#### SECTION II.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows: No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

#### SECTION III.

1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

2. All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

## SECTION IV.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

*Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.*

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

## AN ORDINANCE TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

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*Be it ordained and declared by the Delegates to this Convention, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people, on the second Monday in November next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the Polls be opened by the respective Sheriffs, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "*Ratification*"—those of a contrary opinion, "*Rejection*."*

*Further, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh.*

*Be it further ordained by the authority of the same, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the amendments, the same shall be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor to the people of the State. And*



thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the amendments, as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereunto, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great Seal of the State; and the said amendments so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

*Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the amendments thus ratified shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: Provided, however, that the Governor, the Council of State, the Secretary of State and the Public Treasurer, who may then be in office, shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions until the Governor, Council of State, Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, appointed under the amended Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their office.*

*Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.*

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*

JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*



## GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE.

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I, DAVID L. SWAIN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, do hereby certify, that the within amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a Convention, held in the City of Raleigh, the 4th day of June last, were submitted for ratification or rejection to the good people of the State, according to an Ordinance of the said Convention: that the returns of all the votes given were made to me, and by me duly opened, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer; and that a majority of the votes so given and returned was in favor of ratification: And I do, therefore certify, declare and make known, that the within Amendments have been ratified by the good people of the State; have become part of the Constitution; and as such, will have full force, effect and operation, from and after the first day of January next.

*In witness whereof*, I have signed this certificate, and have caused the Secretary of State to countersign the same, and to affix the Great Seal of State hereunto.

[L. S.]

Done at Raleigh, this fourth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

D. L. SWAIN.

*By the Governor:*

WM. HILL, Secretary of State.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## RULES OF ORDER.

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### RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

1. When the Speaker takes the chair, each member shall take his seat, and, on the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read.

2. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, the Senate shall proceed to business in the following order, namely: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the Senate; 2nd, the reports of standing committees; 3d, the reports of select committees; 4th, resolutions; 5th, bills; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

3. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. And when two or more members happen to rise at once, the speaker is to name the one who is first to speak. No member shall speak oftener than twice on the same question, or nomination for office, without leave of the House; and when any member is speaking, he shall not be interrupted by any person, either by speaking, or by standing or passing between him and the chair.

4. All bills and resolutions introduced, shall pass, as a matter of course, the first reading.

5. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain: and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed: if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

6. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and any motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

7. Questions may be stated by the speaker sitting, but shall be put standing. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form: "Senators, as many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be,) say aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion say no." If the speaker doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the speaker shall call on those in the affirmative of the question to rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the number in the affirmative; which, being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall state the division to the House, and announce the decision. No member who was without the bar of the Senate, when any question was put from the chair shall enter his yea or nay without leave, unless he shall have been absent on some committee; and the row of pillars shall be the bar of the Senate.



8. When any member shall make a motion which is not of course, he shall reduce the same to writing, if required.

9. In all cases of election by the house, the speaker shall vote; and when, on a division, there shall be an equal number of votes, the Speaker shall decide the question. In no other case shall he vote, unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and, when an equal division is produced by the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

10. No member shall depart the service of the House without leave, or receive pay as a member for the time he is absent.

11. Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof, shall verbally be made by the introducer, and the petition, memorial or other paper shall not be read, unless so ordered by the House.

12. Resolutions for the appropriation of public money, and all resolutions of a public nature, as well as all bills, shall be read the first time for information; and, upon this reading, shall not be subject to amendment; but may be amended on the second and third reading. And the clerk shall keep a calendar of all such resolutions and bills, with the orders taken on each; which calendar shall be revised and printed weekly for the use of the Senate.

13. All bills of a public nature, when ready for the second reading, shall be noted as having been read at least one day previous thereto, and then shall be first read for information, and then paragraph by paragraph, and held open for amendment.

14. After a bill or resolution has been once rejected, postponed indefinitely, or to a day beyond the session, another of like provisions shall not be introduced during the same session.

15. When a question has been once decided, it shall be in order for any member in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, if the bill,

resolution, or paper, upon which the question has been taken, be in possession of the Senate; and no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until twelve o'clock the succeeding day; but when the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, it shall not again be called up.

16. When an amendment to be proposed to the constitution is under consideration, a concurrence of two-thirds or three-fifths of the members present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, short of the final question.

17. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which three-fifths or two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

18. The Speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read; he shall have the general directions of the Hall; he shall designate the members who shall compose all Committees, except when otherwise ordered; and the Select Committees of this House shall consist of five members.

19. There shall be appointed by the Speaker, the following Committees, namely, a Committee of Propositions and Grievances; a Committee of Privileges and Elections; a Committee of Claims; a Committee on the Judiciary; a Committee on Internal Improvement; a Committee on Education and the Literary Fund; a Committee on Banks and Currency; and a Committee on Corporations, consisting of seven members each; and a Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of three members.

20. When the House resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and appoint a Chairman; and when, upon any other occasion, the Speaker wishes to leave the Chair, he shall appoint a Speaker *pro tem*.

21. When any petition, memorial, or other paper addressed to the House, shall have been referred either to one of the Standing or Select Committees, they shall, in their report on

the petition, memorial, or other paper, make a statement in writing of the facts embraced in the case so referred.

22. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, shall have power to have the same cleared.

23. No person except members of the House of Commons, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State, resident at the seat of Government, Members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the Senate.

24. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Speaker, on any question of order, may appeal to the House.

25. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats till the Speaker leaves the Chair.

26. The rules for the government of the Senate shall not be amended or altered, without giving at least one day's notice of such amendment or alteration, nor without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

W. W. AVERY,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

By order: JOHN HILL, *Clerk.*

## RULES AND ORDER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member; on which appeal, no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, namely: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) say Aye:" and, after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say No." If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the House, to tell the members in the affirmative; which, being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side of the question, to tell those in the negative; which, being also reported, he shall rise and state the decision to the House.

5. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except in case of sickness.

6. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

7. In all elections the Speaker shall vote. In other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given in the minority, will make the division



equal: in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

8. All Acts, Addresses, and Joint Resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole,) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

10. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers, and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House.

11. Stenographers, wishing to take down debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor, or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

12. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the House; 2nd, the reports of Standing Committees; 3rd, the reports of Select Committees; 4th, resolutions; 5th, bills; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

13. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have preference of Orders of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. All elections by the House shall be *viva voce*, unless there be but one nominee; in which



case, appointments may be made on motion ; and, on such elections, the roll shall be called a second time for absentees, before the result is announced.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATES.

14. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.

15. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, he shall sit down ; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair ; and if, upon the appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed ; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House ; and if the case in the judgment of the House require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

16. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, or walk out or across the House ; nor, when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question, touching his right to a seat in the House, or on the passage of any private bill or resolution, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested, or in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is stated, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

21. When a motion is made, and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if written, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, before debated.

22. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

23. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment: except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed, and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

24. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend: which several motions shall have precedence, in the order they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

26. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

27. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

28. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

30. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall

verbally be made by the introducer ; and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

31. No bill, petition, memorial, or other papers that may be introduced, shall be taken out of the possession of the House, or sent to the Senate, until the time of reconsideration shall have elapsed.

32. When the yeas and nays are called for, on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put, and if seconded, the question shall be decided by yeas and nays ; and in taking the yeas and nays, or on a call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

33. No member shall be called upon for words spoken in the House, but on the day they were spoken. Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections carefully avoided.

34. Any twenty members, including the Speaker, shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members.

35. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House, without leave, unless from sickness or inability to attend.

36. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is a member of two standing committees.

37. If any member shall be necessarily absent on any temporary business of the House, when the vote is taken on any question, upon entering the House, he shall be permitted, on motion, to vote.

38. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without one day's notice given of the motion thereof; and to sustain such motion, two thirds of the House shall be required.

39. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall, whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

## COMMITTEES.

40. Upon motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto; and upon a call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers appointed for that purpose.

41. Six Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, viz: A Committee on Claims, a Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Internal Improvement, and a Committee on Privileges and Elections. Each of said Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each Electoral District, and three at large, to be appointed by the Speaker. In addition to the above standing Committees, the Speaker shall appoint another—two members from each Judicial Circuit—to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

42. A Select Standing Committee, consisting of eleven members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session by the Speaker, and be denominated “the Committee on the Judiciary.”

43. Select Committees shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of the person first named on any Committee, to cause the members of the Committee to convene when necessary, and when so convened, they may appoint some one of their number Chairman.

44. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

45. Upon Bills committed to a Committee of the whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the pre-



amable to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

46. All questions, whether in Committee, or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

47. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the times of speaking.

48. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the Committee rise, shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

#### OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

49. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a Committee.

50. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previous to its passage; and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be its first, second or third. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

51. Upon the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or amendment.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a calendar of the bills, in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be despatched in the order they stand upon the calendar. No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

53. All resolutions, which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be



treated, in all respects, in a similar manner with public bills.

54. When a bill is introduced to repeal a public law, or any part thereof, the law, or part intended to be repealed, shall be read at the second reading of the repealing bill; and shall not be read at any other reading of the said repealing bill, unless required by one-third of the House: *Provided, however,* that this rule shall not apply to the Report of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes.

55. When a bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the session.

56. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

JESSE G. SHEPHERD,  
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*

By Order : EDWARD CANTWELL, *Clerk.*

## JOINT RULES OF BOTH HOUSES.

1. Each House shall perfect and finally act on all bills, resolutions and orders, before the same shall be communicated to the other for its concurrence; and if amended in the House to which it is transmitted, it shall be communicated to the House in which it originated, asking the concurrence of that House in the amendment.

2. In any case of amendment of a bill, resolution, or order agreed to in one House, and disagreed to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, each committee shall consist of an equal number, and they shall meet and state to each other the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon, and make a report in writing to their respective Houses, of the result of their conference.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be sent by the Clerk Assistant of each House, unless otherwise ordered.

4. When a Message shall be sent from one House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the Door-keeper, and shall be respectfully delivered to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

5. After a bill shall have passed the House in which it originated, it shall be under the signature of the clerk, and engrossed under his direction and inspection, before it shall be communicated to the other House.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled, on suitable paper by the Engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be carefully examined by a Joint Committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Commons, whose duty it shall be, to carefully compare the enrollment with the Engrossed Bills, as passed in the two Houses, and to correct any errors that

may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report of the said bills to the House.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be ratified and signed in the respective Houses; first by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

9. All orders, resolutions and votes of the Houses shall be examined, engrossed and signed in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

11. The Committee in each House shall in all cases, make in writing a statement of facts on which their report is founded; which statement, with all other papers on which any Bill or Resolution may be formed, shall be transmitted to the other House.

12. The committee of Finance shall be joint, consisting of eight members from each House. The Library Committee shall be a joint Standing Committee, consisting of three members from each House, appointed by the Speakers thereof respectively.

13. In all Joint Committees, the member first named on the Committee, on the part of the House proposing to raise such Committee, shall convene the same; and when met they shall choose their own Chairman.

14. Either House may make a reference to any Joint Committee, and all reports shall be made to the House ordering such references.

15. Whenever either House shall order any paper or document to be printed, it shall be printed in octavo form, on good paper, and with fair type; and those documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents," and those ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, shall be printed as "House Documents," and numbered in regular order; except when communications are made to either house by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, or Secretary of State, and are ordered to be printed, they

shall be designated as "Executive Documents," and said papers and documents shall be distributed in the following manner: One copy thereof to each member of the General Assembly, one copy to the Clerks of each House for the use thereof, and ten copies shall be deposited in the Public Library, and the Public Librarian be required to have them neatly bound.

17. All elections requiring a joint vote shall be *viva voce*, and a Select Committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in their respective Houses. After the vote shall have been taken, said Select Committee shall confer together and report the result of such election to their respective Houses.

18. The foregoing rules shall be permanent Joint Rules of the Legislature of North-Carolina, until altered or amended.

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Doc. No. 5.]

[SES. 1856-'7.

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## STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

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### SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

#### ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs.	Fennell,	Chesson,
	Battle,	Miller,
	Holt,	Parks.
	Bryant,	

#### ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs.	Hill,	Coleman,
	Eaton,	Houston,
	Gorrell,	Wilder.
	Pool,	

#### ON CLAIMS.

Messrs.	Brogden,	J. B. Jones,
	Burges,	Rives,
	Carr,	Fonville.
	A. J. Jones,	

#### ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs.	Boyd,	White,
	Sanders,	Holt,
	Gibson,	McDiarmid.
	Coleman,	



## ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs.	W. H. Thomas,	Ward,
	Gorrell,	Christian,
	W. R. Myers,	J. W. Thomas.
	Mills,	

## ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs.	Eaton,	Cowper,
	Dillard,	Taylor,
	Speight,	Hawkins.
	Clark,	

## ON EDUCATION AND THE LITERARY FUND.

Messrs.	Clark,	Gorrell,
	Cunningham,	Holmes,
	Wiggins,	Martin.
	Ramsay,	

## ON BANKS AND THE CURRENCY.

Messrs.	Wilder,	Cameron,
	Eaton,	Clark,
	Dockery,	Gorrell.
	Cherry,	

## ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Messrs.	Sanders,	Wilder.
	Christian,	

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HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

## ON CLAIMS.

Messrs.	Humphrey,	Reeves,
	Johnson,	Stiles,
	Mosely,	Rankin,
	Hackney,	Eller,
	Strayhorn,	Jennett.
	Houck,	

## ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Hargrove,	Lyon, of Orange,
Masten,	Richardson,
Whitson,	Stewart,
Rumley,	Gentry,
Benbury,	Pearson.
Cansler,	

## ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Scales,	Blow,
Lewis, of Wake,	Elliott,
McIntosh,	Little,
Ogburn,	Ferebee,
Love,	Holmes,
Dancy,	

## ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Dancy,	White, of Cabarrus.
Cox, of Perquimans.	Blanton,
White, of Sampson,	Pickett,
Withers,	Williamson,
Lyon, of Granville,	Moore.
Hall,	

## ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Erwin,	Jones,
Foster,	Jeffreys,
Meares,	Bethea,
Montgomery,	Glass,
Waddill,	Mann.
Davidson,	

## ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Morrison,	Harrill,
Dills,	Ward,
Gaither,	Parker,
Rushing,	Lewis of Nash,
Bynum,	Siler.
Mabry,	

## ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Waugh,	Eborn,
Patterson,	Wilson,
Leitch,	Jarvis,
Crump,	Speer,
Tomlinson,	Matthews,
Outerbridge,	Clark,
Southerland,	Martin.

## JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Bridgers,	Badham,
Lewis, of Wake,	Leach,
Outlaw,	Erwin,
Stubbs,	White, of Bladen,
Thompson,	Jenkins.
Dargan,	

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Messrs. Settle,	Folk,
Hill, of Stokes,	Mason.
Dargan,	

## CORPORATIONS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Hill, of Halifax,	Settle,
Outlaw,	Meares,
Caldwell,	Bridgers.
Davidson,	

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JOINT COMMITTEES.

## ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

<i>Senate Branch.</i>	<i>House Branch.</i>
Messrs. Person,	Messrs. Sauls,
Dockery,	Bullock,
Brogden,	Barnes,
	Ramsour,
	Houck.

## ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. Mills,  
Gibson,  
W. R. Myers,

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Lewis, of Wake,  
Crump,  
Blow,  
Tate,  
Pitchford.

## ON THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. Dillard,  
A. Myers,  
Speight,

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Thompson,  
Cox, of Jones,  
Mabry,  
Waddill,  
Routh.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

## ON FINANCE.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. Boyd,  
Wiggins,  
Cameron,  
Hill,  
J. W. Thomas,  
Cowper,  
Person,  
Fennell,

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Scales,  
Smallwood,  
Long,  
Elliott,  
Speight,  
White, of Cabarrus.  
Bledsoe,  
McIntosh.

## ON THE LIBRARY.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. Houston,  
Holmes,  
Pool,

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Bright,  
Leitch,  
Johnson.

## ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. Clark,  
Taylor,  
A. J. Jones.

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Holmes,  
Kelly,  
Mann,  
Scott,  
Bledsoe.

## ON THE SWAMP LANDS.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. Cherry,  
J. B. Jones,  
Chesson.

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Benbury,  
Gilliam,  
Kelly,  
Outerbridge,  
Slaughter.

## ON CHEROKEE LANDS.

*Senate Branch.*

Messrs. W. H. Thomas,  
Coleman,  
Mills.

*House Branch.*

Messrs. Love,  
Stiles,  
Siler,  
Dills,  
Toms.







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## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, N. C.  
November 22, 1856.

SIR :

I have the honor to enclose herewith, to be laid before the General Assembly, a report showing the condition of this office on the 1st inst.

With very great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. W. COURTS,  
*Public Treasurer.*

J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq.,  
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly, entitled an "Act concerning the Treasurer of the State," the Public Treasurer submits the following report :

### 1ST. OF THE PUBLIC OR UNAPPROPRIATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The *Receipts* into the Treasury for the two last fiscal years, that is, from the 31st October, 1854, to November 1, 1856, are as follows :

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1854.			
Nov.	Amount received for coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	\$ 38,000	✓
	Premium on same,	1,230	
	Accrued interest,	877	02
	Amount received of R. Maitland & Co. in Northern funds to pay off a debt due the Bank of the Republic, New-York, which was borrowed to pay a note given to said bank in order to meet the interest due on State bonds,	20,000	
	Borrowed of Charles Dewey, cashier of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, for the use of the State,	9,894	79
Dec.	Received of W. W. Vass, Treasurer of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in part of dividend No. 2 on shares held by the State in said road,	15,000	
	Received of the same in part of dividend as above,	10,000	
	Received of the Treasurer of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company as dividend on stock held by the State in said road,	4,800	
	Borrowed of Chas. Dewey, cashier of Bank of the State for purposes of the State,	24,736	98
	Borrowed of Chas. Manly, Treasurer of the University of North-Carolina for purposes of the same,	6,000	
	Borrowed of G. G. Sampson by G. B. Lamar, New-York, for State purposes.	50,000	
	Borrowed of Chas. Dewey, cashier of Bank of the State for State purposes,	29,684	37
1855.			
Jan.	Amount received for coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	29,000	
	Premium on same,	1	25
	Accrued interest,	23	26
	Borrowed of W. H. Jones, cashier of Bank of Cape Fear for State purposes,	40,000	
	Borrowed of same for purposes of same,	10,000	
	" " " "	20,000	

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1855.		
Jan.	Borrowed of Literary Board for purposes of same,	\$ 27,000
Feb.	Tax on attorneys' licenses from E. B. Freeman, clerk of Supreme Court,	340
	W. H. Jones, cashier, interest due on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds,	1,500
	Borrowed of W. H. Jones, cashier, for State purposes,	10,000
	“ “ “ “	6,000
	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	291,000
	Accrued interest on same,	336 41
Ma'ch.	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	15,000
	Borrowed of W. H. Jones, cashier, for State purposes,	10,000
	Jacob Siler, agent for collection of Cherokee bonds,	763
April.	Borrowed of Chas. Dewey, cashier, for State purposes,	64,326 86
	Borrowed of Bank of Republic, New-York, for State purposes,	10,000
	“ “ “ “	49,108 22
	Borrowed of Chas. Dewey, cashier, for State purposes,	4,924 38
	Borrowed of W. H. Jones, cashier, for State purposes,	2,000
	“ “ “ “	1,000
	Received of W. W. Vass, Treasurer, as balance of dividend No. 2, due the State,	5,712 50
	Coupon bonds sold sundry persons,	96,000
	Premium,	6 25
	Accrued interest,	408 59
May.	Coupon bonds sold sundry persons,	470,000
	Premium,	5
	Interest on same,	199 34
	Borrowed of Bank of State,	7,955 29
	“ American Exchange Bank, New-York,	49,108 22
June.	Coupon bonds sold sundry persons,	34,000
	Premium,	7 50
	Accrued interest on same,	195



*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1855.		
June.	H. B. Williams, cashier of Bank of Charlotte as tax on stock,	\$ 750
	Borrowed of Bank of Republic for State purposes,	59,010 41
	Borrowed of Chas. Dewey, cashier of Bank of State,	5,909 26
July.	Coupon bonds sold sundry persons,	86,592
	Accrued interest on same,	225
	Borrowed of Wm. H. Jones, Cashier,	10,000
	“ of Chas. Dewey, “	10,000
	“ of Literary board,	15,442
	This amount erroneously charged to Public Treasurer by the Comptroller in his last report, and which is credited in November in order to effect a balance,	10,000
	M. Stevenson, cashier of bank of Washington, as tax on stock in said bank,	750
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, as tax on Attorney's Licenses,	225 60
	W. H. Jones, cashier, interest on bonds of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad,	1,500
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs on account of public taxes,	49,380 59
	Bank of Newbern, tax on bank stock,	562 50
	“ of Yanceyville, tax on bank stock,	276 75
	“ of Wadesboro', tax on bank stock,	687 50
	Borrowed of American Exchange bank of New York,	49,395 89
	Coupons sold sundry persons,	274,999 50
	Accrued interest on same,	2,052 98
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs on account of public taxes,	229,875 09
	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	42,408
	Accrued interest on same,	485 71
	Received of Jacob Siler, agent for collection of Cherokee bonds,	200
	Bank of Fayetteville, tax on bank stock,	950
	Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, tax on bank stock,	732 50
Oct.	Coupon bonds sold sundry persons,	90,000
	Accrued interest on same,	317 81
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, tax on bank stock,	875
	Bank of Cape Fear, tax on bank stock,	2,389

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1855.		
Oct.	Borrowed of Bank of the Republic, New York,	\$ 40,000
	Receipts into public fund for fiscal year of 1855,	\$2,452,137 32

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLIC FUND.

1854.		
Nov.	Interest on State Bonds,	\$ 120
	“ “ Plank Road Bonds,	180
	North Carolina Rail Road Company,	10,000
	Insane Asylum,	6,042 65
	Judiciary,	2,750
	Revised Statutes,	1,100
	General Assembly,	94 50
	Geological Survey,	115 85
	Public Printing,	167 12
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds,	150
	State Capitol,	201 55
	Capitol-Square,	91 69
	State Loan,	43,233 13
	Contingencies,	382 83
Dec.	Tar River Navigation Company,	1,000
	Executive Department,	972 67
	Insane Asylum,	4,400 69
	Judiciary,	5,775
	State Capitol,	118 45
	Agricultural Societies,	150
	Senatorial Election,	8 58
	North Carolina Rail Road Company,	60,000
	Public printing,	150 08
	Governor's election,	42
	General Assembly,	601 05
	Insolvent polls,	37 08
	Fund for internal improvement,	80 50
	Geological Survey,	600
	Public arms,	112 50
	Stationery,	12 39
	Sheriffs for settling,	29 50

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1855.	Contingencies,	\$	23	61
1855.				
Jan.	North Carolina Railroad Company,	87,000		
	State loan,	20,510	95	
	Interest on State Bonds,	10,485		
	“ “ Plank Road Bonds,	3,210		
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	10,650		
	Executive department,	309	75	
	Treasury “	500		
	State “	200		
	Comptroller's “	250		
	Librarian,	75		
	Superintendent Capitol,	65		
	Adjutant General,	100		
	Judiciary,	2,666	10	
	Insane Asylum,	2,782	13	
	Agricultural societies,	200		
	Geological survey,	200		
	Post office,	42	79	
	Weights and measures,	112	54	
	General Assembly,	254	25	
	Sheriff's for settling,	32		
	Congressional election,	6	15	
	Pensions,	50		
	Governor's house,	27	70	
	Public printing,	29	15	
	Contingencies,	46	36	
Feb.	General Assembly,	61,970	23	
	Interest on Coupon bonds,	3,300		
	North Carolina Railroad Company,	213,000		
	Insane Asylum,	2,960	54	
	Judiciary,	1,091	90	
	Stationery,	92	21	
	Public library,	76	30	
	Geological Survey,	400		
	Council of State,	211	20	
	Revised Statutes,	500		
	Public printing,	85	50	
	Agricultural societies,	100		
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	120		
	Interest on State bonds,	540		
	“ “ Plank Road bonds,	510		

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1855.	Governor's election,	\$	8
	State Capitol,		5 50
	Salisbury & Wilson road,		230 05
	Road from Wilkes County line to Welch's Store,		1,000
	Reddies river and Tennessee road,		3,000
	State loan,		78,656 06
	Contingencies,		974 58
Mar.	General Assembly,		281 65
	Pensions,		100
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad bonds,		4,200
	Judiciary,		828 50
	Stationery,		1,225
	North Carolina and Western survey,		3,950 27
	Interest on State bonds,		75
	Insane Asylum,		2,964 27
	Public printing,		3,700 95
	Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad survey,		500
	Geological survey,		500
	State library,		51
	Fugitive from justice,		250
	North Carolina Railroad Company,		15,000
	Contingencies,		2 63
April.	North Carolina Railroad Company,		78,601 21
	State loan,		65,575 88
	Insane Asylum,		6,872 72
	Judiciary,		1,610 96
	Executive,		810 25
	Treasury,		687 50
	State,		200
	Librarian,		75
	Superintendent of Capitol,		65
	State Capitol,		19 90
	Copying laws,		687 50
	Post office,		44 30
	Fugitive from justice,		30
	Public printing,		66 50
	Governor's house,		200
	State library,		11
	Fund for internal improvement,		14
	Stationery,		17 55
	General Assembly,		673 25

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1855.	Interest on State bonds,	\$ 120
	Interest on coupon bonds,	48,930
	Contingencies,	8 58
May.	N. C. Railroad Company,	477,500
	State Loan,	50,000
	Judiciary,	4,750
	Insane Asylum,	4,268 40
	Revised Statutes,	228
	Public Printing,	199 75
	Council of State,	120
	General Assembly,	185
	Governor's house,	300
	Capitol square,	94 60
	Contingencies,	59 18
June.	Insane Asylum,	5,891 80
	Public printing,	462 15
	Judiciary,	3,259 25
	Governor's house,	786 19
	Pensions,	60
	State Library,	14
	Public arms,	15 83
	N. C. Railroad Company,	25,000
	Contingencies,	1 25
July.	N. C. Railroad Company,	70,000
	Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad Com- pany,	18,000
	Interest on State loans,	2,100
	Interest on bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	10,200
	Judiciary,	3,999 90
	Insane Asylum,	4,039 70
	Executive,	825
	Treasury,	687 50
	State,	200
	Comptroller,	500
	Librarian,	75
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65
	Adjutant General,	100
	Public printing,	2,592 94
	Public Library,	133 72
	Post Office,	122 77
	Stationery,	131 46
	Pensions,	100



*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1855.	Geological survey,	\$ 3,751	29
	Governor's house,	203	
	Capitol Square,	13	
	State Capitol,	29	
	Revised Statutes,	5,050	
	Interest on State bonds,	8,184	
	Interest on plankroad bonds,	2,655	
	Agricultural societies,	50	
	Contingencies,	589	21
Aug.	N. C. Railroad Company,	200,000	
	Interest on coupons,	57,300	
	Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad,	2,000	
	Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad,	10,000	
	State loan,	60,050	96
	Interest on State loans,	480	
	Premium on Northern funds	663	
	Road from Henry's Gap to Blue Ridge,	500	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad		
	Bonds,	4,320	
	Interest on State bonds,	1,596	
	Interest on Plankroad bonds,	120	
	Insane Asylum,	11,315	31
	Judiciary,	20	
	General Assembly,	114	10
	Weights and Measures,	336	90
	Governor's house,	408	45
	Pensions,	180	
	Public printing,	60	75
	Binding laws,	1,137	27
	Sheriffs for settling,	271	48
	Congressional election,	115	55
	Contingencies,	150	
Sept.	North Carolina Railroad Company,	21,000	
	State loan,	155,559	76
	Tar River,	3,000	
	Insane Asylum,	4,079	35
	Judiciary,	808	50
	Premium on Northern funds,	200	
	Interest on State loans,	300	
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad		
	bonds,	450	
	Fund for internal improvement,	47	25
	Council of State,	191	20

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1855.	Agricultural societies,	\$ 100
	General Assembly,	73 33
	Governor's house,	200
	Public printing,	8 50
	Capitol square,	3
	Interest on State bonds,	465
	“ on Plank road bonds,	225
	Sheriffs for settling taxes,	1,652 55
	Congressional election,	730 02
	Senatorial election,	2 50
	Contingencies,	13 43
Oct.	Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad,	50,000
	McDowell & Yancey Turnpike Company,	700
	State loan,	50,000
	North Carolina Railroad Company,	76,000
	Insane Asylum,	4,810 16
	Judiciary,	2,375
	Executive,	825
	Treasury,	687 50
	State,	200
	Librarian,	75
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65
	Premium on Northern funds,	94
	Public tax,	20 31
	Post office,	67 94
	Public arms,	60
	Distributing laws,	310
	Pensions,	50
	Interest on State loans,	90
	Governor's house,	336
	State Capitol,	13 70
	Interest on Plank road bonds,	15
	Public printing,	384 37
	Geological survey,	1,000
	Agricultural societies,	1,650
	Interest on State bonds,	120
	Contingencies,	4 50
Disbursements of public fund for fiscal		
year ending October 31st, 1855,		\$ 2,323,978 81

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

## RECEIPTS INTO LITERARY FUND.

1854.		
Nov.	Entries of vacant land,	\$ 1,189 32
	Roanoke navigation dividend,	500
	Auction tax,	86 01
Dec.	Entries of vacant land,	8,261 48
	Interest on college bonds,	2,085 04
	Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad dividend,	16,000
Jan.	Entries of vacant land,	972 70
	Dividend from Bank of State,	25,135
	Auction tax,	24 63
Feb.	Entries of vacant land,	312 57
	Dividend from Cape Fear Navigation Company,	1,300
March	Entries of vacant land,	599 20
	Interest on college bonds,	360 50
	“ Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	4,200
	Auction tax,	7 29
April	Entries of vacant land,	477 95
	Dividend from Cape Fear Navigation Company,	650
May	Entries of vacant land,	682 99
	Dividend from Cape Fear Navigation Company,	1,300
	Dividend from Bank of Cape Fear,	27,220
June.	Entries of vacant land,	552 29
	Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad dividend,	12,000
July.	Entries of vacant land,	559 65
	Dividend from Bank of the State,	26,391 75
	Interest on Greensboro' College bonds,	420
	“ “ Floral “ “	60
	“ “ Chowan, “ “	540
	“ “ Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad bonds,	4,088 32
Aug.	Entries of vacant land,	486 43
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	4,200
	Tax on Retailers,	456

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1854.			
Aug.	Auction Tax,	\$	4 74
Sept.	Retailer's Tax,		4,425 32
	Auction Tax,		32 13
	Entries of vacant land,		637 65
Oct.	Entries of vacant land,		529 40
	Auction Tax,		4 99
<hr/>			
	Receipts into Literary Fund for fiscal		
	year ending Oct. 31, 1855,	\$	146,753 35

## DISBURSEMENTS OF LITERARY FUND.

1854.			
Nov.	Common schools,	\$	35,531 52
	Education of deaf and dumb,		1,000
	Expense account,		147 75
Dec.	Common schools,		34,965 86
	Expense account,		990 95
1855.			
Jan.	Common schools,		15,508 08
	Education of deaf and dumb,		1,000
	Expense account,		752 50
Feb'y.	Common schools,		3,285 72
	Expense account,		39 50
	Education of deaf and dumb,		1,000
Mar.	Common schools,		3,785 04
	Education of deaf and dumb,		1,200
	Expense account,		169 75
April.	Common schools,		3,892 68
	Expense account,		491 60
May.	Common schools,		37,872 60
	Education of deaf and dumb,		1,000
	Expense account,		47 00
June.	Common schools,		20,957 04
	Education of deaf and dumb,		2,000
	Swamp lands,		40
	Expense account,		12 25
July.	Common schools,		12,213 38
	Expense account,		445 50
Aug.	Common schools,		3,470 04
	Expense account,		13 50

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1854.			
Sept.	Education of deaf and dumb, Common schools,	\$ 500	
		6,466	32
Oct.	Mount Pleasant Academy,	2,000	
	Education of deaf and dumb, Swamp lands,	1,500	
		4,856	70
	Common schools,	4,740	60
	Expense account,	793	62
	Disbursements of Literary fund for fiscal year ending October 31, 1855,	\$	202,689 50

### RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC FUND.

1855.			
Nov.	Received of Fayetteville and Western Plank road, as dividend due the State,	\$ 4,800	
	Received on Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	17,000	
	Premium on same,	2	50
	Accrued interest on same,	74	
Dec.	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	39,550	
	Interest received from Kimbrough Jones on 4 State bonds purchased by him September 21, 1855,	50	40
	Dividend from Raleigh and Gaston Rail- road,	20,000	
	Borrowed from Bank of Republic, New York,	60,000	
1856.			
Jan.	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons, up- on order of E. C. Fisher, Sup't. Insane Asylum,	65,450	
	Interest,		15
	Tax on stock in Bank of the State,	2,243	25
Feb.	Tax on Attorney's licenses,	338	40
	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,	116,000	
	Accrued interest on same,	952	65
	Received of Walter Gwynn, Chief En- gineer of North Carolina and Western Railroad Survey, as balance due the State on sale of Camp equipage,	229	55



*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1856.	Received of the same Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad as balance due the State on sale of Camp equipage,	\$	216	42
Mar.	Borrowed of J. W. Sanford, Cashier of Bank of Clarendon for State purposes,		9,700	
	Borrowed of C. Dewey, Cashier of Bank of State of North Carolina for State purposes,		9,845	48
	Received of Jacob Siler, Agent, &c.,		400	
	“ of J. D. Whitford, President of Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, as part payment of the fifty thousand dollars advanced to him for benefit of said road before the sale of bonds for that purpose,		25,000	
	Borrowed of Bank of Republic, New York,		30,000	
	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,		86,000	
	Accrued interest on same,		280	
	Amount received from Thomas Ruffin as interest on six bonds heretofore bid for by him, dated January 1st, 1856, and running 30 years,		260	
April.	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,		147,000	
	Accrued interest on same,		581	01
	Received of Holden & Wilson for paper belonging to State,		59	37
May.	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons,		77,000	
	Accrued interest,		40	
	Borrowed of C. Dewey, Cashier of Bank of State,		4,924	38
June.	Borrowed of C. Dewey, Cashier of Bank of State,		19,937	54
	Borrowed of Bank of Republic,		65,000	
	Received of W. W. Vass, Treasurer, in part of dividend from Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,		5,000	
	Tax from Bank of Charlotte,		750	
	Received of Jacob Siler, Agent, &c.,		640	
July.	Borrowed of Bank of State of N. Carolina,		39,579	16
	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		9,976	99
	Tax from Bank of Washington,		937	50

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1856.	Attorney's license tax,	\$ 197 40
	Coupon bonds issued,	5,000
Aug.	Tax from sundry Sheriffs,	54,427 98
	Coupon bonds issued,	42,500
	Tax from Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	562 50
	“ “ Commercial “ of Wilmington,	875
	“ “ Bank of Yanceyville,	276 75
Sept.	Tax from sundry Sheriffs,	287,405 86
	Coupon bonds issued,	47,500
	Accrued interest,	188 83
	Tax from Bank of Cape Fear,	3,142 50
	“ “ “ “ Fayetteville,	950
	“ “ “ “ Wilmington,	1,456 83
	Borrowed of J. W. Sanford, Cashier Bank of Clarendon,	4,850
	Borrowed of Bank of Republic,	30,000
	Received of W. W. Vass balance of dividend due the State from Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	4,250
	Received of Jacob Siler, Agent, &c.,	260
	Received of J. W. Baxter, Clerk of County Court of Currituck, being proceeds of sale of wrecked property in said county,	44 01
	Received of President of North Carolina Railroad,	67 12
Oct.	Coupon bonds issued to sundries,	26,000
	Interest,	80
	Tax from Bank of State,	2,243 25
	Tax from Farmer's Bank of N. Carolina,	744 75
	Received of C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad, as balance due the State on settlement with same,	1,034 09
	Receipts into public fund for fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,	\$ 1,373,975 62

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLIC FUND.

1855.		
Nov.	Interest on coupon State bonds,	\$ 25,950
	N. C. Railroad Company,	15,000
	Tar River Navigation Company,	3,000
	Judiciary,	4,195
	Insane Asylum,	6,879 43
	Public tax refunded,	353 37
	Premium on Northern funds,	100
	Interest on State bonds,	300
	“ plankroad bonds,	240
	State Capitol,	110
	Governor's house,	706 35
	Public printing,	3 50
	Agricultural societies,	100
	Internal improvement fund,	36 50
	State loan,	10,000
	Contingencies,	3 62
Dec.	Insane Asylum,	5,434 90
	N. C. Railroad Company,	38,000
	Judiciary,	4,630
	Governor's house,	418 69
	Agricultural Societies,	50
	Public printing,	11 75
	Premium on Northern funds,	50
	Geological survey,	4
	Public tax refunded,	104 37
	Distributing laws,	224 50
	Contingencies,	6 92
1856.		
Jan.	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company,	50,000
	Interest on State loans,	1,569
	Insane Asylum,	7,862 66
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	8,955
	Tar River Navigation Company,	3,000
	Revised Statutes,	4,000
	Judiciary,	2,800
	Geological Survey,	1,000
	Interest on State bonds,	9,000

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1856.			
	“ “ Plankroad bonds,	\$	2,640
	Executive Department,		825
	Treasury, “		687 50
	State “		200
	Comptroller “		500
	Librarian,		75
	Superintendent of Capitol,		65
	Adjutant General,		100
	Post Office,		46 94
	State Library,		91 75
	Agricultural Societies,		250
	Public Arms,		150
	Public Tax refunded,		30 81
	State Capitol,		6 80
	Governor's House,		1,021 45
	Premium on Northern funds,		23
	Contingencies,		19 34
Feb.	Interest on State bonds,		1,515
	“ “ Plankroad bonds,		195
	Atlantic North-Carolina Railroad,		72,000 17
	Insane Asylum,		12,075
	Revised Statutes,		1,417 71
	Judiciary,		866 90
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,		570
	Premium on Northern funds,		170 95
	Governor's House,		18
	Public Printing,		1,419 22
	State Library,		331 97
	General Assembly,		12
	Fugitive from Justice,		5 25
	State Capitol,		6 70
	Agricultural Societies,		50
	Contingencies,		321 14
M'ch.	Tar River Navigation Company,		6,000
	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad,		70,000
	Interest on Coupon State bonds,		63,240
	Insane Asylum,		5,540 11
	Interest on State bonds,		210
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,		120
	Interest on State loans,		1,980
	Judiciary,		60



*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1856.	Public Printing,	\$ 1,561	23
	Premium on Northern funds,	96	
	Revised Statutes,	335	
	Governor's House,	146	86
	Contingencies,	6	
April.	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company,	118,000	
	New River Navigation Company,	10,000	
	Public Road over Horse Gap,	500	
	Insane Asylum,	4,691	18
	Judiciary,	2,315	
	Executive Department,	825	
	Treasury	687	50
	State	200	
	Comptroller's	250	
	Librarian,	75	
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65	
	Post Office,	131	41
	Internal Improvement fund,	33	
	State Capitol,	315	
	Revised Code,	56	42
	Premium on Northern funds,	300	
	Geological Survey,	201	50
	Public Printing,	37	10
	Public Arms,	7	60
	Governor's House,	297	10
	State Capitol,	5	
	Interest on Coupon State bonds,	32,490	
	“ “ State bonds,	30	
	“ “ Plankroad bonds,	90	
	Contingencies,	249	68
May.	State loan,	40,000	
	Interest on State loans,	475	16
	Atlantic and N. C. Railroad,	80,000	
	Insane Asylum,	6,000	
	Judiciary,	5,370	
	Stationery,	150	
	Fugitive from justice,	200	
	Geological survey,	1,172	
	Revised Statutes,	7	75
	Interest on State loans,	90	
	Premium on Northern funds,	50	
	Capitol square,	6	



*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1856.	Public printing,	\$ 14
	State loan,	45,000
	Contingencies,	9 10
June.	Insane Asylum,	2,000
	Judiciary,	4,131 21
	Pensioners,	100
	Agricultural Societies,	50
	Weights and measures,	25
	Revised Code,	287 50
	Insolvent polls,	30
	Public printing,	37 50
	Atlantic and N. C. Railroad,	2,000
	Interest on State bonds,	375
	“ plankroad bonds,	270
July.	Atlantic and N. C. Railroad,	5,000
	Interest on State bonds,	9,324
	“ plankroad bonds,	2,625
	State loan,	40,000
	Interest on State loan,	1,404 66
	“ Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	10,560
	Insane Asylum,	4,000
	Executive department,	825
	Treasury “	687 50
	Comptroller's “	250
	Adjutant General,	100
	Librarian,	75
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65
	State Department,	200
	Post office,	101 86
	Judiciary,	2,909 80
	Geological survey,	54 25
	Contingencies,	71 42
Aug.	Interest on State bonds,	726
	“ “ Plankroad bonds,	240
	Sheriffs for settling,	205 30
	“ “ holding Governor's election,	130
	“ “ “ Senatorial “	25 99
	Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad,	42,500
	Insane Asylum,	2,000
	Interest on State loans,	480
	Public printing,	479 25
	Agricultural societies,	50

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1856.	Judiciary,	\$ 100
	Pensioners,	40
	Internal improvement,	42
	Contingencies,	114 40
Sept.	Sheriffs for settling,	1,631 85
	“ “ holding Governor's election,	1,175
	“ “ “ Senatorial “	291 56
	Interest on State bonds,	315
	“ “ Plank road bonds,	60
	Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad,	32,500
	State loan,	55,000
	Interest on State loan,	300
	Premium on Northern funds,	198 02
	Judiciary,	820 70
	Copying laws,	1 50
	Public printing,	56
	Contingencies,	20 25
Oct.	State loan,	49,898 90
	Interest on State loan,	4,244 58
	“ “ coupon State bonds,	109,545
	Judiciary,	3,755 20
	Executive department,	825
	State “	200
	Treasury “	687 50
	Comptroller's “	250
	Librarian,	75
	Superintendent Capitol,	65
	Post office,	40 39
	Interest on Plank road bonds,	105
	“ “ State bonds,	285
	Insane Asylum,	3,000
	Public arms,	63 70
	State Library,	7 75
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	120
	Pensioners,	40
	Fayetteville & Centre Plank road,	10,000
	Yadkin Navigation Company,	5,000
	Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company,	3,000
	Geological survey,	1,739 32
	Public printing,	148 75
	Agricultural societies,	1,550

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1856.		
	Internal improvement,	\$ 17
	Premium on Northern funds,	782 68
	Stationery,	195 17
	State Capitol,	2,375
	State coupon bonds,	4,328
	Contingencies,	365 93
	Amount transferred to Treasurer of Literary fund as payment of interest on bonds held by the Literary board,	3,000
	Disbursements of public fund for fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,	\$ 1,233,959 40

### RECEIPTS INTO LITERARY FUND.

1855.		
Nov.	Entries of vacant land,	\$ 775 84
	Roanoke Navigation dividends,	1,000
	Dividend from Bank of Cape Fear,	37,220
	Tax from sundry Auctioneers,	390 35
Dec.	Entries of vacant land,	3,561 66
	Auction Tax,	2 52
	Dividend from Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,	14,000
1856.		
Jan.	Entries of vacant land,	268 57
	Dividend from Bank of the State	25,135
	Auction Tax,	1 01
Feb.	Entries of vacant land,	766 29
	Dividend from Cape Fear Navigation Company,	650
M'ch.	Entries of vacant land,	299 95
April.	Entries of vacant land,	377 77
May.	Entries of vacant land,	1,309 48
	Dividend from Bank of Cape Fear,	27,220
	Dividend from Cape Fear Navigation Company,	1,950
June.	Entries of vacant land,	194 68
	Dividend from Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,	14,000

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

1856.		
July.	Entries of vacant land,	\$ 183 02
	Dividend from Bank of the State,	51,526 75
Aug.	Entries of vacant land,	205 06
	Tax on Retailers,	1,209
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	326 42
Sept.	Entries of vacant land,	367 24
	Tax on Retailers,	6,461
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	75
Oct.	Entries of vacant land,	192 06
	Roanoke Navigation dividends,	500
	Auction Tax,	4 33
	Amount transferred from Pub. Fund as interest due on bonds held by Literary Fund,	3,000
	Receipts into Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856,	\$ 183,073

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM LITERARY FUND.

1855.		
Nov.	Clinton Female Institute,	\$ 3,000
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Common schools,	37,153 56
	Expense account,	136 50
Dec.	Common schools,	27,572 88
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	197
1856.		
Jan'y.	Common schools,	9,641 16
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	420 98
Feb'y.	Common schools,	6,292 20
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	59 75
March	Common schools,	5,835 48
	Expense account,	161 68
April.	Common schools,	2,183 88
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	402 50

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

1856.		
May.	Common schools,	\$ 38,097 12
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	33 50
June.	Common schools,	9,860 04
	Education of deaf and dumb,	2,000
	Expense Account,	13 50
July.	Common schools,	26,893 76
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	1,406 99
Aug.	Common schools,	988 08
	Expense account,	64 50
Sept.	Common schools,	6,285 12
	Education of deaf and dumb,	1,000
	Expense account,	36
	Deaf and dumb Asylum tax refunded,	176 42
Oct.	Common schools,	6,675 74
	Expense account,	387 75
Disbursements from Literary Fund for fis-		
cal year ending Oct. 31, 1856,		\$193,976 09



*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

## RECAPITULATION.

*Public Fund.*

Receipts for fiscal year ending October 31, 1855,	\$ 2,452,137 32	
Receipts for fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,	1,373,975 62	\$3,826,112 94
Disbursements for fiscal year ending October 31, 1855,	\$ 2,323,978 81	
Disbursements for fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,	1,233,959 40	
Balance due Public Treasurer Nov. 1, 1854,	152,131 31	3,710,069 52
Balance due this fund Nov. 1, 1856,		\$ 116,043 42

*Literary Fund.*

Balance due this fund, Nov. 1, 1854,	\$ 207,252 10	
Receipts for fiscal year ending October 31, 1855,	146,753 35	
Receipts for fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,	183,073 00	\$ 537,078 45
Disbursements for fiscal year ending October 31, 1855,	\$ 202,689 50	
Disbursements for fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,	193,976 09	396,665 59
Balance due this fund Nov. 1, 1856,		\$ 140,412 86

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

*General Statement.*

Am't in hands of Public Treasurer Nov. 1, 1854,	\$	\$55,120	79
Receipts of Public fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1855,		2,452,137	32
Receipts of Public fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856,		1,373,975	62
Receipts of Literary fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1855,		146,753	35
Receipts of Literary fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856,		183,073	00
	\$	4,211,060	08
Disbursements of Public fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1855,	\$	2,323,978	81
Disbursements of Public fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856,		1,233,959	40
Disbursements of Literary fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1855,		202,689	50
Disbursements of Literary fund during fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1856,		193,976	09
	\$	3,954,603	80
Total receipts for two years,	\$	4,211,060	08
Total disbursements for two years,		3,954,603	80
Leaving in hands of State treasurer, Nov. 1, '56,	\$	256,456	28
Which is disposed of as follows:			
Bank of Republic,	\$46,098	24	
Bank of State of North Carolina,	172,102	55	
Bank of Cape Fear,	28,137	61	
Amount in Till as follows:			
Bank Check, C. P. Men-			
denhall, Treasurer of			
N. C. Railroad,	1,034	94	
Bank Check, D. S. Wil-			
lis, Treasurer of At-			
lantic and N. C. Rail-			
road,	9,000	00	
Cash, &c.,	82	94	10,117 88
	\$	256,456	28

The reason of the great disproportion between the amounts deposited in the two banks of this city is, that the officers of the Bank of Cape Fear declined to take small notes under its new charter.

*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

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Having furnished his Excellency, Governor Bragg, with all the information from this office that is calculated to shed light upon the amount that will probably be received into the public fund for the two fiscal years commencing the 1st inst. and the probable demands upon it, all of which will be presented to you in his message, it is unnecessary that I should add anything upon that subject. From this, it will be seen, that some legislation is necessary in order to increase the receipts into the treasury; the amount of this increase will depend much upon what may be expected from certain internal improvements in the State, and especially from the North-Carolina Railroad Company.

I do not suppose that it is necessary for me to say anything to the General Assembly of North-Carolina upon the importance of providing the necessary means to meet at all times, the obligations of the State.

But I will take this occasion to say, that having been for several years connected with the finances of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time, the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person, for collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit, and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it; and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment, when I give it as my opinion that the great body of them would either readily forego for a season, the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the ennobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt, or more warmly cherished, than in North-Carolina; and no one who loves the State, would wish to see this feeling diminished. I will remark further, in this connection, that while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opin-

*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

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ion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has in the main greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt that her faith and honor, hitherto unsoiled, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges.

It will be seen, that I have since my last report, completed the issue of State bonds that were required to be sold under the act of January 16th, 1849, for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar rivers, and for the building a railroad from Gaston to Weldon, amounting in all to \$152,000; and I have also issued under an act of the last Legislature fifteen bonds, of \$1000 each, for the further improvement of the navigation of Tar river. I stated to the last Legislature that I had sold bonds to the amount of \$1,630,000 for the North-Carolina Railroad. Since that I have sold \$370,000, making two millions as required by the act of January 16th, 1849. I have also under an act of the last Legislature, sold for the same road, \$1,000,000, making in all three millions of dollars for that road. Under an act of the last Legislature, I advertised the sale of ten bonds of \$1000 each, for the construction of the plankroad from Fayetteville to Warsaw; but four of them, however, only were bid off. I have paid out for the road, as will be seen, \$10,000; so that six more bonds remain to be sold, and the proceeds held in the treasury. The following bonds have also been sold, under acts of the last Legislature, to-wit: \$59,000 for the Insane Asylum, \$533,000 for Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, and \$200,000 for the Western North-Carolina Railroad. It is proper to remark, however, that \$33,000 of these, sold for the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, and the \$200,000 for the Western North-Carolina Railroad, have been sold since the 1st instant, and will therefore appear in the next report from this office.



*Treasurer's Report, for the two Fiscal*

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All these bonds were advertised, and the bids for them were awarded by the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State and president of the bank of the State.

Since the last Legislature, I have endorsed bonds of the Deep River Navigation Company, to the amount of \$300,000, and for the Chesapeake and Roanoke Navigation Company, to the amount of \$50,000. It will be seen that I have paid to the Yadkin Navigation Company \$5000, and to the New River Navigation Company \$10,000. No authority was given to sell bonds for these improvements.

You will receive from the directors of the Insane Asylum a detailed report upon the operations of the institution.

Supposing it would be the pleasure of the Legislature to establish a sinking fund, for the gradual extinction of our public debt, I have taken pains to ascertain the plans adopted by some of our sister States for the extinction of their debts. This information will be laid before the Committee of Finance.

By an act of the last Legislature, passed January 24, 1855, it was directed, that all State bonds thereafter issued, should be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Public Treasurer. But the act passed February 15, 1855, for the construction of the Western North-Carolina Railroad directed that the State bonds issued for that purpose should be signed by the Public Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller.

Finding that these two acts conflicted with each other, and that both could not be complied with, I consulted the law-advising officer of the State, and he advised me to proceed according to the special act of February 25, 1855, instead of the general one, of January 24, 1855, which I did. One of the acts should be so amended as to remove this conflict between the provisions of the two.

As the subject of renewing the charter of the Bank of the State, or of establishing another one or more in its stead, will, I presume, engage the attention of the present Legislature, I deem it my duty to remark, that my experience in this



*Years ending November 1st, 1856.*

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office satisfies me of the absolute necessity of having at all times, either a principal or branch bank in this city, with means sufficiently large to loan to the State such sums as its exigencies may from time to time require, to facilitate the operations of the Treasury in anticipation of the receipts of the revenue of the State. Without the aid which has been in this way furnished for years by the present Bank of the State, in addition to that afforded by the Bank of Cape Fear, the operations of this office would at times have been greatly embarrassed.

The different acts of assembly chartering the several banks of the State require the officers to make reports of the condition of their banks respectively, to the Legislature, or to the Treasurer of the State, to be presented by him to that body. These reports are required to be made at different periods of the year by the different banks, some in one month and some in another. In this way it is very difficult to arrive at the true condition of all the banks of the State at any given time.

I respectfully submit, therefore, the propriety of passing a general law upon the subject requiring all the banks of the State to make their reports at the same time, thus showing at one view the capital, circulation, discounts, deposits, and specie on hand, of all the banks of the State—information at all times interesting to the General Assembly; but especially so when the subject of re-chartering old banks, or of establishing new ones, has to be acted upon.

I regret to say that some of the sheriffs did not settle with this department during the last fiscal year, with that punctuality that has usually distinguished the sheriffs of this State. Of the whole amount due from that class of officers the sum of \$10,211 34 was not paid in within the time prescribed by law. The sheriff of Bladen failed for the whole amount due from his county, and the sheriffs of Halifax, Montgomery and Buncombe left balances unpaid. The sheriff of Halifax has paid the whole amount due from him since the 1st instant; and steps have been taken to collect these arrearages.

*Treasurer's Report, for the Fiscal years 1855-'56.*

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Such bank exhibits as have been forwarded to this office since the last Legislature, will be presented in a separate communication.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. COURTS,

*Public Treasurer.*





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*Published according to Law.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31<sup>ST</sup>, 1855.

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COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1856.

*To his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG,*  
*Governor of North-Carolina:*

SIR: I herewith transmit to you, as required by law, my Annual Report of the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department of the State of North-Carolina, during the fiscal year ending the 31<sup>st</sup> day of October, 1855; also statements of the Public Revenue, as derived from the various subjects of taxation in the different counties of the State.

The General Statement shows a balance on hand, of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$151,315 95,) belonging to the Literary Fund; while of the Public or State's Fund, there is a deficit of twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents, (\$23,972 80,) which has been supplied from the surplus of the Literary Fund, leaving in the Treasury, on an aggregate of both funds, the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and fifteen cents, (\$127,343 15.)

The nett taxes for the year 1855, including the tax on sales of Auctioneers, and for Licenses to Retailers of spirituous liquors, returned by the Sheriffs of the several counties



through this Department, amount to two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$284,296 79 ;) showing an increase of ninety-one thousand one hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents, (\$91,107 70,) over the amount for the preceding year. This increase has been realized, principally, from the levy of twelve cents instead of six on the \$100 valuation of real estate, and forty cents instead of twenty on the poll, as authorized by an act of the last General Assembly. It should be remembered, also, that this levy has been estimated on the old assessment, and that an additional increase of a similar amount may be anticipated for the present year, from the increased valuation of real estate under the new assessment now already made; although no returns under it have been received at this Department, yet it is well known that the valuation of lands has been very greatly enhanced, especially along the lines of our public improvements, and in those portions of the State where her mineral wealth has been so abundantly developed. Other increase of the revenue will also be realized under the new law, from subjects not heretofore taxable, and, on some of which, the taxes have not become due.

Under a construction of the law by the Attorney General, the tax of 5 per cent. on capital employed in the liquor traffic, was estimated on the amount employed only for the interim between the 19th of March, 1855, (the day on which the act took effect,) and the 1st day of April following. In some counties, however, the clause was differently construed, and the tax was collected on the capital employed for the entire year preceding. In such instances, as soon as the necessary statements were furnished, to enable the Comptroller to make the proper reductions, warrants were drawn upon the public Treasurer, to refund the balances to such counties. This I thought proper, in order that no injustice might result to any one from the ambiguity of the law.

Not only in this instance have the revenue officers experienced difficulty in the practical operations of some of the provisions of the last revenue act; much of which difficulty, however, no longer exists, since the chief embarrassment

arose in construing the new law in its connection with the old one, and in putting it into successful operation—just as a greater force is required to put in motion a complicated machinery than is necessary to continue it; there are, notwithstanding, some modifications which seem to be necessary, the propriety of which, however, need not be discussed at this time, as no legislation can be had on the subject before my next Annual Report will be laid before the Legislature; by which time, the experience of another year will enable me to point out, more successfully, the slight defects of the law, and to suggest such amendments as the public interests may require.

With very great respect,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BROOKS,

*Comptroller of State.*

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of State Treasurer, Nov. 1, 1854,	\$ 55,120 79	
Receipts of Literary Fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1855,	146,753 35	
Ditto Public Fund,	2,452,137 32	
Making the available means for the last fiscal year,	\$ 2,654,011 46	
Disbursements of the Lit- erary Fund during the same period,	202,689 50	
Ditto Public Fund,	2,323,978 81	
	2,526,668 31	
Leaving in hands of State Treasurer, Nov. 1, 1855,	-127,343 15	

## LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this fund, Nov. 1st, 1854,	\$ 207,252	10
Receipts during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1855,	146,753	35
	\$ 354,005	45
Disbursements for the same period,	202,689	59
Balance due this fund, Nov. 1st, 1855,	\$ 151,315	95

## PUBLIC FUND.

Deficit, or balance due Treasurer, No- vember, 1st, 1854,	\$ 152,131	31
Disbursements during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1855,	2,323,978	81
	\$ 2,476,110	12
Receipts during the same period,	2,452,137	32
Deficit, or balance due Treasurer, No- vember 1st, 1855,	\$ 23,972	80

## LITERARY FUND.

## STATEMENT A.,

*Exhibiting the different sources from which the Receipts of  
this fund have been derived.*

Entries of vacant lands,	\$ 15,261	63
Bank Dividends,	78,746	75
Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad ditto,	28,000	00
Navigation ditto,	3,750	00
Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Bonds,	4,088	32
Carried forward,	\$ 129,846	70

Brought forward,	\$ 129,846	70
Interest on R. and Gaston R. R. bonds,	8,400	00
Ditto on Greensboro' F. College bonds,	420	00
Ditto on Wake Forest College ditto,	127	04
Ditto on Floral College ditto,	180	00
Ditto on Chowan F. College ditto,	540	00
Ditto on Normal College ditto,	484	00
Ditto on Dickenson and others ditto,	1,714	50
Retail License Tax,	4,881	32
Auction Tax,	159	79
	<hr/>	
	\$ 146,753	35

Detailed as follows :

1854.			
Nov.	Received of		
	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	\$ 2,428	42
	Roanoke Navigation Company, Dividend No. 30, on 500 shares of stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	500	00
	Sundry Auctioneers' Tax on sales at auction, to wit:		
	Charles E. Leete, Cumberland County,	18	42
	D. M. R. McIntosh, Moore " "	23	90
	W. H. Oliver, Craven " "	6	12
	L. W. Peck, Wake " "	25	60
	D. J. Willis, Craven " "	11	97
Dec.	Entries of vacant lands,	\$ 7,022	38
	Interest on Wake Forest College Bonds held by Literary Board,	127	04
	Ditto on Floral College Bonds ditto,	120	00
	Ditto on Normal College Bonds ditto,	200	00
	Ditto on Bond of Dickenson and others ditto,	1,638	00
	Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Dividends,	16,000	00
1855.			
Jan.	Entries of vacant lands,	972	70
	Auction Tax of W. J. Potter, auctioneer, Carteret county,	24	63

1855.	Dividend on stock held in the "Bank of the State" belonging to Lit. Fund,	\$ 25,135 00
Feb.	Entries of vacant lands,	312 57
	Cape Fear Navigation Company,	1,300 00
March	Entries of vacant lands,	599 20
	Auction Tax of Thomas M. Clarkson, Sampson county, on sales at auction,	7 29
	Interest on Bond of P. K. Dickenson and others, held by President and Directors of Literary Board,	76 50
	Ditto on Normal College Bonds ditto,	284 00
	Ditto on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds ditto,	4,200 00
April.	Entries of vacant lands,	477 95
	Cape Fear Navigation Company dividend, No. 45, on stock held by the State in said Company,	650 00
May.	Entries of vacant lands,	682 99
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stocks in said Bank, held by Literary Board,	27,220 00
	Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividend 46, on shares owned by the State,	1,300 00
June.	Entries of vacant lands,	552 29
	Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, dividend on shares held by Literary Board,	12,000 00
July.	Entries of vacant lands,	559 65
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, dividend on 5,027 shares in said Bank, held by the Literary Board,	26,391 75
	Interest on Greensboro' Female College bonds ditto,	420 00
	Ditto Chowan Female College bonds do.,	540 00
	Ditto Floral College bonds ditto,	60 00
	Ditto Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds ditto,	4,088 32
Aug.	Entries of vacant lands,	486 43
	W. R. Clark, auctioneer of Lincoln county, tax on sales at auction,	1 69
	Eli C. Grier, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, auction tax collected under last Revenue Act,	1 34
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff of Catawba, ditto,	1 71
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,	456 00



1855.	Gov. Bragg, President <i>ex-officio</i> Literary Board, interest on Raleigh and Gaston R. R. bonds, held by said board,	\$ 4,200 00
Sept.	Entries of vacant lands,	637 65
	F. M. Clarkson, Auctioneer of Sampson county, auction tax on sales to September 30, 1855,	2 88
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on sales of Auctioneers in sundry counties,	29 25
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on licensed retailers of spirituous liquors,	4,425 32
Oct.	Entries of vacant lands,	529 40
	C. E. Leete, Auctioneer of Cumberland county, tax on sales at auction,	4 99
		\$ 146,753 35

LITERARY FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

## STATEMENT B.,

*Exhibiting the different purposes for which the Disbursements of this Fund have been made :*

Common Schools,	\$ 182,688 88
Ditto General Superintendent,	1,675 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and	
Blind,	9,200 00
Mount Pleasant Academy,	2,000 00
Swamp Lands,	4,896 70
Expenses,	2,228 92
	<hr/>
	\$202,689 50

Detailed as follows :

1854.		
Nov.	Paid sundry Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, as follows :	
	Alexander county, R. L. Steele, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,	\$ 600 36

1854.			
Nov.	Ashe county,	A. McMillan, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	\$ 949 68
	Beaufort,	Jos. Potts, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,330 92
	Bertie,	J. S. Taylor, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,196 76
	Camden,	F. B. Grandy, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	620 88
	Chatham,	J. S. Lasater, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,926 60
	Craven,	J. T. Lane, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,479 48
	Edgecombe,	D. Barlow, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,502 40
	Franklin,	W. T. Johnson, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,141 20
	Granville,	J. Bullock, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	2,076 36
	Guilford,	E. W. Ogburn, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,992 60
	Halifax,	T. Ousby, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,	1,560 84
	Johnston,	J. H. Daniel, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,423 32
	Lenoir,	R. W. King, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,	741 84
	Lincoln,	H. Cansler, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	623 16
	Martin,	A. H. Coffield, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	835 32
	Mecklenburg,	J. A. Young, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,406 88
	Onslow,	D. W. Sanders, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	844 80
	Orange,	W. H. Brown, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,794 84
	Perquimons,	E. N. Riddick, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,	723 60
	Pasquotank,	W. W. Kennedy, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	849 96
	Randolph,	J. Worth, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,746 12
	Robeson,	J. Moore, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,329 60
	Rowan,	A. W. Brandon, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,479 48

1854.			
Nov.	Wake county,	S. Stephenson, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	\$ 2,459 76
	Washington,	J. Ramsey, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	498 60
	Wayne,	W. K. Lane, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,377 36
	Stokes,	W. A. Mitchell, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,	1,018 80
	Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, as per order Executive Committee,		1,000 00
	John C. Cannon, for publishing in Republican Banner, Fall Distribution of Common School Fund, 1854,		20 00
	Waring & Heron, for publishing Spring and Fall ditto,		31 50
	Holden & Wilson, for printing and adver- tising done for Literary Board,		96 25
Dec.	Paid C. H. Wiley, General Superinten- dent Com. Schools, part of his salary,		175 00
	Alamance county, J. Trolinger, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		1,069 92
	Anson, H. B. Hammond, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		1,215 72
	Bladen, N. Graham, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		962 88
	Brunswick, R. M. McRacken, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		714 12
	Caldwell, W. A. Ballin, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		700 32
	Ditto, Spring Dis., 1854,		700 32
	Caswell, Alvis Lea, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		1,459 32
	Catawba, G. P. Shuford, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		988 08
	Columbus, H. Lennon, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		636 96
	Cleaveland, J. R. Logan, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		1,163 64
	Chowan, J. D. Wynn, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		630 24
	Davidson, A. Hargrave, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,		1,694 76
	Currituck, T. Williams, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		750 84

1854.			
Dec.	Cumberland, co., E. L. Winslow, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,	\$	1,976 76
	Gates, R. H. Ballard, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		825 36
	Ditto, Spring Dis., 1854,		825 36
	Greene, E. Patrick, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		638 52
	Hyde, S. H. Ritch, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		715 20
	Iredell, M. Campbell, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		1,567 44
	Lenoir, R. W. King, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		666 84
	McDowell, J. Conly, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		688 92
	Montgomery, C. W. Wooley, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		739 56
	Moore, W. Dowd, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		951 26
	Nash, J. J. Q. Taylor, Ch'mn.,		
	Spring Dis., 1854,		1,084 08
	Ditto, Fall Dis., 1854,		1,084 08
	Person, G. D. Satterfield, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		1,059 00
	Pitt, A. Moye, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		1,289 40
	Richmond, B. B. McKenzie, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		952 33
	Sampson, A. Monk, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		1,477 32
	Stauly, J. F. Stone, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		761 76
	Surry, T. Crumpler, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		2,117 16
	Union, M. W. Cuthbertson, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		960 96
	Warren, W. A. Burwell, Ch'mn.,		
	Fall Dis., 1854,		1,168 92
	Watauga, R. Mast, Ch'mn.,		
	Spring Dis., 1854,		401 76
	Ditto, Fall Dis., 1854,		326 76
	B. F. Moore, Esq., for legal professional services rendered Literary Board,		425 00
	S. F. Adams, Private Secretary, for defraying expenses of said Board,		192 00

1854.			
Dec.]	Smndry persons, for publishing Common School Fund, Spring and Fall Distribution, 1854:		
	W. J. Yates,	\$	21 00
	W. J. Williams,		10 50
	Ditto,		5 25
	Charles N. Webb,		17 50
	Thomas W. Atkin,		20 00
	A Muse,		15 00
	Fulton & Price,		27 95
	Swain & Sherwood,		29 75
	L. D. Starke,		32 00
	James T. Powell,		20 00
1855.			
Jan.	Common Schools:		
	Alexander county,	R. L. Steele, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	600 36
	Buncombe,	M. Patton, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	1,480 56
	Haywood,	Joseph Cathey, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	828 84
	Carteret,	J. V. C. Davis, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	744 96
	Cherokee,	S. G. R. Mount, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	804 36
	Henderson,	John Davis, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	825 96
	Macon,	Jesse R. Siler, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	740 28
	Forsythe,	C. L. Banner, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	1,200 24
	Davie,	L. T. Bingham, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	839 76
	Ditto,	Spring Dis., 1854,	839 76
	Wilkes,	P. Eller, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	1,397 04
	Rockingham,	W. P. Watt, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	1,483 56
	Jones	J. H. Dillahunnt, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	472 20
	Hertford,	Wm. B. Wise, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	798 72
	New Hanover,	S. D. Wallace, Ch'mn.,	
		Fall Dis., 1854,	1,483 32



1855.			
Jan.	Yancey county, Benj. Henline, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	\$	968 16
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his fourth quarter's salary for 1854,		375 00
	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, per order of Ex. Committee,		1,000 00
	Wm. B. Rodman, for professional services rendered Literary Board,		300 00
	Gov. Bragg, President <i>ex-officio</i> for ex- penses of Literary Board,		60 00
	W. & R. H. Whitaker, for publishing in Metropolitan Distribution of Common School Fund,		17 50
Feb.	Common Schools:		
	Perquimons county, E. W. Riddie, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		723 60
	Gaston, E. B. Wilson, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		867 36
	Davidson, A. Hargrave, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		1,694 76
	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, as per order Ex. Committee,		1,000 00
	Estate of N. J. Palmer, dec'd, for pub- lishing in Milton Spectator, Fall Dis- tribution Common School Fund,		21 50
	A. J. Cansler, Carolina Intelligencer ditto,		18 00
March	Common Schools:		
	Halifax county, Thos. Ousby, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		1,560 84
	Cabarrus, A. J. Yorke, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		890 88
	Duplin, H. Bourden, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1854,		1,333 32
	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, per order Ex. Committee,		200 00
	Ditto, ditto,		1,000 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, ex- penses of Literary Board,		27 00
	Holden & Wilson, for printing for same,		142 75
April.	Common Schools:		
	Stokes county, W. A. Mitchell, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		943 80
	Burke, James Avery, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,		830 25

1855.			
April.	Lincoln county,	C. L. Hunter, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	\$ 830 88
	Northampton,	H. Faison, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1854,	1,287 72
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, one quarter's salary,		375 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary, for defraying expenses of Literary Board to the 28th instant,		79 50
	Wm. White, P. M., Postage account with said Board,		37 10
May.	Common Schools :		
	Alamance county,	J. Trolinger, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,219 92
	Anson,	H. B. Hammond, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,290 72
	Beaufort,	Joseph Potts, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,405 92
	Bertie,	J. S. Taylor, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,196 76
	Bladen,	N. Graham, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	962 88
	Cabarrus,	A. J. York, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,040 88
	Camden,	Z. Hamilton, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	620 88
	Caswell,	Alvis Lea, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,459 32
	Chatham,	J. S. Lasater, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,926 60
	Cumberland,	E. L. Winslow, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	2,126 76
	Edgecombe,	D. Barlow, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,652 40
	Franklin,	W. T. Johnson, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,141 20
	Guilford,	E. W. Ogburn, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	2,217 60
	Hertford,	W. B. Wise, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	798 72
	Johnston,	J. H. Daniel, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,423 32
	Onslow,	D. W. Sanders, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	844 30

1855.			
May.	Orange county,	W. H. Brown, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	\$ 1,794 84
	Pasquotank,	W. W. Kennedy, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	924 96
	Robeson,	J. Moore, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,329 60
	Rowan,	D. A. Davis, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,479 48
	Surry,	T. Crumpler, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	2,117 16
	Wake,	S. Stephenson, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	2,534 76
	Warren,	S. Bobbitt, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,243 92
	Wayne,	W. K. Lane, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,377 36
	Currituck,	B. T. Simmons, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	750 84
	Burke,	James Avery, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	830 28
	Gates,	R. H. Ballard, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	825 36
	Washington,	J. Ramsey, acting Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	573 60
	Stanly,	J. F. Stone, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	761 76
	Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	S. H. Young, Treasurer,	1,000 00
	Seaton Gales, for publishing Spring Dis-	tribution Common School Fund,	10 00
	Cannon & Collins, ditto,		13 50
	Holden & Wilson, for printing done for	Literary Board,	23 50
June.	Common School:		
	Buncombe county,	M. Patton, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,480 56
	Cherokee,	S. G. Rillount, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	804 35
	Macon,	J. R. Siler, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	740 28
	Martin,	A. H. Coffield Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	835 32
	Cleaveland,	J. R. Logan, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,162 64

1855.			
June.	Iredell county,	M. Campbell, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	\$ 1,567 44
	McDowell,	Jos. Conly, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	688 92
	Ashe	A. McMillan, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,024 68
	Northampton,	H. Faison, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,287 72
	Person,	G. D. Satterfield, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,059 00
	Randolph,	J. Worth, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,821 12
	Hyde,	S. H. Ritch, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	790 20
	Sampson,	A. Monk, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,477 32
	Granville.	L. A. Paschal, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	2,076 36
	Craven,	John T. Lane, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,479 48
	Richmond.	B. B. McKenzie, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	952 32
	New Hanover,	S. D. Wallace, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,708 32
	Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		
	per order of Executive Committee,		2,000 00
	Thos. Marshall, Superintendent for drain-		
	ing Swamp Lands,		40 00
	R. H. Whitaker, for advertising Spring		
	Distribution Common School Fund,		12 25
July.	Common Schools:		
	Moore county,	W. W. Dowd, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,026 26
	Pitt,	A. Moye, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,289 40
	Mecklenburg.	J. A. Young, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,406 88
	Lincoln,	C. L. Hunter, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	830 86
	Lenoir.	R. W. King, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	741 84
	Greene,	E. Patrick, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	638 52
	Forsythe,	C. L. Banner, Ch'mn.,	
		Spring Dis., 1855,	1,275 24

1855.			
July.	Columbus county,	H. Lennon, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	\$ 636 96
	Chowan,	J. O. Wynn, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	630 24
	Buncombe,	J. Brown, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	714 12
	Alexander,	R. L. Steele, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	600 36
	Carteret,	J. V. C. Davis, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	744 96
	Tyrrell,	J. McCleese, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	534 24
	Ditto,	Spring Dis., 1854,	534 24
	Ditto,	Fall Dis., 1854,	534 24
	Burke,	Jas. Avery, a balance due,	75 00
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent, his 2d quarter's salary for the year 1855,		375 00
	C. N. Webb, for publishing Spring Distri- bution Common School Fund,		10 50
	Waring & Herron, ditto,		15 00
	Robinson & Barclift, ditto,		15 00
	James T. Powell, ditto,		16 00
	Wm. J. Yates, ditto,		14 00
Aug.	Common Schools:		
	Stokes county,	W. A. Mitchell, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,018 80
	Perquimons,	E. W. Riddick, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	723 60
	Montgomery,	C. W. Wooley, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	739 56
	Catawba,	G. P. Shuford, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	988 08
	T. W. Atkin, (Asheville News,) for pub- lishing Spring Distribution Common School Fund,		13 50
Sept.	Common Schools:		
	Henderson county,	J. Davis, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	825 96
	Jones,	W. H. Bryan, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	472 20
	Nash,	J. J. Q. Taylor, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,084 08
	Rutherford,	H. Harrill, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,486 56



1855.			
Sept.	Union,	M. M. Cuthbertson, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	\$ 1,110 96
	Rutherford,	H. Harrill, Ch'mn., Fall Dis., 1855,	1,486 56
	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, per order of Ex. Committee,		500 00
Oct.	Mt. Pleasant Academy, amount ordered to be loaned from Literary Fund,		2,000 00
	Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, per order Ex. Committee,		1,500 00
	Jonathan Staunton, for draining Open Ground Prairie in Carteret county,		4,827 20
	Thomas Marshall, balance for superin- tending said work,		29 50
	Common Schools:		
	Gaston county,	E. B. Wilson, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	867 36
	Halifax,	Thomas Ousby, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,560 84
	Rockingham,	W. P. Watt, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	1,483 56
	Haywood,	J. Cathey, Ch'mn., Spring Dis., 1855,	828 84
	Holden & Wilson, for printing for Lite- rary Board,		409 62
	M. Sherwood, (Greensboro' Patriot,) ditto,		9 00
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Com. Schools, his 3d quarter's salary,		375 00
			\$ 202,689 50

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

## STATEMENT C.,

*Exhibiting the different sources from which the Receipts of  
this fund have been derived.*

Coupon bonds, (including premium and accrued interest,)	\$ 1,473,370 62
Temporary State loans,	651,496 67
Carried forward,	\$ 2,124,867 29

Brought forward,	\$2,124,867	29
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends,	30,712	50
Fayetteville and Western Plankroad do.,	4,800	00
Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds,	3,000	00
Tax on Bank stocks,	7,973	25
Ditto Attorney's licenses,	565	60
Collections of Cherokee bonds,	963	02
Public Taxes due 1856,	279,255	68
	<u>\$2,452,137</u>	<u>32</u>

Detailed as follows:

1854. Nov.	Received of		
	C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan to meet the proper liabilities of the State, per Resolution of the General Assembly,	\$	9,894 79
	Geo. W. Mordecai, ditto,		20,000 00
	Sundry persons for coupon bonds sold, dated July 1st, 1854, and running 30 years, as follows:		
	W. L. Steele, 3 bonds, principal,	\$	3,000 00
	Premium,		60 00
	Accrued Interest,		63 36
			<u>3,123 36</u>
	J. S. Purify, Treas. W. F. College, principal,	\$	3,000 00
	Premium,		150 00
	Accrued interest,		60 00
			<u>3,210 00</u>
	Samuel Hill, 5 bonds, principal,	\$	3,000 00
	Premium,		250 00
	Accrued interest,		166 66
			<u>5,416 66</u>
	Geo. Bower, 5 bonds, principal,	\$	5,000 00
	Premium,		150 00
	Accrued interest,		115 61
			<u>5,265 61</u>

1854.		
Nov.	J. H. Wheeler, 10 bonds, principal,	\$ 10,000 00
	Premium,	325 00
	Accrued interest,	218 63
		<hr/>
	Coupon bonds sold, dated July 1, 1854, running ten years, as follows:	\$ 10,543 63
	W. L. Steele, 5 bonds, principal,	\$ 5,000 00
	Premium,	50 00
	Accrued interest,	105 60
		<hr/>
	Evander McIver, 5 bonds, principal,	\$ 5,000 00
	Premium,	175 00
	Accrued interest,	104 16
		<hr/>
	Thos. Bragg, 2 bonds, principal,	\$ 2,000 00
	Premium,	70 00
	Accrued interest,	43 00
		<hr/>
		5,155 60
		5,279 16
		2,113 00
Dec.	C. Dewey, Cashier, temporary loan to meet the proper liabilities of the State,	29,684 37
	Charles Manly, Treasurer of the University N. C., ditto,	6,000 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, ditto,	24,736 98
	G. G. Sampson, by G. B. Lamar, ditto,	50,000 00
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company dividend on stock in said Company, held by the State,	15,000 00
	Ditto do.	10,000 00
	Fayetteville & Western P. R. Company, dividend on stock held by the State in said Company,	4,800 00
1855.		
Jan.	Coupon bonds sold to sundry persons dated Jan 1, 1855, running ten years, as follows:	

1855.			
Jan.	N. Kendall, 1 bond, principal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Accrued interest,	3 60	
		<hr/>	\$ 1,003 60
	Wm. Grimes, Guardian, &c.,		
	18 bonds, principal,	\$ 18,000 00	
	Interest,	9 00	
		<hr/>	18,009 00
	Willis Whitaker, 2 bonds,		2,000 00
	Wm. Peace, 2 do., principal,	\$ 2,000 00	
	Premium,	1 25	
		<hr/>	2,001 25
	Parker Rand, 5 bonds, principal,	\$ 5,000 00	
	Interest,	10 66	
		<hr/>	5,010 66
	Samuel F. Patterson, 1 bond,		1,000 00
	Wm. H. Jones, Cashier Bank		
	of Cape Fear, temporary		
	loan to meet the proper li-		
	abilities of the State,		20,000 00
	Ditto, for same purpose,		10,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		40,000 00
	Gov. Bragg, President <i>ex-offi-</i>		
	<i>cio</i> of the Literary Board,		
	temporary loan from Litera-		
	Fund, for the use of the		
	State,		27,000 00
Feb.	Interest due the State on Wil-		
	mington and Raleigh Rail-		
	road bonds,		1,500 00
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Su-		
	preme Court at Raleigh, tax		
	on Attorney's license grant-		
	ed December Term, 1854,		340 00
	Coupon bonds sold, dated Jan.		
	1st, 1855, and running 10		
	years, as follows :		
	B. F. Moore, 1 bond, principal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Accrued interest,	8 33	
		<hr/>	1,008 33
	H. W. Montague, 1 bond, prin-		
	cipal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Accrued interest,	5 25	
		<hr/>	1,005 25

1855. Feb.	Willis Whitaker, 1 bond, principal	\$ 1,000 00	
	Accrued interest,	5 00	
			\$ 1,005 00
	Gov. Bragg, President <i>ex-officio</i> of Literary Board, 27 bonds, principal,	\$27,000 00	
	Accrued interest,	63 00	
			27,063 00
	Coupon bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1855, and running 30 years, as follows:		
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer N. C. Railroad Company, 35 bonds,		35,000 00
	Ditto, 5 do.,		5,000 00
	Ditto, 13 do.,		13,000 00
	J. M. Morehead, President N. C. Railroad Co., 60 bonds,		60,000 00
	R. M. Pearson, 1 bond, principal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Interest,	6 33	
			1,006 33
	J. M. Morehead, President, &c., 98 do.,		98,000 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer, &c., 2 do.,		2,000 00
	G. W. Haywood, 2 do., principal,	\$ 2,000 00	
	Interest,	10 00	
			2,010 00
	J. B. G. Roulhac, 37 do., principal,	\$ 37,000 00	
	Interest,	185 00	
			37,185 00
	Wm. Peace, 1 do., principal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Interest,	5 25	
			1,005 25
	Asa Biggs, 1 do., principal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Interest,	6 00	
			1,006 00
	R. M. Pearson, 1 do., principal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Interest,	6 25	
			1,006 25



1855.				
Feb.	Geo. Bower, 1 do., principal,	\$ 1,000 00		
	Interest,	5 00		
			\$	1,005 00
	Hannings, Mullen & Gosling,			
	2 do., principal,	\$ 2,000 00		
	Interest,	17 50		
				2,017 50
	Asa Biggs, 2 do., principal,	\$ 2,000 00		
	Interest,	13 50		
				2,013 50
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, &c.,			
	temporary loan to meet the			
	proper liabilities of the State,			6,000 00
	Ditto, do.			10,000 00
March	C. P. Mendenhall, Treas. N. C.			
	R. R. Company, for 15 cou-			
	pon bonds, dated Jan. 1st.			
	1855, and running 30 years,			15,000 00
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, tempo-			
	rary loan,			10,000 00
	Jacob Siler, agent, collections			
	on Cherokee bonds,			763 00
April.	Bank of the State of North-			
	Carolina, temporary loan for			
	the purposes of the State,			4,924 38
	Ditto, do.,			64,326 86
	Bank of the Republic, New			
	York, do.,			10,000 00
	American Exchange Bank, do.,			49,108 22
	Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh,			
	two loans,			3,000 00
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad			
	Company, balance of divi-			
	dend on State's stock in said			
	Company,			5,712 50
	Sundry persons for coupon			
	bonds sold, dated April 1st,			
	1855, running 30 years, to			
	wit:			
	Thos. Bragg, 1 bond, principal,	\$ 1,000 00		
	Interest,	2 33		
				1,002 33
	Mrs. P. M. Cunningham, 10			
	do., principal,	\$ 10,000 00		
	Interest,	27 95		
				10,027 95

1855.			
April.	Wm. Person, 5 do., principal, \$	5,000 00	
	Interest,	11 51	
		<hr/>	\$ 5,011 51
	John S. Garland, 10 bonds,		
	principal,	\$ 10,000 00	
	Interest,	35 00	
	Premium,	5 00	
		<hr/>	10,040 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treas., &c.,		
	40 bonds,		40,000 00
	Jos. H. Pool, 6 do., principal, \$	6,000 00	
	Interest,	31 80	
		<hr/>	6,031 80
	H. W. Montague, 1 do., prin-		
	cipal,	\$ 1,000 00	
	Interest,	5 25	
		<hr/>	1,005 25
	Asa Biggs, 4 do., principal, \$	4,000 00	
	Interest,	20 00	
		<hr/>	4,020 00
	Samuel Watkins, 9 do., prin-		
	cipal,	\$ 9,000 00	
	Interest,	31 00	
		<hr/>	9,031 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, 5 do.,		5,000 00
	L. O'B. Branch, President of		
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail-		
	road Comp'y, for 5 bonds,		
	dated July 1st, 1854, and		
	running 30 years, prin-		
	cipal,	\$ 5,000 00	
	Interest,	245 00	
		<hr/>	5,245 00
May.	Bank of the State of North-		
	Carolina, temporary loan for		
	the purposes of the State,		7,955 29
	American Exchange Bank, N.		
	York, do.,		49,108 22
	Sundry persons for coupon		
	bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1855,		
	running 10 years, to wit:		
	G. & B. Hinton, 1 bond, prin-		
	cipal	\$ 1,000 00	
	Interest,	24 00	
		<hr/>	1,024 00

1855.			
May.	Sam'l Watkins, 5 do., principal, \$	5,000 00	
	Interest,	128 34	
		<hr/>	\$ 5,128 34
	Bryan Grimes, 8 do., dated		
	April 1st, 1855, and run-		
	ning 30 years, principal, \$	8,000 00	
	Interest,	52 00	
		<hr/>	8,052 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,		
	&c., 32 do.,		32,000 00
	Ditto, 4 do.,		4,000 00
	Ditto, 420 do.,		420,000 00
June.	Bank of Charlotte, tax on		
	shares of stockholders in said		
	Bank,		750 00
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,		
	temporary loan for the pur-		
	poses of the State,		59,010 41
	Sundry persons, for coupon		
	bonds sold, Jan. 1, 1855,		
	and running thirty years,		
	to-wit:		
	Geo. Bower, 1 bond, principal, \$	1,000 00	
	Premium,	2 50	
	Interest,	25 00	
		<hr/>	1,027 50
	Jos. Nason, 5 do., principal, \$	5,000 00	
	Interest,	125 00	
		<hr/>	5,125 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,		
	&c., 4 do., dated April 1st,		
	1855, and running 30 years,		4,000 00
	Ditto, 3 do.,		3,000 00
	Ditto, 10 do.,		10,000 00
	Ditto, 8 do.,		8,000 00
	E. McIver, 2 do., of 20 years,		
	principal, \$	2,000 00	
	Interest,	30 00	
	Premium,	5 00	
		<hr/>	2,035 00
	W. A. Graham, 1 do., princi-		
	pal, \$	1,000 00	
	Interest,	15 00	
		<hr/>	1,015 00

1855.			
July.	Asa Biggs, 2 do., in part,	\$	1,592 00
	H. L. Myrover, for Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad Company, 11 do., principal, \$11,000 00		
	Interest, 165 00		
			11,165 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer, &c., 50 do.,		50,000 00
	Ditto, 20 do.,		20,000 00
	R. M. Pearson, 1 do., principal, \$ 1,000 00		
	Interest, 15 00		
			1,015 00
	J. V. Wilcox, 3 do., principal, \$ 3,000 00		
	Interest, 45 00		
			3,045 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, temporary loan for the purposes of the State,		10,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		10,000 00
	Bank of the State of N. C., do.,		10,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		5,909 26
	Gov. Bragg, President ex-officio Literary Board, do.,		15,442 00
	Bank of Washington, tax due the State on shares in said Bank,		750 00
	W. H. Jones, interest due the State on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds,		15,000 00
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Superior Court at Raleigh, tax on attorney's license,		225 60
Aug.,	Sundry Sheriffs, the public taxes due this year, to-wit:		
	C. Miller, Sheriff, Lincoln Co.,		2,528 69
	J. W. Lowe, late " arrears,		8 62
	J. Sikes, " Union,		2,055 30
	D. Rushing, late " arrears,		5 71
	W. Flynt, Jr., " Forsythe,		3,350 73
	Ditto, " " arrears,		19 83
	F. A. Wiley, " Caswell,		6,537 67
	Ditto, " " arrears,		50 67
	E. C. Grier, " Mecklenburg,		6,581 34
	T. C. Alexander, late " arrears,		11 55

1855.				
Aug.	Ollin Coor,	"	Wayne,	\$ 5,024 98
	E. D. Hampton,	"	Davidson,	3,677 10
	W. E. Jones,	"	Warren,	6,051 01
	T. F. Williams,	"	Surry,	1,525 02
	Jonas Cline,	"	Catawba,	1,992 32
	Ditto,	"	" arrears,	1 20
	Caleb Klutts,	"	Rowan,	5,736 91
	Jno. Tapscott,	"	Alamance,	3,104 07
	J. A. Robinson,	"	Cherokee,	1,117 87
	Sundry persons, for coupon bonds sold, dated — 1st, 1855, and running thirty years, to-wit :			
	Chas. F. Fisher, President N. C. R. R. Co., 150 bonds,			150,000 00
	C. Dewey, 8 do., principal,	\$ 8,000 00		
	Interest,	293 92		
				8,293 92
	Thos. Bragg, 2 do., principal,	\$ 2,000 00		
	Interest,	75 66		
				2,075 66
	Jas. S. Purify, Treasurer, W. F. College, 1 do., principal,			\$ 1,000 00
	Interest,	38 66		
				1,038 66
	W. F. Leak, 4 do., principal,	\$ 4,000 00		
	Interest,	999 50		
				4,999 50
	J. W. Conrad, 5 do., principal,	\$ 5,000 00		
	Interest,	187 50		
				5,187 50
	Bank of Wadesboro', 20 do., principal,			\$20,000 00
	Interest,	755 00		
				20,755 00
	C. Dewey, 10 do., principal,	\$10,000 00		
	Interest,	367 40		
				10,367 40
	Miss A. D. Leak, 5 do., principal,	\$ 5,000 00		
	Interest,	182 50		
				5,182 50
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treas., &c., 50 do.,			50,000 00



1855.					
Aug.	II. W. Montague, 1 do., dated July, 1st, 1855, and run- ning 10 years, principal, \$	1,000 00			
	Interest,	7 33			
			\$	1,007 33	
	I. Thompson, 2 do., principal, \$	2,000 00			
	Interest,	15 00			
				2,015 00	
	Edward Woods, 7 do., prin- cipal,	\$ 7,000 00			
	Interest,	63 00			
				7,063 00	
	C. Dewey, 1 do., principal.	\$ 1,000 00			
	Interest,	7 89			
				1,007 89	
	Wm. Peace, 3 do., principal, \$	3,000 00			
	Interest,	23 00			
				3,023 00	
	Miss E. Mordecai, 2 do., prin- cipal,	\$ 2,000 00			
	Interest,	13 62			
				2,013 62	
	Alfred Jones, 3 do., principal, \$	3,000 00			
	Interest,	22 50			
				3,022 50	
	Bank of Newbern, tax due the State on shares of stockhold- ers in said Bank,			562 50	
	Bank of Yanceyville, do.,			276 75	
	Bank of Wadesboro', do.,			687 50	
	American Exchange Bank, N. York, temporary loan for the purposes of the State,			49,395 89	
Sept.	Sundry persons for coupon bonds, dated July 1st, and running 10 years, to wit:				
	Geo. W. Haywood, 1 bond, principal,	\$ 1,000 00			
	Interest,	10 00			
				1,010 00	
	Geo. W. Mordecai, 1 do., prin- cipal,	\$ 1,000 00			
	Interest,	10 50			
				1,010 50	

1855. Sept.	Seth Jones, 10 do., principal, \$10,000 00 Interest, 134 99	\$ 10,134 99
	H. W. Montague, 1 do., principal, \$ 1,000 000 Interest, 13 33	1,013 33
	Samuel Watkins, 4 do., principal, \$ 4,000 00 Interest, 54 00	4,054 00
	W. Whitaker, 1 do., principal, \$ 1,000 00 Interest, 13 50	1,013 50
	K. Jones, 5 do., in part, principal,	2,000 00
	Louisa S. Norman, 1 do., principal, \$ 1,000 00 Interest, 14 84	1,014 84
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treas., &c., 6 bonds, dated April 1st, and running 30 years,	6,000 00
	Ditto, 5 bonds,	5,000 00
	Ditto, 10 do.,	10,000 00
	W. F. Leake, balance due of 5 bonds,	193 55
	Asa Biggs, balance due of 2 bonds,	449 00
	Farmers' Bank, tax due the State from stockholders in said Bank,	732 50
	Bank of Fayetteville, do.,	950 00
	Jacob Siler, agent for collect- ing Cherokee bonds,	200 00
	Sundry Sheriffs, the public taxes due this year, to-wit:	
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff, Randolph Co.	3,540 63
	Ditto, " " arrears,	11 06
	W. W. Ward, " Martin,	3,483 77
	A. M. Booe, " Davie,	1,940 17
	Asa Hill, " Gates,	2,647 39
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham,	4,631 28
	Jas. Roberts, " Rockingham,	4,249 69
	Wm. Newbold, " Pasquotank,	2,280 80

1855.	P. F. White,	Sheriff,	Chowan Co.,	\$	3,208	61
Sept.	J. E. Exnm,	"	Greene,		2,326	66
	J. R. White,	"	Perquimons,		2,697	55
	M. M. Plunckett,	"	Cabarrus.		3,220	64
	Ditto,	"	" arrears.		19	11
	R. King,	"	Robeson,		2,774	78
	H. Troutman,	"	Iredell,		3,357	97
	Wm. Pollock,	"	Jones		1,751	65
	T. Davenport,	"	Tyrrell,		1,283	49
	P. Froneberger,	"	Gaston,		2,002	08
	C. Grigg,	"	Cleaveland.		1,841	24
	S. A. Warren,	"	Northampton,		4,446	17
	A. Cox,	"	Pitt,		3,797	34
	W. A. Winborne,	"	Guilford,		5,651	09
	G. Halcombe,	"	Yadkin,		1,630	16
	John Martin,	"	Stokes,		1,662	91
	J. Baker,	"	Ashe,		1,505	22
	J. B. Lee,	"	Currituck.		1,948	32
	R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell,		1,165	76
	Jos. Brittain,	"	Burke,		1,892	16
	T. S. Roper,	"	Hyde,		2,137	46
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange.		5,001	42
	M. H. Kilpatrick,	"	Rutherford,		2,437	93
	E. L. Allen,	"	Polk,		572	30
	M. L. F. Redd,	"	Onslow.		2,073	27
	J. A. Johnson,	"	Harnett,		1,211	32
	J. Marshall,	"	Stanly,		1,409	05
	J. B. Harding.	"	Beaufort.		5,232	73
	J. M. Winstead,	"	Person,		4,323	02
	L. Williamson,	"	Columbus.		1,737	05
	N. Jackson,	"	Craven		7,793	64
	W. Harris,	"	Franklin,		4,298	63
	A. B. Baines,	"	Nash,		2,462	33
	E. Staley,	"	Wilkes,		1,849	60
	D. C. McCanlis,	"	Watauga,		564	89
	R. Watts,	"	Alexander,		831	94
	E. D. Hall,	"	New Hanover,		17,242	84
	D. Gregory,	"	Camden,		1,615	94
	J. F. Jenkins,	"	Edgecombe,		8,681	87
	E. Barnes,	"	Wilson,		335	02
	R. R. Tayloe,	"	Bertie,		5,141	74
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir,		3,116	62
	W. H. High,	"	Wake,		12,342	50
	T. W. Ritter,	"	Moore,		1,879	96
	A. C. Moore,	"	Anson,		4,077	83

1855.				
Sept.	J. H. Gooch, Sheriff,	Granville, Co.,	\$	7,614 64
	Alex. Johnson,	" Cumberland,		7,842 21
	C. J. Cochran,	" Montgomery,		1,394 97
	J. A. Vinson,	" Johnston,		3,762 65
	Geo. Dill,	" Carteret,		1,307 67
	J. P. Bridges,	" Hertford,		3,546 72
	J. Stewart,	" Yancey,		594 92
	M. Higgins,	" McDowell,		1,178 38
	J. Buchanan,	" Richmond,		2,805 54
	B. R. Hinnant, late	" Johnston, arrears,		3 28
	Jas. Melvin,	" Bladen, in part,		2,432 58
	J. D. Abernathy,	" Duplin,		4,074 56
	G. H. Holland,	" Haywood,		786 50
	J. Arlege,	" Henderson,		1,884 64
	G. W. Crumpler,	" Sampson,		3,857 90
	Eli McKee,	" Macon,		664 90
	C. Latham,	" Washington,		2,264 34
	J. H. Allen,	" Brunswick,		1,991 52
	W. W. Wilkins, late	" Anson,		84 83
	Jas. Melvin,	" Bladen, balance,		320 05
	J. A. Brevard,	" Buncombe,		2,497 16
	E. D. Davis,	" Jackson,		577 12
	W. E. Lane,	" Halifax,		6,325 55
	R. P. Merrell,	" Madison,		729 86
Oct.	Commercial Bank of Wilming-			
	ton, tax due the State on			
	shares of stockholders in said			
	Bank,			875 00
	H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of			
	Cape Fear, do.,			2,389 00
	Sundry persons for coupon			
	bonds sold, dated April 1st,			
	1855, and running 30 years.			
	to-wit :			
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treas., &c.,			
	21 bonds,			21,000 00
	Ditto, 5 do.,			5,000 00
	C. F. Fisher, President, &c.,			
	50 bonds,			50,000 00
	J. B. G. Roulhac, 4 do., dated			
	Jan. 1st, 1855, principal, \$			4,000 00
	Interest,			176 00
				<hr/>
				4,176 00

1855. Oct.	J. C. Gordan, 4 do., dated July 1, principal,	\$ 4,000 00	
	Interest,	80 00	
			\$ 4,080 00
	Kimbrow Jones, in part for 5 do., dated July 1, and running 10 years,		2,000 00
	Thos. McGhee, 4 do., running 20 years, principal,	\$ 4,000 00	
	Interest,	61 81	
			4,061 81
	Bank of the Republic, (N. Y.) temporary loan,		40,000 00
			\$ 2,452,137 32

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

## STATEMENT D.,

*Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.*

Interest on bonds of the State of N. C.,	\$ 21,705 00
Ditto, coupon bonds,	109,530 00
Ditto, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad do.,	30,090 00
Ditto, Fayetteville & Western P. R. do.,	6,915 00
Revising Statutes,	6,878 00
Judiciary,	29,935 14
Insane Asylum,	60,428 72
Temporary Loans,	526,556 74
General Assembly,	64,247 36
Executive Department,	3,742 67
Secretary of State's do.,	1,487 50
Treasury do.,	2,562 50
Comptroller's do.,	750 00
Adjutant General,	200 00
State Librarian,	300 00
Superintendent of Capitol,	260 00
Council of State,	522 40
Public Printing and Advertising,	7,566 91
Public Buildings,	3,046 23
Internal Improvement Board,	141 75



Geological Survey,	\$ 6,567 14
State and County Agricultural Societies,	2,250 00
State Pensioners.	540 00
Premium on Northern Exchange,	957 00
Holding Elections,	912 80
Sheriff's mileage and per diem, settling Taxes,	1,956 03
State's subscription, N. C. Railroad,	1,333,101 21
Ditto, N. C., and Atlantic do.,	50,000 00
Ditto, Fayetteville and Centre P. R.,	20,000 00
Ditto, Fayetteville and Warsaw do.,	10,000 00
Ditto, McDowell and Yancey Turnpike,	700 00
Appropriation N. Carolina and Western Railroad Survey,	3,950 27
Ditto, N. C. and Atlantic do.,	500 00
Ditto, Public Road from Kenedy's to top of Blue Ridge,	500 00
Ditto, Public Road from Wilkes county line to Welshe's Store,	1,000 00
Ditto, Salisbury and Wilson Road,	230 05
Ditto, Road from Reddies River to Turnpike line,	3,000 00
Ditto, Tar River Improvement,	4,000 00
Binding Laws and Documents,	1,137 27
Contingent and Miscellaneous,	5,811 12
	\$2,323,978 81

Detailed as follows :

1854.		
Nov.	Paid George Bower, interest on State bonds, due July 1st, 1854,	\$ 120 00
	Paid ditto, interest of Fayetteville and Western Plankroad bonds,	180 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds, the same having been advanced by said Bank,	150 00
	B. F. Moore, balance of salary as Commissioner to revise the Laws of the State,	500 00
	Asa Biggs, ditto,	500 00
	H. S. Smith, balance of salary as Clerk of said Commissioners,	100 00
	Hon. Jno. W. Ellis, Judge of the Superior Courts, his half year's salary for 1854,	975 00

1854.			
Nov.	Hon. J. L. Bailey, Judge of the Superior Courts, his half year's salary for 1855, \$	975	00
	Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Solicitor, 12 certificates,	240	00
	W. N. H. Smith, do. 10 do.	200	00
	A. W. Burton, do. 3 do.	60	00
	Will. Lander, do. 11 do.	220	00
	M. W. Ransom, At. Gen., 4 do.	80	00
	Sundry Warrants on account of Insane Asylum, drawn by Superintendent and Commissioners,	6,042	65
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, part of salary,	40	55
	Ditto, ditto,	75	00
	O. H. Perry, expenses for carpeting two halls of the Capitol, and purchasing furniture,	193	55
	Watson & Booth, for oil cloth for do.,	8	00
	Silas Burns, for repairing fence around Capitol Square,	91	69
	A. M. McPheeters, for freight and for candles for the public offices,	352	23
	W. and N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing done for Public Treasurer,	3	60
	Messrs Palmer & Ramsay, for Seals for the County and Superior Court Clerks' offices of Wake county,	27	00
	W. W. Holden, for publishing Governor's Proclamation for Albert White, a fugitive,	3	50
	Ditto, for Reuben F. Samuel, do.,	3	50
	Ditto, for Jos. Shelton and S. Sanders, do.,	4	37
	Ditto, for James Wilson, do.,	4	50
	Warring & Herron, for publishing Proclamation for Willis Hester and Jas. Wilson, fugitives,	9	00
	Seaton Gales. for advertising sale of coupon bonds,	11	00
	Journal of Commerce. New York do.,	30	00
	New York Herald, do.,	91	25
	Holden & Wilson, for printing blanks for Executive Department,	10	00
	G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic. temporary loan,	43,233	13
	S. D. Pool, for services as temporary clerk to the House of Commons, per resolution of the General Assembly,	44	50

1854.		
Nov.	O. H. Perry, for services said Assembly,	\$ 50 00
	North-Carolina Railroad Company on account of State's subscription,	5,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	5,000 00
Dec.	Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum, drawn by Superintendent and Commissioners,	4,400 69
	Gov. David S. Reid, his 3d quarter's salary for the year 1854,	500 00
	Ditto, balance of salary to 6th Dec.,	360 67
	W. J. Blow, part of appropriation for the improvement of Tar River,	1,000 00
	S. F. Adams, Jr., Private Secretary, expenses of Internal improvement Board,	21 00
	Ditto, do.,	59 50
	Sheriff of Forsythe county, taxes allowed on insolvent polls for the year 1853,	20 67
	Sheriff of Yadkin county, do.,	16 41
	Sheriff of Henderson county, mileage and allowance for settling taxes of 1853,	29 50
	N. C. Railroad Company, balance due under resolution of the Board of Internal Improvements,	60,000 00
	Sheriff of Warren county, for holding Governor's election in 1854,	10 00
	Ditto of Henderson county, do.,	32 00
	Ditto for comparing vote of Senatorial election,	8 58
	Drury King, Superintendent, expenses incurred on State Capitol,	11 30
	Jesse Brown, for articles furnished do.,	34 95
	O. H. Perry, expenses in carpeting Executive office,	24 20
	Jos. Woltering, for repairing furniture,	38 06
	Richard, a slave, for bottoming chairs,	4 00
	W. J. Clarke's bill of sundries per Governor's warrant,	6 00
	Madison county Agricultural Society,	50 00
	Martin county, do.,	50 00
	Orange county, do.,	50 00
	Prof. E. Emmons, State Geologist, in part of salary,	600 00
	Gov. David S. Reid, for servant hire for Executive Office,	44 00

1854. Dec.	Ditto, part of an appropriation for furnishing the Executive Mansion, made at the session of the Legislature of 1852,	\$	68 00
	Hon. S. J. Person, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, his second half year's salary for 1854,		975 00
	Hon. D. F. Caldwell, do.,		975 00
	Hon. J. M. Dick, do.,		975 00
	Hon. M. E. Manly, do.,		975 00
	Hon. R. M. Saunders, do.,		975 00
	G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 8 certificates,		160 00
	A. W. Burton, do. 7 do.,		140 00
	Bobt. Strange, do. 11 do.,		220 00
	Wm. Lander, do. 2 do.,		40 00
	Jos. Dobson, do. 2 do.,		40 00
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, balance of his salary for 1854,		300 00
	Jas. E. Morris, keeper of public arms at Newberne, his salary to Jan. 1, 1855,		112 50
	W. W. Holden, per resolution of the General Assembly in his favor,		601 05
	A. M. McPheeters & Co., for stationery furnished the State,		12 39
	Fulton & Price, for publishing Governor's Proclamation for the apprehension of Carawan, Edmondson, Carrie and Wright, fugitives from justice,		14 08
	T. W. Atkin, for advertising in Asheville News reward for fugitives,		5 25
	Holden & Wilson's bill for do., and printing blanks for Executive Department,		35 75
	Ditto, for printing blanks for Department of State,		47 50
	Ditto, for advertising sale of coupon bonds, and printing blanks for Treasury Department,		43 00
	Seaton Gales, for adv. sale of bonds,		9 75
	Patterson & Cooper, for commissions, freight, &c.,		7 26
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing for Public Treasmrer,		64
	Ditto, do.,		10 46
1855. Jan.	Geo. W. Mordecai, for Robt. S. Maitland & Co., loan to the State,		20,510 95

1855.		
Jan.	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription to said Road,	\$ 50,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	27,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	10,000 00
	J. F. Tompkins, for two months' service as assistant State Geologist,	200 00
	William White, P. M., for postage of Executive, Treasurer's, Comptroller's, and Adjutant General's offices,	42 79
	William Chavers, for work done at Executive Mansion,	13 00
	Jacob Stanly, for do.,	13 70
	Warren Winslow, Gov. <i>ad interim</i> , for articles purchased for said Mansion.	1 00
	T. W. Taylor, Sheriff, for holding Congressional elections of 1851,	6 15
	Ditto, mileage and allowance for settling public taxes in 1851,	62 00
	James A. Dunn, member of the House of Commons, his <i>per diem</i> and mileage,	188 25
	John H. DeCarteret, per resolution of the General Assembly in his favor,	66 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, &c., interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	10,395 00
	Ditto, do.,	255 00
	Sundry warrants on account of the Insane Asylum, drawn by Superintendent and Commissioners,	2,783 13
	Hon. F. Nash, Chief Justice, his fourth quarter's salary for the year 1854,	625 00
	Hon. R. M. Pearson, do.,	625 00
	Hon. W. H. Battle, do.,	625 00
	M. W. Ransom, Attorney General,	100 00
	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 1 certificate,	20 00
	Jno. S. Hawks, do., pro tem., 1 certificate,	20 00
	Seaton Gales, for publishing Supreme Court Law Reports. Ang. Term, 1854,	572 00
	E. J. Hale & Son, for books for Supreme Court Library,	79 19
	Warren Winslow, Governor, <i>ad interim</i> , for servants hire from 7th Dec., 1854. to Jan., 1855.	4 00
	S. F. Adams, Private Secretary his first, second, third and fourth quarter's salary for the year 1854,	300 00



1855.		
Jan.	Ditto, for services as same from the 1st to 8th of Jan., 1855,	\$ 5 75
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1854,	375 00
	S. Birdsall, Clerk to Treasurer, do.,	125 00
	W. S. Clarke, Comptroller, do.,	250 00
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, do.,	200 00
	Robt. W. Haywood, Adjutant General, his second half year's salary,	100 00
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, 4th quarter salary,	75 00
	Drury King, Superintendent Capitol, do.,	65 00
	Wm. E. Anderson, for numbering coupon bonds for Treasurer,	2 50
	J. H. Bryan, do.,	13 00
	Q. Busbee, do.,	2 00
	Danforth, Wright & Co., for printing coupon bonds,	29 15
	Adams & Co's. Express, for freight on do. from New York,	16 25
	Ditto, do.,	1 25
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Co., for telegraphic dispatch for Treasurer,	11 36
	Martha Spears, a pension allowed by resolution of General Assembly,	50 00
	Davie County Agricultural Society,	50 00
	Anson County. do.,	50 00
	Buncombe County do.,	50 00
	Gates County, do.,	50 00
	J. Woltering, for Weights and Measures,	112 54
	Sundry owners, interest on State bonds,	10,485 00
	Ditto on bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	3,210 00
Feb.	Paid members of the Senate, session of 1854-'5, per diem and milage, as follows:	
	Warren Winslow, Speaker,	372 00
	Jno. W. Thomas,	270 90
	G. H. Wilder,	271 00
	C. H. K. Taylor,	222 00
	B. F. Eborn,	301 00
	B. H. Herring,	276 00
	J. A. Gilmer,	286 00
	Geo. Bower,	314 00
	James Collins,	279 00

1855.		
Feb.	Thos. J. Person,	\$ 216 00
	William Eaton,	248 00
	Anderson Mitchell,	304 00
	Henry T. Clark,	259 50
	C. T. N. Davis,	320 00
	L. B. Sanders,	272 80
	J. W. Cunningham,	256 00
	J. P. Speight,	262 00
	T. I. Faison,	285 00
	J. J. Martin,	294 80
	E. W. Fonville,	255 00
	Chas. F. Fisher,	266 00
	Joshua Tayloe,	263 00
	G. D. Boyd,	287 00
	John Walker,	287 00
	T. J. Morisey,	279 90
	O. Fennell,	213 00
	J. H. Drake,	266 00
	Asa Biggs,	303 00
	C. B. Wood,	296 80
	Columbus Mills,	278 00
	W. B. Lane,	276 00
	T. S. Ashe,	255 00
	A. C. Freeman,	279 75
	R. Oldfield,	260 20
	K. Rayner,	283 60
	Chas. McCleese,	342 00
	Jos. B. Cherry,	261 00
	J. H. Haughton,	267 60
	N. Winslow,	224 40
	Jno. F. Hoke,	289 40
	T. S. D. McDowell,	253 00
	M. L. Wiggins,	244 00
	C. H. Brogden,	282 00
	J. B. Jones,	298 00
	Ditto,	9 00
	H. Willey,	291 80
	J. A. Graves,	257 00
	S. Christian,	282 00
	W. H. Thomas,	315 00
	W. A. Graham,	277 20
	D. Coleman,	327 00
	Jno. Hill, principal Clerk,	636 00
	Quentin Busbee, as't. do.,	552 00
	Jas. Page, Doorkeeper,	300 00

1855. Feb.	J. U. Voglar, assistant Doorkeeper,	\$	296 00
	Members of the House of Commons, as follows:		
	Samuel P. Hill, Speaker,		374 00
	C. A. Rose,		296 60
	W. B. March,		297 00
	B. A. Tomlinson,		268 50
	W. E. Mann,		312 00
	J. Turner,		268 20
	S. F. Patterson,		310 37
	J. D. Perkins,		246 00
	S. F. Phillips,		264 60
	Mr. Daughtry,		270 00
	J. C. Badham,		305 00
	S. D. Bryson,		339 00
	S. A. Williams,		286 80
	D. Outlaw,		284 00
	A. J. Patton,		346 00
	J. G. Bynum,		321 50
	J. G. Sheppard,		282 00
	Hugh Leach,		281 60
	J. M. Lancaster,		282 00
	W. W. Whitaker,		270 00
	Jno. Rolen,		356 60
	Geo. E. B. Singeltary,		300 00
	Jacob Mordecai,		267 00
	T. A. Norment,		250 60
	P. H. Winston,		290 00
	C. L. Cook,		285 00
	Wilson Harrison,		310 00
	Asa Barnes,		261 00
	N. G. Rand,		271 40
	J. H. Headen,		279 00
	J. B. Bynum,		288 00
	M. W. Smallwood,		285 00
	T. H. Williams,		296 00
	J. P. Jordan,		310 00
	M. Grist,		134 60
	Z. B. Vance,		330 00
	Allen Gentry,		308 00
	J. R. White,		301 80
	H. A. Gilliam,		308 00
	R. G. A. Love,		336 00
	Dr. J. Yancy,		328 00

1855.			
Feb.	L. W. Humphrey,	296	00
	R. C. Cotton,	278	00
	Mr. Selby,	297	40
	A. J. Dargan,	304	20
	A. M. Bogle,	307	80
	A. D. Headen,	255	00
	Giles Mebane,	243	20
	Geo. Green,	279	00
	Allen Flynt,	286	00
	N. B. Whitfield,	273	40
	G. M. White,	298	20
	Wm. Long,	266	00
	Gaston Meares,	278	00
	S. J. Neal,	321	50
	Wm. Black,	302	00
	B. F. Williams,	285	00
	C. H. Cofield,	268	00
	W. F. McKesson,	310	50
	E. F. Shaw,	264	00
	Mr. McMillan,	272	60
	Joshua Barnes,	282	40
	D. F. Caldwell,	285	60
	D. Williams,	290	30
	Mr. Jones,	296	00
	John Furr,	295	90
	R. H. Smith,	231	00
	G. G. Holland,	317	50
	J. M. Ballock,	268	00
	W. J. Blow,	300	00
	J. R. Stubbs,	305	00
	J. W. Neal,	262	00
	Z. Russell,	289	00
	W. A. Jenkins,	282	60
	Thomas Settle, jr.,	282	00
	W. J. Houston,	288	00
	D. M. Barringer,	289	00
	Ralph Gorrell,	267	60
	W. W. Wilkins,	304	20
	Joel F. Hill,	295	00
	J. Devenport,	312	00
	Calvin Johnston,	370	40
	W. L. Daniel,	298	00
	Henry Walser,	280	40
	Lewis Whitfield,	274	40
	S. W. Chadwick,	291	50

1855.			
Feb.	L. B. Carmichael,	\$	297 00
	John Baxter,		258 00
	William Sutton,		277 00
	J. W. Bryant,		272 50
	M. H. Eure,		301 00
	Jonathan Horton,		298 00
	L. Q. Sharp,		288 00
	F. E. Simmons,		258 70
	W. M. Shipp,		295 00
	W. K. Martin,		265 00
	B. Jarvis,		318 75
	Jas. S. Amis,		248 00
	Jno. A. Craven,		276 00
	H. Sherrell,		299 20
	W. W. Wright,		314 00
	C. W. Williams,		297 60
	H. Cansler,		300 00
	W. H. Lyon,		249 00
	Major Green,		253 00
	John Watts,		294 00
	Jno. W. Garland,		326 00
	M. J. McDuffie,		282 00
	Jesse A. Waugh,		292 00
	J. M. Leach,		272 00
	R. H. Parks,		266 00
	Neill Regan,		245 80
	W. T. Dortch,		250 00
	W. L. Steele,		247 50
	L. T. Oglesby,		277 60
	A. H. Caldwell,		221 40
	W. R. Myers,		260 00
	Jesse Thornburg,		242 40
	Chas. Whitlock,		263 00
	J. A. Dunn,		66 00
	A. H. Caldwell,		45 00
	Jesse Thornburg,		27 00
	P. H. Winston,		18 00
	L. Whitfield,		9 00
	S. B. Jarvis,		9 00
	W. B. Martin,		9 00
	N. B. Whitfield,		9 00
	J. F. Davenport,		9 00
	W. H. Lyon,		6 00
	R. H. Smith,		6 00
	A. J. Dargan,		3 00



1855.		
Feb.	W. W. Williams,	\$ 3 00
	J. S. Amis,	3 00
	Wm. Long,	3 00
	R. H. Smith,	3 00
	Jas. T. Marriott, principal Clerk,	552 00
	Geo. Howard, jr., Reading do.,	574 00
	W. S. Webster, principal Doorkeeper,	289 00
	W. R. Lovell, assistant do.,	308 00
	J. W. Powell, Engrossing Clerk,	273 60
	Caleb Hill, assistant do.,	264 00
	Edward Vail, do.,	257 20
	H. S. Smith, do.,	237 00
	T. T. Hill, do.,	51 00
	W. H. Joyner, do.,	44 40
	A. J. Terrell, do.,	42 00
	P. C. Hardin, do.,	21 00
	Henry Cooke, do.,	15 00
	Jas. Puttick, do.,	21 00
	S. V. R. Carpenter, do.,	21 00
	Wm. White, jr., do.,	12 00
	L. B. Lemay, do.,	15 00
	Walter Gwynn, State Edgineer, per resolution in his favor,	3,500 00
	B. F. Moore, Commissioner, &c., do.,	1,500 00
	D. W. Courts, Public Treas., do.,	1,000 00
	B. R. Hinnant, do.,	119 66
	J. W. Garland, do.,	228 48
	D. A. Ray & Co., do.,	140 00
	Wm. Thompson, do.,	108 50
	Jno. Hill, do.,	75 00
	J. W. Garland, do.,	78 00
	W. L. Pomeroy, do.,	212 65
	Jas. Page, do.,	50 00
	Jno. U. Vogler, do.,	50 00
	Chas. F. Fisher, do.,	12 21
	W. H. High, do.,	25 00
	W. S. Webster, do.,	50 00
	W. R. Lovell, do.,	50 00
	Abner Walker, do.,	12 00
	E. D. Davis, do.,	12 00
	H. J. Brown, do.,	12 00
	S. W. Chadwick, do.,	58 00
	C. C. Stone, do.,	23 70
	J. M. McGowan, do., -	15 00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, do.,	31 26

1855.		
Feb.	Reuben Watts, do.,	\$ 86 00
	Warren Winslow, do.,	150 00
	C. H. Thompson, do.,	45 00
	Asa Biggs, do.,	1,500 00
	Jas. McKimmon, do.,	8 80
	North Carolina Railroad Company, on account of State's subscription in said Company,	213,000 00
	Gov. Bragg, Pres. ex-officio Literary Board, former loan to State from the Literary Fund,	27,063 00
	Sundry persons, interest on State bonds,	540 00
	Sundry persons, interest on Fayetteville and Western Plankroad bonds,	510 00
	Robt. Strange, Solicitor, 2 certificates,	40 00
	Jas. Litchford, Deputy Marshall to Su- preme Court,	114 00
	W. D. Cooke, for printing Supreme Court Reports in Equity, June and August Terms, 1854,	247 00
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of said Court,	690 90
	Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum,	2,960 54
	O. H. Perry, Librarian, subscription for Newspapers for Public Library,	34 30
	W. L. Pomeroy, for books for do.,	42 00
	Henderson County Agricultural Society,	50 00
	Cumberland County, do.,	50 00
	Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, part of his salary for the year 1854,	400 00
	H. S. Smith, Clerk to Commissioners for revising Statutes,	500 00
	Geo. Bower, part of an appropriation for improving Reddies' River and Tennes- see Road,	1,005 00
	Ditto, do.,	1,995 00
	Allen Gentry, an appropriation to Salis- bury and Wilson Road,	230 05
	Jonathan Horton, appropriation to Public Road from Wilkes county line to Welsh's Store,	1,000 00
	Sheriff of New Hanover county, for making returns in Governor's election,	8 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, &c., interest on Ra- leigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	120 00

1855.			
Feb.	James Page, for canister furnished Executive Mansion,	\$	75
	Will. Thompson, for table, (Ex. Office,)		2 00
	James Boon, book case, (Comp.,)		3 50
	Adam's Express Company, transporting coupon bonds to New York,		10 00
	Ditto, do.,		1 25
	Ditto, do.,		1 00
	New York Journal and Advertiser, for advertising sale of coupon bonds,		30 00
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing for public Treasurer,		9 74
	J. H. Bryan, Jr., for numbering coupon bonds for Treasurer,		29 00
	Danforth, Wright & Co., book of checks for do.,		12 00
	Samuel H. Young, for 230 cords of wood furnished by contract for the public offices,		575 00
	W. L. Pomeroy, for Seals and fixtures furnished Iredell county,		35 00
	John H. Stephens and others, for apprehending and delivering Dr. G. Fields, a fugitive,		300 00
	Seaton Gales, advertising sale of coupon Bonds,		12 00
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing,		84
	W. L. Pomeroy, for stationery furnished the public offices,		92 21
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, expenses of the Council of State on the 5th and 6th Feb., 1855,		211 20
	Wm. C. Doub, for printing done for several Departments,		43 50
	Bank of the Republic, (N. Y.,) interest on coupon bonds, advanced by said Bank,		3,300 00
March	Nense River Manufacturing Company, for paper used in printing Journals of last General Assembly,		187 50
	Henry Nutt, per resolution in his favor,		50 00
	Bartlett Upchurch, do.,		8 00
	Jos. Woltering, do.,		10 90
	W. A. Winborn, do.,		25 25

1855.			
March	Sundry warrants, on account of insane Asylum,	\$ 2,964	27
	Bank of the Republic, temporary loan of G. G. Sampson, for the purposes of the State, principal,	50,000	00
	Interest,	593	06
	Commissions,	1,000	00
	W. L. Pomeroy, for 37 copies of Jones' Digest, purchased for distribution,	203	50
	R. M. Pearson, one quarter's salary as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court,	625	00
	Walter Gwynn, Engineer for N. C. and Western Railroad survey,	3,350	27
	C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer N. C. Railroad Company, for Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Survey,	500	00
	North-Carolina R. R. Company, part of State's subscription in said Company.	15,000	00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	4,200	00
	Sarah Peacock, a pension,	100	00
	O. H. Perry, Librarian, for papers and books for Public Library,	51	00
	Prof. E. Emmons, State Geologist, part of salary,	500	00
	W. B. Carter, interest due on his State bonds 1st of Jan., 1855.	75	00
	Neuse River Manufacturing Company, for 175 reams of book paper,	1,225	00
	W. H. Howard, for apprehending and delivering Jno. M. Giles, an escaped felon.	250	00
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing,	2	63
	Holden & Wilson, public printers, for printing done for Ex. Department,	151	37
	Ditto, do., for Treas. Department,	51	50
	Ditto, do., for Sec. of State Department,	20	00
	Ditto, do., Comp. Department,	22	50
	Ditto, do., for General Assembly session of 1854-'55,	3,201	73
	John Hooper, N. Y., for advertising sale of coupon bonds,	135	25
	Journal of Commerce, do.,	27	50
	Ditto, do.,	41	10
	Lyon & Hillyer, do.,	30	00

1855.		
March	Sundry persons, interest on coupon bonds redeemed at the Bank of the Republic,	\$ 48,930 00
April.	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription,	78,601 21
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan and interest,	25,226 03
	Ditto, do.,	30,236 70
	Ditto, do.,	10,113 15
	Rufus Barringer, Administrator of A. W. Brandon, dec'd, interest due on State bond Jan. 1, 1855,	120 00
	Ed. Stanly, per resolution of General Assembly in his favor,	500 00
	H. D. Turner, do.,	29 25
	Thos. I. Judkins, do.,	94 00
	L. E. Heartt, do.,	50 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements,	14 00
	H. D. Turner's bill of stationery for the public offices,	17 55
	W. White, P. M., bill of postage for do.,	41 13
	W. Hill, Secretary of State, postage paid by him,	3 17
	Burrus Cheek, for bringing a fugitive, Jim, from the State of Virginia,	80 00
	Gov. Bragg, his 1st quarters' salary,	741 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, balance do.,	69 25
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, do.,	500 00
	Stephen Birdsall, Clerk, do.,	187 50
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, do.,	200 00
	Ditto, for copying laws of last General Assembly,	687 50
	O. H. Perry, Librarian, his 1st quarter's salary,	75 00
	H. D. Turner's bill for books for State Library,	11 00
	A. O. P. Nicholson, for advertising in Washington Union sale of coupon bonds,	57 50
	Seaton Gales for do.,	9 00
	Drury King, Superintendent of Public Buildings, his 1st quarter's salary,	65 00
	Ditto, for sundry work on Capitol and Square,	19 90



1855.		
April.	Dabney Cosby, on account of his contract for work on Executive Mansion,	\$ 200 00
	Sundry warrants, on account of Insane Asylum,	6,872 72
	Hon. F. Nash, Chief Justice, one quarter's salary,	625 00
	Hon. Wm. H. Battle, Judge, do.,	625 00
	M. W. Ransom, Attorney General, 5 certificates,	100 00
	Robt. Strange, Solicitor, 7 do.,	140 00
	A. W. Burton, do. 3 do.,	60 00
	Seaton Gales, for publishing 148 copies of Indices to Jones' Reports,	60 96
	Adams & Co's. Express, for freight,	2 50
	J. W. Randolph's (Richmond, Va.) bill of books, &c.,	2 88
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing,	2 10
	Ditto, do.,	1 10
May.	Hon. J. M. Dick, Judge of the Superior Courts,	975 00
	Hon. J. L. Bailey, do.,	1,065 00
	Hon. Samuel J. Person, do.,	975 00
	Hon. D. F. Caldwell, do.,	975 00
	G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 6 certificates,	120 00
	A. W. Burton, do. 6 do.,	120 00
	W. Lander, do. 11 do.,	220 00
	W. N. H. Smith, do. 10 do.,	200 00
	M. W. Ransom, Attorney General, 5 do.,	100 00
	Sundry warrants, on account of Insane Asylum,	4,268 40
	Holden & Wilson, State Printers, for printing done for State Department,	62 75
	Ditto, do., Treasury Department,	38 00
	Ditto, do., Executive Department,	14 50
	Ditto, do., Comptroller's Department,	15 50
	Seaton Gales, for advertising sale of coupon bonds,	9 00
	Lyon & Hillyer, (N. Y.) do.,	60 00
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, for copying Revised Statutes for printer,	228 00
	Drury King, Superintendent, for cash paid for work done on Capitol Square,	2 75
	Ditto, do.,	9 75
	James Saintsing, for repairing Belfry,	82 10

1855.		
May.	Dabney Cosby, on contract for work on Executive Mansion,	\$ 300 00
	James T. Mariott, principal Clerk of the late House of Commons,	60 00
	Ditto, per resolution of Gen. Assembly,	125 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, expenses of the Council of State,	120 00
	Samuel H. Young, for 21½ cords of wood furnished Public Offices,	53 75
	W & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing for Public Treasurer,	3 42
	Ditto, do.,	1 26
	Adams & Co's. Express, for freight,	75
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription, by sundry persons at sundry times this month,	477,500 00
	American Exchange Bank, (N. Y.,) Note held against the North-Carolina Railroad Company,	50,000 00
June.	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription, (paid in coupon bonds at sundry times this month,)	25,000 00
	Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum, per Sup't. and Com's.,	5,891 80
	Hon. M. E. Manly, Judge, &c., his salary, 14 Courts,	1,155 00
	Hon. John W. Ellis, do., 10 Courts,	975 00
	Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Solicitor, 11 do.,	240 00
	Geo. S. Stevenson, do., 3 do.,	60 00
	W. Lander, do., 1 do.,	20 00
	A. W. Burton, do., 2 do.,	40 00
	Thos. Sparrow, Sol., pro tem., 1 do.,	20 00
	Joseph Dobson, Sol., " 1 do.,	20 00
	P. H. Winston, At. Gen., pro tem., 1 do.,	20 00
	Hamilton C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, his half year's salary,	300 00
	J. J. Bruner's account for printing, stitching, mailing and furnishing material for Jones' Law Reports,	260 00
	Miller & James, do.,	135 99
	John A. Weirman, postage on do., sent to various officers of the State,	13 29
	Dabney Cosby, on his contract for repairs on Executive Mansion, per warrant of Board of Public Buildings,	93 00

1855.		
June.	Dabney Cosby, on his contract for repairs on Executive Mansion, per warrant of Board of Public Buildings,	\$ 500 00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for articles furnished Executive Mansion,	193 19
	Sarah Avery, of Chowan county, her pension allowed for the years 1854 and '55.,	60 00
	McFarland, Ferguson & Co., subscription for Nos. 19, 20 and 21 Southern Lit. Messenger for State Library,	11 00
	O. H. Perry, Librarian, for freights on books for do.,	3 00
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, freight on 8 boxes of muskets for use of State,	11 20
	Ditto, for freight on infantry accoutrements,	4 63
	Danforth, Wright & Co., for printing coupon bonds,	247 35
	Lyon & Hillyer, N. Y. Mercantile Journal, for advertising State loan,	30 00
	Ed. Newland, Journal of Commerce, do.,	16 80
	J. G. Bennett, N. Y. Herald, do.,	49 00
	Ditto, do.,	119 00
	Adams & Co's Express, for freight on package,	1 25
July.	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription to said road,	50,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	20,000 00
	Fayetteville & Centre Plankroad Comp'y,	18,000 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, &c., interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the State,	10,200 00
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, &c., interest on temporary loan for the use of the State,	1,200 00
	Ditto, for do.,	900 00
	Hon. R. M. Saunders, Judge, &c., his salary, 14 Courts,	1,155 00
	Chief Justice Nash, his 2d quarter's salary,	625 00
	Hon. R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge, do.,	625 00
	Hon. Wm. H. Battle, " do.,	625 00
	Robt. Strange, Solicitor, 4 Courts,	80 00
	A. W. Burton, " 3 "	60 00
	A. R. Kelly, " pro tem., 1 "	20 00

1855. July.	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, half year's salary,	\$ 150 00
	Ditto, for recording 1773 pages at 30 cts.,	681 90
	Seaton Gales, for publishing index to vol. 1st Jones' Equity Reports,	48 00
	J. Litchford, Marshal to Supreme Court,	80 00
	Prof. E. Emmons, State Geologist, his salary to July 1st, 1855,	1,123 02
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant Geologist,	2,628 27
	Sundry warrants, on account of Insane Asylum,	4,039 70
	Gov. Bragg, his 2d quarter's salary for 1855,	750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, do.,	75 00
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, do.,	200 00
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer,	500 00
	S. Birdsall, Clerk to Treasurer, do.,	187 50
	G. W. Brooks, Comptroller, 1st and 2d quarter's salary,	500 00
	R. W. Haywood, Adjut't General, part do.,	100 00
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, do.,	75 00
	E. J. Hale & Son, for books furnished library,	133 72
	Drury King, Superintendent of Public Buildings, his 2d quarter' salary,	65 00
	W. L. Pomeroy, for stationery for use of public offices,	131 46
	Alex. Taylor, pension under act of Assembly,	50 00
	Thomas Ewell, do., for the year 1854,	50 00
	Holden & Wilson, for printing Laws, Journals, &c., of last Gen. Assembly,	2,472 44
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, for superintending Public Printing for two last years,	100 00
	Thos. J. Lemay, for examining account of Public Printer, as provided by law,	3 00
	Seaton Gales, for advertising sale of coupon bonds,	7 75
	New York Journal of Commerce, do.,	9 75
	Messrs. Rodman & Moore, expenses in publishing Revised Code,	5,000 00
	C. Dewey, premium on \$5,000 Northern Exchange,	50 00

1855.		
July.	Alexander County Agricultural Society, amount due from State for the year 1854,	\$ 50 00
	Wm. White, P. M., postage for public offices,	122 77
	Wm. Thompson, for candle stand for Executive Mansion,	3 00
	Dabney Cosby, on account of his contract for work on do.,	100 00
	Ditto, do.,	100 00
	Wm. Thompson, for articles furnished public offices,	21 00
	Drury King, Superintendent, for sundry expenses on Capitol and Square,	8 00
	W. J. Clarke's bill for mending gates, &c.,	13 00
	Wm. Cheek, for distributing Laws, Journals, &c., of last General Assembly in eighteen counties,	235 00
	William S. Webster, ditto, in seventeen counties,	175 00
	James O. Mullins do., in eleven counties,	100 00
	Holden & Wilson, for boxes to pack laws, &c.,	24 10
	W. L. Pomeroy, for Seals furnished Wilson county,	34 00
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing done for Treasurer,	1 22
	Ditto, do.,	1 14
	Adams Express Co., freight on package.	6 25
	Ditto, do.,	1 25
	Ditto, do.,	11 25
	Sundry owners, interest due on "the bonds of the State of North-Carolina," July 1st, 1855,	8,184 00
	Sundry owners, do., on bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co.,	2,655 00
Aug.	Sundry persons, 1 per cent. premium on Northern Exchange,	663 00
	Fayetteville & Centre Plankroad Company, part of State's subscription,	2,000 00
	Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Company, State's subscription,	10,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan, negotiated July 10, to meet the proper liabilities of the State,	10,050 96



1855.		
Aug.	American Exchange Bank, N. Y. do.,	\$ 50,000 00
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription,	50,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	150,000 00
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, interest on tempo- rary State loan,	480 00
	Commissioners of Public Road from Kene- dy's to top of Blue Ridge, State's ap- propriation to said Road,	500 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds, advanced by Bank of the State,	4,320 00
	Sundry owners, interest due July 1st, on bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	120 00
	Sundry owners, do., on bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	1,596 00
	Walter P. Caldwell, Solicitor, pro tem.,	20 00
	Colin McRae, under resolution of last General Assembly,	14 10
	W. Alexander, do.,	100 00
	Gales & Seaton, Nat. Intelligencer, for advertising coupon bonds,	42 00
	Seaton Gales, Raleigh Register, do.,	9 00
	Lyon & Hillyer, N. Y., do.,	9 75
	T. Gardner, a pension for the year 1855,	40 00
	Wm. Sasser, do.,	40 00
	Sally Peacock, do.,	100 00
	J. Woltering, for Weights and Measures furnished the counties of Harnett, Wil- son and Polk,	336 90
	D. Cosby, on contract for repairs of Ex- ecutive Mansion,	86 00
	Ditto, do.,	210 00
	Watson & Booth's bill for furniture and re- pairs on do.,	77 45
	J. McKimmon's bill of furniture, do.,	35 00
	J. A. Belvin, for conveying weights and measures to Harnett county,	1 50
	J. H. DeCarteret, for binding laws and public documents,	1,137 27
	Sundry warrants, on account of Insane Asylum, per Superintendent and Com- missioners,	11,315 30

1855.		
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, mileage, and allowance for settling public taxes,	\$ 271 48
	Sundry Sheriffs, mileage, and allowance for comparing polls, Congressional election,	115 55
Sept.	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription, paid sundry times this month,	21,000 00
	Sundry warrants, on account of Insane Asylum, per Superintendent and Commissioners,	4,079 35
	J. R. Dodge, Clerk of Supreme Court at Morganton, his salary, and sundry charges,	670 50
	J. Brittain, Marshal to said Court, August Term, 1855,	58 00
	W. N. H. Smith, Solicitor, 4 certificates,	80 00
	Bank of the State of N. C., loan made April 4th,	\$ 65,000 00
	Interest on same,	1,196 75
		<hr/> 66,196 75
	Ditto, loan of April 11th,	\$ 5,000 00
	Interest on same,	45 21
		<hr/> 5,045 21
	Ditto, loan of May 25th,	\$ 8,000 00
	Interest on same,	14 47
		<hr/> 8,014 47
	Ditto, loan of June 15th,	6,000 00
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, &c., interest on temporary loan,	300 00
	R. S. Myers, Treasurer, part of an appropriation for the improvement of Tar River,	3,000 00
	C. F. Fisher, 1 per cent premium on \$20,000 New York exchange,	200 00
	Bank of the State of N. C., interest advanced on R. & G. R. R. bonds guarantied by the State,	450 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary, expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements,	47 25
	Davie county Agricultural Society,	50 00
	Burke county do.,	50 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary, expenses of the Council of State, Sept. 20th,	191 20

1855.			
Sept.	J. W. Irwin, Adm'r of C. P. Wilkins, deceased, amount due under resolution of the General Assembly,	\$	42 11
	A. Johnson, Sheriff of Cumberland co., ditto,		31 22
	Gov. Bragg, part of appropriation for furnishing Executive Mansion,		100 00
	D. Cosby, on his contract for repairs, &c., on ditto,		100 00
	W. J. Clarke's bill of repairs to gates, &c.,		3 00
	S. Gales, for advertising sale of coupon bonds,		8 50
	Sheriff of Macon county, for comparing polls, Senatorial election,		2 50
	Sheriff of Madison county, for holding election to establish county site,		5 50
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Co., for telegraphing done for Treasurer,		7 95
	Sundry owners, interest on bonds of the State of N. C. due July 1, 1855,		465 00
	Sundry owners, do. on bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co.,		225 00
	Sundry Sheriffs, mileage and allowance for settling taxes,		1,652 55
	Sundry Sheriffs, mileage and comparing polls, Congressional election,		730 02
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., interest on coupon bonds, advanced by said bank,		57,300 00
	Ditto, principal and interest of note for temporary loan,		60,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		10,303 33
Oct.	North Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription,		76,000 00
	Drury King, expenses for repairs on Capitol,		10 45
	Pullin & Belvin's bill of articles furnished ditto,		3 25
	Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, part of first instalment of State's subscription,		50,000 00
	McDowell & Yancy Turnpike Company, part of State's subscription,		700 00
	C. Dewey, Cashier, 1 per cent. premium on \$5,000 Northern Exchange,		50 00
	C. F. Fisher, do., on \$400,		4 00

1855.		
Oct.	J. B. G. Roulhac, do., on \$4,000,	\$ 40 00
	Wm. Flynt, Jr. Sheriff of Forsythe county, amount allowed for insolvent polls, &c.,	20 31
	Gov. Bragg, his 3d quarter's salary for the year 1855,	750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary do.,	75 00
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, do.,	500 00
	S. Birdsall, Clerk to Treasurer, do.,	187 50
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, do.,	200 00
	Drury King, Sup. Pub. Buildings, do.,	65 00
	O. H. Perry State Librarian, do.,	75 00
	Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum,	4,810 16
	D. G. McRae, Keeper of Public Arms at Fayetteville, his salary for the year end- ing October 1, 1855,	60 00
	James Page, for distributing Acts and Journals of last General Assembly in eighteen counties,	310 00
	Martha Spears, a pension,	50 00
	W. H. Jones, Cashier, &c., interest on temporary loan to the State,	60 00
	Ditto, do.,	30 00
	Will. White, P. M., his bill of postage for Public offices, quarter ending Oct. 1st,	67 94
	Henry J. Brown, for articles furnished Executive Mansion,	36 00
	Jordan Carter, for repairing outhouses and fences,	200 00
	Ditto, do.,	100 00
	F. Nash, Chief Justice, his 3d quarter's salary,	625 00
	R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge, do.,	625 00
	W. H. Battle, do., do.,	625 00
	J. B. Batchelor, Attorney General,	220 00
	A. W. Burton, Solicitor,	80 00
	G. S. Stevenson, do.,	60 00
	Robt. Strange, do.,	140 00
	Holden and Wilson, Public Printers, for printing done for Treasury Department,	215 00
	Ditto, do., Comptroller's Department,	46 00
	Ditto, do., State Department,	46 50
	Ditto, do., Executive Department,	25 12
	W. C. Doub, advertising sale of coupon bonds,	47 75

1855.			
Oct.	T. J. Lemay, do.,	\$	4 00
	Prof. E. Emmons, State Geologist, bal- ance of salary to October,		625 00
	E. Emmons, Jr., do.,		375 00
	Randolph County Agricultural Society,		50 00
	Chowan do., do.,		50 00
	Buncombe do., do.,		50 00
	N. C. State do.,		1,500 00
	S. F. Phillips, interest due on Fayette- ville and Western Plankroad bond, Ju- ly, 1855,		15 00
	American Exchange Bank, New York, amount loaned to this State,		50,000 00
	Adams' Express Company, freight on cou- pon bonds,		4 50
	J. W. B. Watson, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina, due July, 1855,		120 00
	Total disbursements,	\$	2,323,978 81



## STATEMENT F.

*Exhibiting the Revenue derived from each subject of taxation  
in every County in the State, for the year 1855 :*

1855.

No. 1.

## ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Polls,	2,469
Acres Land,	216,462
Valuation Land,	\$932,629
Valuation Town Property,	\$242

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,121	88
Town Property,		27
Poll,	988	80
Interest Received,	543	33
Dividend and Profit,	3	00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	14	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	7	00
Stud Horses,	43	00
Capital in Trade,	3	50
Pistols and Knives,	9	00
Gold Watches,	41	00
Silver Watches,	39	50
Pianos,	3	00
Plate,	1	63
Pleasure Carriages,	144	00
Playing Cards,	1	50
Merchants' Capital,	205	10
Pedlars,	30	00
Circuses, &c.,	10	00
Retailers and other Liquor venders.	57	90
Total amount,	\$ 3,267	41

1855.

No. 2.

## ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Polls,	777
Acres Land,	143,329
Valuation Land,	\$258,467
Valuation Town Property,	\$7,619

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 309 18
Town Property,	9 13
Poll,	300 00
Interest Received,	25 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	2 00
Stud Horses,	65 00
Gold Watches,	7 00
Silver Watches,	5 50
Pleasure Carriages,	16 50
Merchants' Capital,	130 35
Total amount,	<u>\$ 875 72</u>

855.

No. 3.

## ANSON COUNTY.

Polls,	3,773
Acres Land,	316,219
Valuation Land,	\$1,144,312.50
Valuation Town Property,	\$38,716.00

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$1,373 17
Town Property,	46 46
Poll,	1,509 20
Interest Received,	230 92
Dividend and Profit,	59 00
Stud Horses,	38 00
Capital in Trade,	6 20
Gates, &c.,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	27 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	110 00
Silver Watches,	34 25
Pianos,	23 00
Pleasure Carriages,	278 50
Playing Cards,	3 25
Merchants' Capital,	289 84
Pedlars,	65 00
Taverns, &c.,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	80 00
Retailers,	30 00
Capital Liquor Trade,	41 16
Insurance Companies,	42 00
Arrears for 1852 and 1853,	90 24

Total amount,

\$ 4,412.69

1855.

No. 4.

## ASHE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,275
Acres Land,	369,198
Valuation Land,	\$573,206
Valuation Town Property,	\$18,864

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 696 55
Town Property,	22 42
Poll,	505 38
Interest Received,	95 52
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	2 00
Stud Horses,	43 50
Pistols and Knives,	5 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	7 00
Silver Watches,	4 00
Pianos,	1 00
Plate,	2 03
Pleasure Carriages,	9 00
Playing Cards,	2 50
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	97 04
Pedlars,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	40 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,624 44

855.

No. 5.

## BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Polls,	3,737
Acres Land,	417,820
Valuation Land,	\$738,345
Valuation Town Property,	\$359,122

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 886 04
Town Property,	431 01
Poll,	1,462 00
Interest Received,	321 74
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	127 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	28 00
Stud Horses,	25 00
Capital in Trade,	5 00
Gates, &c.,	20 00
Pistols and Knives,	37 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	138 00
Silver Watches,	36 50
Pianos,	44 00
Plate,	29 48
Pleasure Carriages,	148 50
Playing Cards,	5 50
Merchants' Capital,	1,194 94
Pedlars,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	300 00
Billiard Tables,	100 00
Venders of Carriages,	50 00
Commission Merchants,	57 44
Insurance Companies,	100 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	35 00
Collateral Descent,	72 00
Total amount.	\$ 5,806 62



1855.

No. 6.

## BERTIE COUNTY.

Polls,	4,272
Acres Land,	352,445
Valuation Land,	\$1,288,689
Valuation Town Property,	\$39,345

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,546 42
Town Property,	47 21
Poll,	1,708 80
Interest Received,	582 65
Dividend and Profit,	46 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	19 00
Stud Horses,	34 00
Gates, &c.,	6 55
Pistols and Knives,	16 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	107 00
Silver Watches,	22 25
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	42 00
Plate,	17 09
Pleasure Carriages,	172 00
Playing Cards,	2 00
Merchants' Capital,	377 84
Pedlars,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	60 00
Collateral Descent,	560 74
Total amount,	\$ 5,430 55

1855.

## No. 7.

## BLADEN COUNTY.

Polls,	2,862
Acres Land,	542,052
Valuation Land,	\$826,708 14
Valuation Town Property,	\$16,318 00

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 977 19
Town Property,	19 58
Poll,	1,144 80
Interest Received,	183 06
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	50 00
Mortgages. Deeds, &c.,	7 00
Stud Horses,	20 00
Gates, &c.,	2 00
Pistols and Knives,	46 00
Dirks and Canes,	3 00
Gold Watches,	73 00
Silver Watches,	21 25
Pianos,	7 00
Plate,	6 60
Pleasure Carriages,	175 50
Merchants' Capital,	100 77
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	36 25
Turpentine Distilleries,	24 50
Total amount,	\$ 2,897 50

1855.

No. 8.

## BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Polls,	2,355
Acres Land,	354,923
Valuation Land,	\$438,881
Valuation Town Property,	\$38,483

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 519 92
Town Property,	46 18
Poll,	943 60
Interest Beccived,	117 33
Lawyers, Physicians. &c.,	20 00
Stud Horses,	10 00
Gates, &c.,	3 00
Pistols and Knives,	18 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	83 00
Silver Watches,	21 50
Pianos,	9 00
Plate,	13 76
Pleasure Carriages,	81 00
Merchants' Capital,	130 25
Taverns,	60 00
Retailers,	120 00
Capital in Liquor Traffic,	12 88
Commission Merchants,	5 91

Total amount,

\$ 2,216 33

1855.

No. 9.

## BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,571
Acres Land,	304,687
Valuation Land,	\$698,471
Valuation Town Property,	\$100,514

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 840 38
Town Property,	126 22
Poll,	619 60
Interest Received,	173 26
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	67 00
Stud Horses,	63 50
Capital in Trade.	2 25
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	3 00
Gold Watches,	47 00
Silver Watches,	17 75
Pianos,	13 00
Plate,	12 00
Pleasure Carriages,	81 50
Playing Cards,	1 00
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	295 82
Taverns,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Liquor Traffic,	60 50
Total amount,	\$ 2,628 58

1855.

No. 10.

## BURKE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,315
Acres Land,	189,582
Valuation Land,	\$593,800
Valuation Town Property,	\$67,350

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 715 32
Town Property,	80 82
Poll,	540 40
Interest Received,	254 88
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	21 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9 00
Stud Horses,	50 00
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	5 00
Gold Watches,	42 00
Silver Watches,	5 25
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	13 00
Plate,	14 00
Pleasure Carriages,	47 50
Merchants' Capital,	90 57
Taverns,	30 00
Retailers,	20 00
Livery Stables,	5 00
Express Companies,	8 75
Capital Liquor Traffic,	47 25
Auctioneers,	2 00
Total amount,	\$ 2,013 74



1855.

## No. 11.

## CABARRUS COUNTY.

Polls,	2,380
Acres Land,	216,809
Valuation Land,	\$813,014
Valuation Town Property,	\$42,179

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 976 02
Town Property,	50 58
Poll,	952 00
Interest Received,	632 62
Dividend and Profit,	2 25
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	58 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	25 00
Stud Horses,	40 00
Pistols and Knives,	11 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	85 00
Silver Watches,	47 75
Pianos,	25 00
Plate,	11 40
Pleasure Carriages,	204 50
Playing Cards,	4 25
Merchants' Capital,	177 80
Pedlars,	16 47
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	38 23
Drovers,	10 00
Arrears for 1853,	20 33
Total amount,	\$ 3,448 70

1855.

No. 12.

## CALDWELL COUNTY.

Polls,	936
Acres Land,	182,279
Valuation Land,	\$452,492
Valuation Town Property,	\$27,599

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 544 54
Town Property,	33 45
Poll,	373 70
Interest Received,	90 80
Stud Horses,	45 00
Pistols and Knives,	2 00
Gold Watches,	20 00
Silver Watches,	3 75
Harps,	4 00
Pianos,	13 00
Plate,	2 10
Pleasure Carriages,	20 75
Merchants' Capital,	50 32
Taverns,	20 00
Retailers,	40 00
Patent Medicines,	8 43
Capital in Liquor Trade,	5 29
Total amount,	\$ 1,267 13

1855.

No. 13.

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

Polls,	1,273
Acres Land,	85,672
Valuation Land,	\$558,400
Valuation Town Property,	\$1,150

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 666 90
Town Property,	174
Poll,	512 40
Interest Received,	204 32
Dividend and Profit,	180
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	10 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9 00
Stud Horses,	32 00
Pistols and Knives,	7 00
Gold Watches,	39 00
Silver Watches,	11 25
Pianos,	3 00
Plate,	1 50
Pleasure Carriages,	45 50
Merchants' Capital,	145 58
Retailers,	30 00
Drovers,	10 00
Total amount,	<u>\$ 1,730 99</u>

1855.

No. 14.

## CARTERET COUNTY.

Polls.	1,263
Acres Land,	143,000
Valuation Land,	\$236,525
Valuation Town Property,	\$70,284

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 283 83
Town Property,	84 34
Poll,	507 20
Interest Received,	105 93
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	14 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	8 00
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Dirks and Canes,	3 00
Gold Watches,	28 00
Silver Watches,	10 50
Pianos,	6 00
Pleasure Carriages,	16 00
Merchants' Capital,	236 22
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	40 00
Liquor Traffic,	17 47
Total amount,	\$ 1,396 49

1855.

No. 15.

## CASWELL COUNTY.

Polls,	4,681
Acres Land,	262,326
Valuation Land,	\$1,136,178
Valuation Town Property,	\$110,875

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,364 53
Town Property,	133 53
Poll,	1,876 80
Interest Received,	855 15
Dividend and Profit,	70 83
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	70 00
Stud Horses,	47 00
Capital in Trade,	360 09
Pistols and Knives,	15 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	155 00
Silver Watches,	37 00
Harps,	4 00
Pianos,	49 00
Plate,	14 34
Pleasure Carriages,	357 50
Playing Cards,	11 00
Merchants' Capital,	519 50
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	100 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	217 00
Drovers,	10 00
Insurance Companies,	100 00
Collateral Descent,	444 07
Arrears for 1853,	54 96
Total amount,	\$ 6,956 40



1855.

No. 16.

## CATAWBA COUNTY.

Polls,	1,600
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$785,829
Valuation Town Property,	\$18,609

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 943 00
Town Property,	22 33
Poll,	628 00
Interest Received,	159 36
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	3 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9 00
Stud Horses,	70 00
Gates, &c.,	12 50
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Gold Watches,	17 00
Silver Watches,	12 25
Pianos,	4 00
Plate,	75
Pleasure Carriages,	53 00
Playing Cards,	2 25
Merchants' Capital,	91 32
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	30 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	20 00
Auctioneers,	1 80
By Distress on Delinquents,	13 32
Arrears for 1853,	1 27
Total amount,	\$ 2,130 15

1855.

No. 17.

## CHATHAM COUNTY.

Polls,	4,229
Acres Land,	507,008
Valuation Land,	\$1,204,327
Valuation Town Property,	\$47,520

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,444 37
Town Property,	57 02
Poll,	1,643 20
Interest Received,	492 54
Dividend and Profit,	35 70
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	47 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	70 00
Capital in Trade,	57 00
Gates, &c.,	6 50
Pistols and Knives,	12 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	88 00
Silver Watches,	24 50
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	24 00
Plate,	22 50
Pleasure Carriages,	217 50
Playing Cards,	5 00
Merchants' Capital,	288 25
Pedlars,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	103 13
Billiard Tables,	150 00
Patent Medicines,	7 32
Venders of Carriages,	30 00
Total amount,	\$ 4,875 03

1855.

No. 18.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Polls,	964
Acres Land,	223,913
Valuation Land,	\$356,310
Valuation Town Property,	\$30,240

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 427 44
Town Property,	35 28
Poll,	384 40
Interest Received,	5 70
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	3 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	4 00
Stud Horses,	100 00
Gates,	3 00
Pistols and Knives,	8 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	4 00
Silver Watches,	3 75
Pianos,	1 00
Pleasure Carriages,	6 50
Playing Cards,	3 50
Merchants' Capital,	106 59
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	20 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	20 00

Total amount,

\$ 1,196 66

1855.

No. 19.

## CHOWAN COUNTY.

Polls,	1,808
Acres Land,	94,670
Valuation Land,	\$646,169
Valuation Town Property,	\$108,239

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 818 26
Town Property,	139 55
Poll,	734 60
Interest Received,	988 85
Dividend and Profit,	13 44
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	77 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	10 00
Capital in Trade,	17 50
Gates, &c.,	6 00
Pistols and Knives,	8 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	79 00
Silver Watches,	9 25
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	39 00
Plate,	39 60
Pleasure Carriages,	82 50
Playing Cards,	7 50
Merchants' Capital,	217 93
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	15 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	50 00
Drovers,	20 00
Auctioneers,	2 34
Total amount,	\$ 3,399 82

1855.

No. 20.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Polls,	3,226
Acres Land, -	527,793
Valuation Land,	\$986,431
Valuation Town Property,	\$685,592

## Gross Tax.

Land,	\$ 973 21
Town Property,	670 80
Poll,	1,430 40
Interest Received,	545 45
Dividend and Profit,	427 32
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	329 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	31 00
Capital in Trade,	86
Gates, &c.,	2 50
Pistols and Knives,	34 00
Dirks and Canes,	5 00
Gold Watches,	291 00
Silver Watches,	56 50
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	69 00
Plate,	48 72
Pleasure Carriages,	331 50
Playing Cards,	8 25
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	2,307 29
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	70 00
Retailers,	90 00
Liquor Traffic,	51 15
Insurance Companies,	45 00
Total amount,	\$ 8,344 95



855.

No. 21.

## CRAVEN COUNTY.

Polls,	2,580
Acres Land,	486,812
Valuation Land,	\$582,954
Valuation Town Property.	\$524,887

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 699 30
Town Property,	629 86
Poll,	1,399 20
Interest Received,	2,181 28
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	158 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	39 00
Stud Horses,	20 00
Capital in Trade,	25 12
Pistols and Knives,	18 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	178 00
Silver Watches,	34 00
Pianos,	59 00
Plate,	52 83
Pleasure Carriages,	54 50
Playing Cards,	6 00
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital.	1,320 55
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	50 00
Circuses, &c.,	15 00
Retailers,	90 00
Billiard Tables,	300 00
Capital in Liquor Traffic,	808 19
Brokers,	100 00
Total amount,	<u>\$ 8,293 83</u>

1855.

No. 22.

## CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

Polls,	1,762
Acres Land,	261,004
Valuation Land,	\$539,832
Valuation Town Property,	\$52,478

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 647 73
Town Property,	74 97
Poll,	694 40
Interest Received,	72 20
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	26 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	11 00
Stud Horses,	80 00
Gates, &c.,	2 50
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	23 00
Silver Watches,	15 50
Pianos,	4 00
Plate,	1 50
Pleasure Carriages,	47 00
Playing Cards,	9 00
Merchants' Capital,	132 84
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers	60 00
Auctioneers,	10 35
Total amount,	\$ 2,008 49

1855.

No. 23.

## CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Polls,	1,750
Acres Land,	152,156
Valuation Land,	\$590,420

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 688 10
Poll,	697 20
Interest Received,	175 94
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	3 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	6 00
Stud Horses,	11 00
Pistols and Knives,	17 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches,	29 00
Silver Watches,	12 50
Pianos,	3 00
Pleasure Carriages,	57 00
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	284 12
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	10 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	120 00
Total amount,	\$ 2,170 86

1855.

No. 24.

## COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Polls,	1,663
Acres Land,	423,000
Valuation Land,	\$362,118
Valuation Town Property,	\$7,491

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 402 70
Town Property,	8 99
Poll,	667 20
Interest Received,	134 89
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	11 00
Stud Horses,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	27 00
Gold Watches,	39 00
Silver Watches,	11 50
Plate,	2 71
Pleasure Carriages,	62 50
Playing Cards,	3 50
Merchants' Capital,	177 82
Pedlars,	165 25
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	130 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	110 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,958 47

1855.]

No. 25.

## DUPLIN COUNTY.

Polls,	3,604
Acres Land,	426,027
Valuation Land, .	\$861,761
Valuation Town Property,	\$31,275

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,032	52
Town Property,	37	59
Poll,	1,417	32
Interest Received,	344	25
Dividend and Profit,	11	10
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	68	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	3	00
Stud Horses,	50	00
Pistols and Knives,	43	00
Dirks and Canes,	2	00
Gold Watches,	87	00
Silver Watches,	24	50
Pianos,	17	00
Plate,	1	25
Pleasure Carriages,	203	00
Playing Cards,	4	25
Bowling Alleys,	75	00
Merchants' Capital,	293	45
Pedlars,	150	00
Taverns,	60	00
Circuses, &c.,	115	00
Retailers,	190	00
Liquor Traffic,	115	78
Venders of Carriages,	50	00
Drovers,	20	00
Auctioneers,	8	05
Turpentine Distilleries,	34	00
Total amount,	\$ 4,487	06



1855.

No. 26.

## DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Polls,	3,023
Acres Land,	355,619
Valuation Land,	\$1,126,026
Valuation Town Property,	\$44,172

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,351	22
Town Property,	53	00
Poll,	1,209	20
Interest Received,	360	20
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	31	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	30	00
Stud Horses,	66	00
Capital in Trade,	1	00
Gates, &c.,	32	00
Pistols and Knives,	22	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	57	00
Silver Watches,	48	50
Pianos,	18	00
Plate,	2	25
Pleasure Carriages,	135	00
Merchants' Capital,	269	27
Pedlars,	60	00
Taverns, &c.,	70	00
Circuses, &c.,	65	00
Retailers and other Liquor venders,	52	50
Patent Medicines,	6	00
Total amount,	\$ 3,940	64

1855.

No. 27.

## DAVIE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,748
Acres Land,	163,022
Valuation Land,	\$557,816
Valuation Town Property,	\$45,300

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 671 71
Town Property,	54 36
Poll,	696 80
Interest Received,	164 77
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	24 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13 00
Stud Horses,	25 00
Gates, &c.,	17 50
Pistols and Knives,	14 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Wathes,	38 00
Silver Watches,	17 75
Pianos,	7 00
Plate,	50
Pleasure Carriages,	82 00
Merchants' Capital,	140 39
Taverns, &c.,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	20 00
Total amount,	\$ 2,062 28

1855.

No. 28.

## EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Polls,	6,008
Acres Land,	423,879
Valuation Land,	\$1,892,812
Valuation Town Property,	\$58,928

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 2,275 30
Town Property,	110 31
Poll,	2,402 39
Interest Received,	1,750 68
Dividend and Profit,	95 80
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	235 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	18 00
Stud Horses,	97 00
Capital in Trade,	6 34
Pistols and Knives,	30 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	175 00
Silver Watches,	59 75
Pianos,	59 00
Plate,	23 27
Pleasure Carriages,	446 00
Playing Cards,	13 00
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	513 86
Pedlars,	90 00
Taverns,	50 00
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	110 00
Billiard Tables,	200 00
Drovers,	10 00
Collateral Descent,	359 54
Total amount,	\$ 9,241 24

1855.

No. 29.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Polls,	3,439
Acres Land,	292,862
Valuation Land,	\$821,769
Valuation Town Property,	\$62,634

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 995 78
Town Property,	75 16
Poll,	1,374 95
Interest Received,	935 51
Dividend and Profit,	6 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	29 00
Mortgages, Deeds. &c.,	6 00
Stud Horses,	46 00
Capital in Trade,	1 55
Pistols and Knives,	22 00
Dirks and Canes,	5 00
Gold Watches,	101 00
Silver Watches,	25 75
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	45 00
Plate,	13 40
Pleasure Carriages,	251 50
Playing Cards,	7 00
Merchants' Capital,	322 02
Pedlars,	60 00
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers,	4 75
Billiard Tables,	100 00
Venders of Carriages,	50 00
Total amount,	\$ 4,524 87

1855.

No. 30.

## FORSYTHE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,847
Acres Land,	214,265
Valuation Land,	\$677,358
Valuation Town Property,	\$163,357

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 812	83
Town Property,	196	06
Poll,	741	20
Interest Received,	881	05
Dividend and Profit,	20	82
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	32	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	36	66
Stud Horses,	30	00
Capital in Trade,		15
Gates, &c.,	6	00
Pistols and Knives,	9	00
Gold Watches,	48	00
Silver Watches,	43	00
Pianos,	48	00
Plate,	1	00
Pleasure Carriages,	75	50
Playing Cards,	3	00
Bowling Alleys,	25	00
Merchants' Capital,	367	78
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	70	00
Circuses, &c.,	80	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	40	00
Arrears for 1853,	21	09
Total amount,	\$ 3,618	14



1855.

No. 31.

## GATES COUNTY.

Polls,	2,466
Acres Land,	169,295
Valuation Land,	\$555,809
Valuation Town Property,	\$10,579

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 666 97
Town Property,	12 69
Poll,	986 40
Interest Received,	444 39
Dividend and Profit,	25 80
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	31 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	7 00
Stud Horses,	18 00
Gates, &c.,	2 50
Pistols and Knives,	12 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	69 00
Silver Watches,	19 00
Pianos,	14 00
Plate,	4 50
Pleasure Carriages,	60 50
Playing Cards,	50
Merchants' Capital,	233 68
Pedlars,	110 00
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	15 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	20 00
Privileged Voters,	28 00
Drovers,	30 00
Total amount,	\$ 2,806 73

1855.

No. 32.

## GASTON COUNTY.

Polls,	1,614
Aeres Land,	215,307
Valuation Land,	\$615,059
Valuation Town Property,	\$8,788

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 747 29
Town Property,	10 54
Poll,	640 44
Interest Received,	301 14
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	14 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	4 00
Stud Horses,	12 50
Gates, &c.,	2 00
Gold Watches,	25 00
Silver Watches,	13 50
Pianos,	6 00
Plate,	2 25
Pleasure Carriages,	62 00
Playing Cards,	3 25
Merchants' Capital,	150 78
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	70 00
Auctioneers,	2 80
Total amount,	\$ 2,177 45

1855.

No. 33.

## GREENE COUNTY.

Polls,	2,068
Acres Land,	169,749
Valuation Land,	\$576,860
Valuation Town Property,	\$14,231

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 689 83
Town Property,	17 07
Poll,	827 20
Interest Received,	248 39
Dividend and Profit,	1 05
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	26 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5 00
Stud Horses,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	21 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	54 00
Silver Watches,	15 25
Pianos,	5 00
Pleasure Carriages,	88 50
Merchants' Capital,	143 24
Pedlars,	125 00
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	50 00
Venders of Carriages,	60 00
Drovers,	10 00
Drugs and Medicines,	2 56
Turpentine Distilleries,	18 50
Total amount,	\$ 2,488 59

1855.

No. 34.

## GUILFORD COUNTY.

Polls.	3,270
Acres Land,	384,667
Valuation Land,	\$1,407,917
Valuation Town Property,	\$175,044

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,717 41
Town Property,	210 05
Poll,	1,363 84
Interest Received,	826 44
Dividend and Profit,	59 22
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	142 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	31 02
Stud Horses,	49 50
Capital in Trade,	54 20
Pistols and Knives,	19 00
Gold Watches,	107 00
Silver Watches,	63 50
Pianos,	22 00
Plate,	12 60
Pleasure Carriages,	205 50
Playing Cards,	21 75
Merchants' Capital,	345 70
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	75 00
Insurance Companies,	200 00
Collateral Descent,	130 04
Total amount,	\$ 5,945 77

1855.

No. 35.

## GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Polls,	6,033
Acres Land,	413,519
Valuation Land,	\$1,342,117
Valuation Town Property,	\$104,006

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,674 47
Town Property,	126 00
Poll,	2,477 80
Interest Received,	1,359 25
Dividend and Profit,	35 91
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	104 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	33 00
Stud Horses,	35 00
Capital in Trade,	110 69
Pistols and Knives,	19 00
Gold Watches,	183 00
Silver Watches,	42 25
Pianos,	103 00
Plate,	26 00
Pleasure Carriages,	388 50
Playing Cards,	8 00
Merchants' Capital,	643 32
Pedlars,	180 00
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Retailers,	60 00
Capital Liquor Traffic,	41 79
Collateral Descent,	317 47
Total amount,	\$ 8,068 72



1855.

No. 36.

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

Polls,	5,453
Acres Land,	417,336
Valuation Land,	\$1,570,333
Valuation Town Property,	\$61,697

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,851 51
Town Property,	74 03
Poll,	2,149 20
Interest Received.	1,022 25
Dividend and Profit.	64 65
Lawyers, Physicians. &c.,	70 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9 00
Stud Horses.	40 00
Gates, &c.,	2 00
Pistols and Knives,	36 00
Dirks and Canes.	2 50
Gold Watches.	160 00
Silver Watches,	24 75
Pianos,	63 00
Plate,	34 96
Pleasure Carriages,	285 50
Playing Cards,	14 50
Merchants' Capital.	539 62
Taverns,	100 00
Circuses, &c.,	85 00
Retailers,	180 00
Total amount,	\$ 6,838 47

355.

No. 37.

## HARNETT COUNTY.

Polls,	1,447
Acres Land,	236,213
Valuation Land,	\$320,441
Valuation Town Property,	\$1,124

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 376 10
Town Property,	1 34
Poll,	554 65
Interest Received,	49 20
Dividend and Profit,	1 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	5 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	30 00
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	7 00
Gold Watches,	21 00
Silver Watches,	15 50
Pianos,	5 00
Plate,	2 75
Pleasure Carriages,	126 53
Merchants' Capital,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	30 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,275 07

1855.

No. 38.

## HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Polls,	614
Acres Land,	83,311
Valuation Land,	\$218,215
Valuation Town Property,	\$11,025

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 261 86
Town Property,	13 23
Poll,	234 00
Interest Received,	24 00
Dividend and Profit,	45 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	6 00
Stud Horses,	31 00
Gold Watches,	2 00
Silver Watches,	3 50
Pianos,	2 00
Pleasure Carriages,	12 50
Merchants' Capital,	71 80
Pedlars,	95 00
Taverns,	20 00
Total amount,	\$ 827 89

855.

No. 39.

## HENDERSON COUNTY.

Polls,	1,174
Acres Land,	316,108
Valuation Land,	\$358,750
Valuation Town Property.	\$27,741

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 799 33
Town Property,	33 29
Poll,	469 60
Interest Received,	135 81
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	22 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13 00
Stud Horses,	62 00
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Gold Watches,	27 00
Silver Watches,	11 00
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	19 00
Plate,	1 73
Pleasure Carriages,	61 50
Playing Cards,	75
Merchants' Capital,	163 23
Pedlars,	66 59
Taverns,	80 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	70 00
Total amount,	<u>\$ 2,053 83</u>

1855.

No. 40.

## HERTFORD COUNTY.

Polls,	2,327
Acres Land,	195,406
Valuation Land,	\$599,963
Valuation Town Property,	\$77,021

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 725 15
Town Property,	92 43
Poll,	909 60
Interest Received,	795 33
Dividend and Profit,	265 02
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	51 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	11 28
Stud Horses,	30 00
Pistols and Knives,	9 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	97 00
Silver Watches,	17 25
Pianos,	37 00
Plate,	14 60
Pleasure Carriages,	118 50
Playing Cards,	1 00
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	458 72
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	10 00
Retailers,	60 00
Patent Medicines,	5 00
Drovers,	20 00
Total amount,	\$ 3,793 38



1855.

No. 41.

## HYDE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,755
Acres Land,	153,941
Valuation Land,	\$586,415

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 704	37
Poll,	702	00
Interest Received,	119	31
Dividend and Profit,		150
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	30	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	19	00
Stud Horses,	14	00
Pistols and Knives,	25	00
Gold Watches,	37	00
Silver Watches,	14	50
Harps,		200
Pianos,		100
Plate,		255
Pleasure Carriages,	50	00
Merchants' Capital,	462	73
Pedlars,	60	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	160	00
Patent Medicines,		500
Total amount,	\$ 2,409	96

1855.

No. 42.

## IREDLL COUNTY.

Polls,	2,979
Acres Land,	342,148
Valuation Land,	\$873,771
Valuation Town Property,	\$32,671

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,048	52
Town Property,	39	20
Poll,	1,191	60
Interest Received,	492	87
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	27	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	21	00
Stud Horses,	120	00
Gates, &c.,		75
Pistols and Knives,	2	00
Gold Watches,	72	00
Silver Watches,	32	00
Pianos,	15	00
Pleasure Carriages,	181	50
Playing Cards,	8	50
Merchants' Capital,	232	32
Pedlars,	30	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	18	44
Patent Medicines,	2	00
Total amount,	\$ 3,534	70

1855.

No. 43.

## JONES COUNTY.

Polls,	1,719
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$309,410
Valuation Town Property,	\$13,360

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 608 39
Town Property,	16 04
Poll,	687 60
Interest Received,	213 64
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	15 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	4 00
Stud Horses,	21 00
Pistols and Knives,	17 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	39 00
Silver Watches,	9 00
Pianos,	9 00
Plate,	70
Pleasure Carriages,	95 00
Merchants' Capital,	33 95
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	60 00
Venders of Carriages,	30 00
Auctioneers,	4 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	5 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,903 82

1855.

No. 44.

## JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Polls,	3,576
Acres Land,	487,894
Valuation Land,	\$833,315
Valuation Town Property,	\$29,716

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 999 97
Town Property,	35 66
Poll,	1,423 10
Interest Received,	419 28
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	31 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	8 00
Stud Horses,	29 50
Capital in Trade,	5 40
Pistols and Knives,	35 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 50
Gold Watches,	111 00
Silver Watches,	27 75
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	14 00
Pleasure Carriages,	287 00
Playing Cards,	2 25
Merchants' Capital,	156 77
Pedlars,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	240 00
Venders of Carriages,	100 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	121 50
Arrears for 1853,	3 28
Total amount,	\$ 4,203 96

1855.

No. 45.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

Polls,	478
Acres Land,	262,359
Valuation Land,	\$199,502
Valuation Town Property,	\$416

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 248	08
Town Property,		50
Poll,	182	80
Interest Received,		216
Stud Horses,	50	00
Pistols and Knives,	8	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	2	00
Silver Watches,	2	00
Pianos,	1	00
Pleasure Carriages,	2	00
Merchants' Capital,	30	87
Pedlars,	60	00
Taverns,	10	00
Capital in Liquor Traffic,	7	58
Total amount,	\$ 607	49



1855.

No. 46.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Polls,	1,558
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$583,260
Valuation Town Property,	\$87,359

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 714 08
Town Property,	104 83
Poll,	622 80
Interest Received,	283 60
Dividend and Profit,	169 35
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	54 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	25 00
Stud Horses,	30 00
Pistols and Knives,	8 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Wathes,	47 00
Silver Watches,	10 50
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	24 00
Plate,	5 06
Pleasure Carriages,	52 50
Playing Cards,	5 75
Merchants' Capital,	165 77
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	12 50
Auctioneers,	3 45
Collateral Descent,	285 31
Arrears for 1853,	9 16
Total amount,	\$ 2,705 16

1855.

No. 47.

## LENOIR COUNTY.

Polls,	2,598
Acres Land,	224,281
Valuation Land,	\$392,383
Valuation Town Property,	\$67,385

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 731 68
Town Property,	80 86
Poll,	1,051 53
Interest Received,	544 91
Dividend and Profit,	31 12
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	19 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	7 00
Stud Horses,	15 00
Gates, &c.,	2 75
Pistols and Knives,	23 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches,	96 00
Silver Watches,	23 50
Pianos,	22 00
Plate,	11 25
Pleasure Carriages,	182 00
Playing Cards,	25
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	271 80
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns, &c.,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	65 00
Retailers and other Liquor venders,	120 00
Patent Medicines,	5 00
Total amount,	\$ 3,400 65

1855.

No. 48.

## MACON COUNTY.

Polls,	676
Acres Land,	238,175
Valuation Land,	\$196,420
Valuation Town Property,	\$16,308

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 243	47
Town Property,		19 57
Poll,		267 20
Interest Received,		2 05
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		2 00
Stud Horses,		60 00
Marriage License,		10 00
Pistols and Knives,		7 00
Gold Watches,		7 00
Silver Watches,		1 75
Pianos,		1 00
Pleasure Carriages,		13 50
Merchants' Capital,		50 35
Taverns,		10 00
Circuses, &c.,		5 00
Total amount,	\$ 699	89

1855.

No. 49.

## MADISON COUNTY.

Polls,	662
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$242,333
Valuation Town Property,	\$494

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 308	36
Town Property,		59
Poll,	256	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5	00
Stud Horses,	35	00
Gates, &c.,	20	00
Pistols and Knives,	4	00
Gold Watches,	10	00
Silver Watches,	2	75
Pianos,	1	00
Plate,		22
Pleasure Carriages,	2	00
Merchants' Capital,	11	73
Pedlars,	30	00
Circuses, &c.,	55	00
Retailers,	40	00
Patent Medicines,	5	00
Arrears for 1853,	21	62
Total amount,	\$ 808	27

1855.]

No. 50.

## MARTIN COUNTY.

Polls,	2,374
Acres Land,	227,672
Valuation Land,	\$611,832
Valuation Town Property,	\$69,025

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 742 52
Town Property,	82 83
Poll,	925 28
Interest Received,	592 99
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	55 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	21 00
Stud Horses,	30 00
Pistols and Knives,	45 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	86 00
Silver Watches,	26 25
Harps,	4 00
Pianos,	29 00
Plate,	6 70
Pleasure Carriages,	173 50
Playing Cards,	1 25
Merchants' Capital,	409 43
Pedlars,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	190 00
By Distress of Pedlars,	10 38
Auctioneers,	3 78
Collateral Descent,	88 13
Total amount,	\$ 3,669 04



1855.

No. 51.

## McDOWELL COUNTY.

Polls,	990
Acres Land,	19,708
Valuation Land,	\$499,782
Valuation Town Property,	\$16,741

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 601 89
Town Property,	20 09
Poll,	304 80
Interest Received,	26 87
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5 00
Stud Horses,	76 00
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	14 00
Silver Watches,	6 00
Pianos,	2 00
Pleasure Carriages,	27 00
Merchants' Capital,	44 25
Taverns,	20 00
Retailers,	60 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,300 40

1855.

No. 52.

## MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Polls.	4,103
Acres Land,	295,242
Valuation Land,	\$1,084,506
Valuation Town Property,	\$239,675

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,309	98
Town Property,	288	81
Poll,	1,642	80
Interest Received,	1,521	45
Dividend and Profit,	20	25
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	144	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13	00
Stud Horses,	20	00
Capital in Trade,	12	50
Pistols and Knives,	1	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	00
Gold Watches,	237	00
Silver Watches,	49	25
Pianos,	52	00
Plate,	16	95
Pleasure Carriages,	304	50
Playing Cards,	6	00
Merchants' Capital,	972	25
Taverns,	40	00
Circuses, &c.,	70	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	235	00
Drovers,	10	00
Auctioneers,	1	41
Arrears for 1853,	12	27
Total amount,	\$ 5,981	42

1855.

No. 53.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Polls,	1,435
Acres Land,	302,642
Valuation Land,	\$412,183
•Valuation Town Property,	\$6,683

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 497 50
Town Property,	8 01
Poll,	564 91
Interest Received,	73 12
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	14 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	19 00
Stud Horses,	18 00
Pistols and Knives,	15 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	16 00
Silver Watches,	15 75
Pianos,	3 00
Plate,	25
Pleasure Carriages,	61 50
Merchants' Capital,	89 34
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	30 00
Retailers,	30 00
Patent Medicines,	5 00
By Distress,	4 00
Liquor Traffic,	1 50
Total amount,	\$ 1,498 38

1855.

No. 54.

## MOORE COUNTY.

Polls,	1,724
Acres Land,	539,977
Valuation Land,	\$538,761
Valuation Town Property,	\$16,045

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 650	43
Town Property,	19	25
Poll,	692	40
Interest Received,	97	22
Dividend and Profit,	112	74
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	15	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	2	00
Stud Horses,	35	00
Gates, &c.,	20	00
Pistols and Knives,	16	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	50
Gold Watches,	24	00
Silver Watches,	24	75
Harps,	6	00
Pianos,	3	00
Pleasure Carriages,	81	00
Playing Cards,	1	00
Merchants' Capital,	153	94
Circuses, &c.,	30	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	110	00
Patent Medicines,	5	00
Total amount,	\$ 9	100 28

1855.

No. 55.

## NASH COUNTY.

Polls,	3,018
Acres Land,	315,912
Valuation Land,	\$626,195
Valuation Town Property,	\$9,000

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 751 43
Town Property,	10 89
Poll,	1,195 20
Interest Received,	713 32
Dividend and Profit,	6 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	25 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	8 00
Stud Horses,	57 00
Capital in Trade,	50
Pistols and Knives,	51 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 50
Gold Watches,	77 00
Silver Watches,	18 75
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	30 00
Plate,	10 50
Pleasure Carriages,	227 50
Playing Cards,	16 25
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	160 26
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers,	100 00
Capital Liquor Traffic,	4 99
Patent Medicines,	5 00
Drovers,	10 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	33 00
Collateral Descent,	75 94
Arrears for 1852,	2 33
Total amount,	\$ 3,743 27



1855.

No. 56.

## NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Polls,	4,233
Acres Land,	353,932
Valuation Land,	\$1,250,842
Valuation Town Property,	\$30,500

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,501	01
Town Property,		.36 60
Poll,	1,655	20
Interest Received,	519	07
Dividend and Profit,	38	34
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	77	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12	00
Stud Horses,	52	00
Gates, &c.,	20	00
Pistols and Knives,	47	00
Dirks and Canes,	3	00
Gold Watches,	114	00
Silver Watches,	19	75
Harps,	2	00
Pianos,	21	00
Plate,	17	30
Pleasure Carriages,	196	50
Playing Cards,	2	00
Merchants' Capital,	222	72
Pedlars,	50	00
Taverns,	20	00
Circuses, &c.,	5	00
Retailers	70	00
Capital in Liquor Trade,	21	09
By Distress,	27	60
Total amount,	\$ 4,750	18

1855.

No. 57.

## NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Polls,	5,714
Acres Land,	478,336
Valuation Land,	\$782,004
Valuation Town Property,	\$3,210,015

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 936 37
Town Property,	3,835 60
Poll,	2,279 20
Interest Received,	646 17
Dividend and Profit,	270 96
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	787 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	73 00
Stud Horses,	8 00
Capital in Trade,	133 00
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	42 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	484 00
Silver Watches,	48 75
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	109 00
Plate,	203 92
Pleasure Carriages,	242 50
Playing Cards,	9 75
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	4,483 19
Pedlars,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	35 00
Retailers,	130 00
Billiard Tables,	350 00
Capital in Liquor Traffic,	53 88
Venders of Carriages,	100 00
By Distress,	46 40
Brokers,	100 00
Commission Merchants,	1,708 59
Insurance Companies,	600 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	211 50
Collateral Descent,	277 24
Total amount,	\$18,274 52

1855.

No. 58.

## ONSLOW COUNTY.

Polls,	2,049
Acres Land,	298,738
Valuation Land,	\$542,983
Valuation Town Property,	\$27,015

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 651	58
Town Property,	32	41
Poll,	765	20
Interest Received,	187	07
Dividend and Profit,	9	00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	13	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	11	00
Stud Horses,	20	00
Pistols and Knives,	26	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	47	00
Silver Watches,	14	25
Pianos,	14	00
Plate,	10	50
Pleasure Carriages,	96	00
Playing Cards,	6	00
Bowling Alleys,	25	00
Merchants' Capital,	155	88
Pedlars,	35	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	100	00
Turpentine Distilleries,	63	00
Total amount,	\$ 2,282	39

1855.

No. 59.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Polls,	3,678
Acres Land,	364,793
Valuation Land,	\$1,133,562
Valuation Town Property,	\$165,095

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,379 27
Town Property,	205 07
Poll,	1,482 01
Interest Received,	716 61
Dividend and Profit,	7 14
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	172 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	21 00
Stud Horses,	79 00
Capital in Trade,	14 30
Pistols and Knives,	17 00
Gold Watches,	121 00
Silver Watches,	44 25
Pianos,	50 25
Plate,	25 76
Pleasure Carriages,	194 00
Playing Cards,	4 25
Bowling Alleys,	75 00
Merchants' Capital,	392 70
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	100 00
Retailers,	150 00
By Distress,	37 58
Capital in Liquor Trade,	18 26
Patent Medicines,	8 20
Auctioneers,	140
Total amount,	\$ 5,416 05

1855.

No. 60.

## PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Polls,	2,024
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$770,446
Valuation Town Property,	\$176,395

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 924 53
Town Property,	211 67
Poll,	782 40
Interest Received,	337 15
Dividend and Profit,	4 38
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	139 60
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	40 00
Stud Horses,	15 00
Capital in Trade,	8 75
Gates, &c.,	11 87
Pistols and Knives,	27 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	118 00
Silver Watches,	24 00
Pianos,	37 00
Plate,	19 50
Pleasure Carriages,	101 00
Merchants' Capital,	492 77
Retailers,	130 00
Patent Soaps,	5 00
Capital in Liquor Trade,	9 35
Drovers,	30 00
Total amount.	\$ 3,473 47



1855.

No. 61.

## PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Polls,	1,981
Acres Land,	126,164
Valuation Land,	\$843,594
Valuation Town Property,	\$51,444

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,012	31
Town Property,		61 73
Poll,		769 20
Interest Received,		290 99
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		52 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		18 00
Stud Horses,		20 00
Gates, &c.,		20 00
Pistols and Knives,		12 00
Gold Watches,		69 00
Silver Watches,		14 00
Pianos,		12 00
Plate,		3 00
Pleasure Carriages,		80 00
Merchants' Capital,		290 29
By Distress,		50 00
Taverns,		30 00
Circuses, &c.,		15 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,		30 00
Drovers,		20 00
Total amount,	\$ 2,869	52

1855.

No. 62.

## PERSON COUNTY.

Polls,	3,137
Acres Land,	233,865
Valuation Land,	\$708,820
Valuation Town Property,	\$4,400

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 851 93
Town Property,	5 28
Poll,	1,259 60
Interest Received,	411 51
Dividend and Profit,	6 90
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	32 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13 00
Stud Horses,	62 00
Capital in Trade,	65 34
Pistols and Knives,	8 00
Gold Watches,	55 00
Silver Watches,	19 25
Pianos,	11 00
Plate,	15 00
Pleasure Carriages,	134 00
Playing Cards,	16 75
Merchants' Capital,	521 15
Pedlars,	80 00
Retailers,	40 00
Collateral Descent,	962 57
Total amount,	\$ 4,570 28

1855.

No. 63.

## PITT COUNTY.

Polls,	4,145
Acres Land,	360,855
Valuation Land,	\$1,054,610
Valuation Town Property,	\$43,155

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 547 02
Town Property,	51 78
Poll,	1,663 00
Interest Received,	639 06
Dividend and Profit,	6 42
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	47 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	46 25
Capital in Trade,	25 00
Pistols and Knives,	38 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 50
Gold Watches,	117 00
Silver Watches,	28 00
Pianos,	26 00
Plate,	12 70
Pleasure Carriages,	222 00
Playing Cards,	5 75
Merchants' Capital,	313 72
Pedlars,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers	170 00
Venders of Carriages,	50 00
Total amount,	\$ 4,167 20

1855.

No. 64.

## POLK COUNTY.

Polls,	484
Acres Land,	81,319
Valuation Land,	\$273,126

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 300 80
Poll,	192 40
Interest Received,	45 97
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Gold Watches,	11 00
Silver Watches,	6 25
Pianos,	2 00
Plate,	50
Pleasure Carriages,	27 50
Total amount,	\$ 602 42

1855.

No. 65.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Polls.	2,391
Acres Land,	466,758
Valuation Land,	\$1,124,626
Valuation Town Property,	\$28,250

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,349 56
Town Property,	33 90
Poll,	964 00
Interest Received,	339 18
Dividend and Profit,	86 28
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	59 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	22 00
Stud Horses,	50 00
Capital in Trade,	1 70
Pistols and Knives,	21 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	37 00
Silver Watches,	31 50
Pianos,	5 00
Plate,	1 35
Pleasure Carriages,	113 00
Playing Cards,	1 75
Merchants' Capital,	293 61
Pedlars,	90 00
Taverns,	70 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	12 48
Venders of Carriages,	150 00
By Distress on Pedlars,	64 17
Arrears for 1853,	11 55
Total amount,	\$ 3,808 53



1855.

No. 66.

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

Polls,	2,901
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$779,419
Valuation Town Property,	\$10,550

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 903.80
Town Property,	12.60
Poll,	1,158.00
Interest Received,	265.74
Dividend and Profit,	19.35
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	37.00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	1.00
Std Horses,	18.50
Gates, &c.,	16.62
Pistols and Knives,	18.00
Dirks and Canes,	1.50
Gold Watches,	57.00
Silver Watches,	19.75
Pianos,	19.00
Plate,	9.53
Pleasure Carriages,	223.00
Merchants' Capital,	151.75
Turpentine Distilleries,	21.00
Total amount,	\$ 2,953.20

855.

No. 67.

## ROBESON COUNTY.

Polls,	3,023
Acres Land,	603,473
Valuation Land,	\$736,738
Valuation Town Property,	\$16,130

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 884 48
Town Property,	19 35
Poll,	1,209 20
Interest Received,	137 73
Dividend and Profit,	60
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	25 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	18 00
Stud Horses,	34 00
Capital in Trade,	5 00
Gates, &c.,	1 00
Pistols and Knives,	17 00
Gold Watches,	52 00
Silver Watches,	26 75
Pianos,	14 00
Plate,	1 36
Pleasure Carriages,	230 50
Merchants' Capital,	92 40
Taverns,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	60 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	19 50
Total amount,	\$ 2,992 87

1855.

No. 68.

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Polls,	3,649
Acres Land,	339,507
Valuation Land,	\$969,609
Valuation Town Property,	\$42,912

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,166
Town Property,	53
Poll,	1,439
Interest Received, °	642
Dividend and Profit,	27
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	41
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	6
Stud Horses,	26
Capital in Trade,	47
Gates, &c.,	22
Pistols and Knives,	13
Dirks and Canes,	5
Gold Watches,	88
Silver Watches,	18
Harps,	4
Pianos,	27
Plate,	7
Pleasure Carriages,	216
Playing Cards,	4
Bowling Alleys,	25
Merchants' Capital,	359
Pedlars,	30
Taverns,	50
Cirenses, &c.,	55
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	108
Patent Medicines,	15
Drovers,	30
Total amount,	\$ 4,523

No. 69.

## ROWAN COUNTY.

Polls,	3,426
Acres Land,	317,436
Valuation Land,	\$950,226
Valuation Town Property,	\$153,725

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,126 47
Town Property,	182 07
Poll,	1,327 20
Interest Received,	1,224 76
Dividend and Profit,	84 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	109 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	32 00
Stud Horses,	44 00
Capital in Trade,	7 00
Gates, &c.,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	10 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	133 00
Silver Watches,	39 00
Pianos,	15 00
Plate,	17 76
Pleasure Carriages,	239 50
Playing Cards,	3 00
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	963 60
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Billiard Tables,	200 00
Collateral Descent,	130 23
Total amount,	\$ 6,076 09

1855.

No. 70.

## RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Polls,	1,980
Acres Land,	367,973
Valuation Land,	\$788,880
Valuation Town Property,	\$61,400

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 968 02
Town Property,	74 64
Poll,	755 74
Interest Received,	253 07
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	37 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	15 00
Stud Horses,	83 00
Gates, &c.,	16 00
Pistols and Knives,	7 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	53 00
Silver Watches,	17 50
Pianos,	8 00
Plate,	6 90
Pleasure Carriages,	103 00
Merchants' Capital,	137 37
Pedlars,	30 00
Retailers,	110 00
Total amount.	\$ 2,676 24



1855.

No. 71.

## SAMPSON COUNTY.

Polls,	3,734
Acres Land,	493,219
Valuation Land,	\$895,219
Valuation Town Property,	\$33,673

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,080	36
Town Property,	42	42
Poll,	1,522	80
Interest Received,	281	54
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	44	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	8	46
Stud Horses,	29	00
Capital in Trade,	16	25
Pistols and Knives,	29	00
Dirks and Canes,	2	00
Gold Watches,	95	00
Silver Watches,	37	25
Harps,	2	00
Pianos,	13	00
Plate,	5	25
Pleasure Carriages,	253	50
Playing Cards,		75
Merchants' Capital,	227	68
Pedlars,	150	00
Taverns, &c.,	10	00
Circuses, &c.,	60	00
Retailers and other Liquor venders,	105	28
By Distress from Pedlars,	13	90
Livery Stables,	10	00
Venders of Carriages,	60	00
Turpentine Distilleries,	41	50
Total amount,	\$ 4,140	94

1855.

No. 72.

## STOKES COUNTY.

Polls,	1,584
Acres Land,	227,189
Valuation Land,	\$408,908
Valuation Town Property,	\$14,458

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 568 10
Town Property,	17 35
Poll,	618 00
Interest Received,	151 98
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	12 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	30 00
Stud Horses,	15 00
Capital in Trade,	23 08
Pistols and Knives,	12 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	25 00
Silver Watches,	10 00
Pianos,	7 00
Plate,	4 70
Pleasure Carriages,	47 50
Playing Cards,	11 25
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	74 97
Taverns,	60 00
Circuses, &c.,	30 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	100 00
Patent Medicines,	7 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,850 43

1855.

No. 73.

## STANLY COUNTY.

Polls,	1,384
Acres Land,	243,915
Valuation Land,	\$368,539
Valuation Town Property,	\$7,696

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 481 94
Town Property,	9 23
Poll,	522 40
Interest Received,	120 40
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	9 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13 00
Stud Horses,	48 00
Gates, &c.,	6 25
Pistols and Knives,	14 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	19 00
Silver Watches,	16 75
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	3 00
Plate,	50
Pleasure Carriages,	56 00
Playing Cards,	45 00
Merchants' Capital,	56 92
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers,	30 00
Liquor Traffic,	26 32
Auctioneers,	2 87
Total amount,	<u>\$ 1,516 08</u>

1855.

No. 74.

## SURRY COUNTY.

Polls,	1,276
Acres Land,	270,699
Valuation Land,	\$478,239
Valuation Town Property,	\$13,900

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 573 88
Town Property,	16 78
Poll,	477 20
Interest Received,	63 84
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	8 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	7 00
Stud Horses,	40 00
Capital in Trade,	14 00
Pistols and Knives,	7 00
Gold Wathes,	5 00
Silver Watches,	4 50
Pianos,	9 00
Plate,	2 00
Pleasure Carriages,	14 50
Playing Cards,	1 25
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	205 81
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	45 00
Patent Medicines,	50
Total amount,	\$ 1,665 26

1855.

No. 75.

## TYRRELL COUNTY.

Polls,	1,212
Acres Land,	128,115
Valuation Land,	\$374,343

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 449	21
Poll,	483	80
Interest Received,	133	50
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	42	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	3	00
Stud Horses,	10	00
Pistols and Knives,	9	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	00
Gold Watches,	40	00
Silver Watches,	13	00
Pianos,	4	00
Plate,		51
Pleasure Carriages,	48	00
Playing Cards,		25
Merchants' Capital,	57	73
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	10	00
Circuses, &c.,	5	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	20	00
Arrears for 1853,	10	04
Total amount,	\$ 1,371	04



1855.

No. 76.

## UNION COUNTY.

Polls,	1,859
Acres Land,	357,987
Valuation Land,	\$612,436
Valuation Town Property,	\$12,633

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 734 91
Town Property,	15 15
Poll,	649 60
Interest Received,	237 69
Dividend and Profit,	9 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	12 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	10 00
Stud Horses,	69 00
Pistols and Knives,	1 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	22 00
Silver Watches,	22 25
Pianos,	2 00
Plate,	60
Pleasure Carriages,	92 00
Playing Cards,	75
Merchants' Capital,	120 66
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	60 00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	104 63
Arrears for last year,	6 07
Total amount,	\$ 2,179 81

1855.

No. 77.

## WAKE COUNTY.

Polls,	6,378
Acres Land,	578,887
Valuation Land,	\$1,644,882
Valuation Town Property,	\$523,220

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,968	21
Town Property,	627	86
Poll,	2,490	80
Interest Received,	2,342	25
Dividend and Profit,	87	34
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	452	60
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	20	00
Stud Horses,	61	06
Capital in Trade,	20	87
Pistols and Knives,	48	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	50
Gold Watches,	339	00
Silver Watches,	49	75
Harps,	8	00
Pianos,	95	00
Plate,	162	38
Pleasure Carriages,	394	50
Playing Cards,	25	00
Merchants' Capital,	1,260	91
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	10	00
Circuses, &c.,	55	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	160	00
Billiard Tables,	100	00
Express Companies,	200	00
Patent Medicines and Soap,	5	00
Selling by Sample,	50	00
Insurance Companies,	250	00
Collateral Descent,	1,799	23
Total amount,	\$13,114	22

1855.

No. 78.

## WARREN COUNTY.

Polls,	4,673
Acres Land,	307,753
Valuation Land,	\$1,072,697
Valuation Town Property,	\$129,800

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,287	21
Town Property,	155	76
Poll,	1,871	60
Interest Received,	1,290	87
Dividend and Profit,	28	29
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	65	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5	00
Stud Horses,	46	00
Capital in Trade,	20	00
Gates, &c.,	26	00
Pistols and Knives,	43	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	195	00
Silver Watches,	24	25
Harps,	2	00
Pianos,	60	00
Plate,	32	97
Pleasure Carriages,	319	00
Playing Cards,	81	25
Merchants' Capital,	402	00
Taverns,	60	00
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	83	84
Billiard Tables,	100	00
Venders of Carriages,	230	00
Total amount,	\$ 6,429	54

1855.

No. 79.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Polls,	1,509
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$412,042
Valuation Town Property,	\$69,425

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 494 45
Town Property,	83 54
Poll,	580 03
Interest Received,	291 44
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	80 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	8 00
Stud Horses,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	16 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches,	69 00
Silver Watches,	15 25
Pianos,	23 00
Plate,	22 55
Pleasure Carriages,	63 50
Playing Cards,	12 50
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	329 23
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns, &c.,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Retailers and other Liquor venders,	80 00
Selling by Sample,	50 00
Venders of Carriages,	100 00
Commission Merchants,	12 50
Total amount,	\$ 2,463 49

1855.

No. 80:

## WATAUGA COUNTY.

Polls,	536
Acres Land,	279,238
Valuation Land,	\$261,879
Valuation Town Property,	\$2,650

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 313 81
Town Property,	318
Poll,	232 81
Interest Received,	4 82
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	2 00
Stud Horses,	25 00
Capital in Trade,	2 00
Pistols and Knives,	2 00
Gold Watches,	5 00
Silver Watches,	2 00
Pleasure Carriages,	1 00
Playing Cards,	1 00
Retailers	20 00
Total amount,	\$ 614 62



1855.

No. 81.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Polls,	3,145
Acres Land,	332,376
Valuation Land,	\$1,120,977
Valuation Town Property,	\$52,225

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 1,343 90
Town Property,	62 67
Poll,	1.229 60
Interest Received,	695 01
Dividend and Profit,	99 75
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	93 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	26 00
Stud Horses,	23 00
Capital in Trade,	5 50
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistols and Knives,	37 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 50
Gold Watches,	105 00
Silver Watches,	32 25
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	15 00
Plate.	20 45
Pleasure Carriages,	177 50
Playing Cards,	4 25
Bowling Alleys.	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	479 14
Pedlars,	150 00
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	104 18
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	299 35
Venders of Carriages.	130 00
Patent Medicines,	32 47
Insurance Companies.	100 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	55 50
Collateral Descent,	29 84
Total amount,	\$ 5,418 86

1855.

No. 82.

## WILKES COUNTY.

Polls,	1,416
Acres Land,	351,532
Valuation Land,	\$538,816
Valuation Town Property,	\$10,475

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 653 23
Town Property,	12 57
Poll,	540 33
Interest Received,	163 81
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	13 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	14 00
Stud Horses,	40 00
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Gold Watches,	18 00
Silver Watches,	6 25
Harps,	8 00
Pianos,	6 00
Plate,	60
Pleasure Carriages,	29 00
Merchants' Capital,	129 84
Retailers,	30 00
Collateral Descent,	300 00
Total amount,	\$ 1,970 63

1855.

No. 83.

## WILSON COUNTY.

## GROSS TAX.

Merchants' Capital,	164	00
Pedlars,	60	00
Circuses, &c.,	80	00
Retailers,	180	00
Capital in Liquor Trade,	11	61
Patent Medicines,	10	75
Turpentine Distilleries,	30	50
Total amount,	\$ 536	86

\*1855.

No. 84.

## YADKIN COUNTY.

Polls,	1,350
Acres Land,	
Valuation Land,	\$473,227
Valuation Town Property,	\$16,982

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 567 87
Town Property,	20 38
Poll,	544 00
Interest Received,	232 52
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	3 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	11 00
Stud Horses,	58 00
Capital in Trade,	3 25
Gates, &c.,	20 00
Pistols and Knives,	5 00
Gold Watches,	10 00
Silver Watches,	6 75
Pianos,	7 00
Plate,	3 95
Pleasure Carriages,	29 50
Merchants' Capital,	124 05
Retailers and other Liquor Venders,	30 00
Collateral Descent,	68 25
Total amount,	\$ 1,744 52

1855.

No. 85.

## YANCEY COUNTY.

Polls,	604
Acres Land,	179,526
Valuation Land,	\$193,590
Valuation Town Property,	\$3,083

## GROSS TAX.

Land,	\$ 232 30
Town Property,	3 73
Poll,	277 60
Interest Received,	3 60
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	4 00
Stud Horses,	40 00
Pistols and Knives,	4 00
Gold Watches,	4 00
Silver Watches,	1 50
Pleasure Carriages,	4 00
Playing Cards,	1 50
Merchants' Capital,	30 00
Taverns,	20 00
Total amount,	<hr/> \$ 626 23









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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1856.

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COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, }  
November 20th, 1856. }

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

I have the honor to transmit to you the Comptroller's annual report for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of October last, showing the condition of the accounts with the public treasurer, detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements, and of the State and county taxes.

While the taxes levied for county purposes make no part of the receipts into the public treasury, they form, notwithstanding, a large and important portion of the taxation borne by the people, and the statements show an extent of resources not heretofore presented to the public.

In my report to His Excellency, the Governor, allusion was made to the necessity of some modifications in the present laws on the subject of revenue; suggestions concerning which it has been my purpose to submit to the consideration of the present Legislature. But as an explanation of the several particulars would lengthen this communication to an extent too great, I have thought proper to omit it altogether, and hold myself ready to confer with the committee of Finance, to whom I may communicate more successfully such informa-

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

tion concerning the revenue, and the practical operations of its laws as my position, and a careful attention to the subject have afforded me.

In order that no delay may be occasioned, I have, in compliance with the law, requiring the comptroller to "have yearly printed in pamphlet form" his annual report, authorized the publication of the same before submitting it to your body.

I have the honor to be,

With respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BROOKS,

*Comptroller of State.*

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of State Treasurer, November 1, 1855,	\$	127,343	15	
Receipts of the Literary Fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1856,		183,073	00	
Ditto, Public or State's Fund		1,373,975	62	
Making the available means for the last fiscal year,				\$ 1,684,391 77
Disbursements of the Literary fund during the same period,		193,976	09	
Ditto, Public or State's fund,		1,233,959	40	
Total disbursements,	\$	1,427,935	49	
				1,427,935 49
Leaving in hands of State treasurer, November 1st, 1856,				\$ 256,456 28

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

### LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this fund, November 1, 1855,	\$	151,315	95	
Receipts during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1856,		183,073	00	
	\$	334,388	95	
Disbursements for the same period,		193,976	09	
Leaving balance due this fund, November 1, 1856.	\$	140,412	86	

### PUBLIC FUND.

Receipts of this fund during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1856,			\$ 1,373,975	62
Deficit or balance due treasurer November 1, 1855,	\$	23,972	80	
Disbursements for the fiscal year		1,233,959	40	1,257,932
Leaving balance in hands of treasurer, November 1, 1856,			\$ 116,043	42



*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

## LITERARY FUND.

## STATEMENT A.

*Exhibiting the different sources from which the receipts of this fund have been derived.*

Bank dividends,	\$	131,101	75
Wilmington & Weldon Railroad do.		28,000	00
Roanoke do. do.,		1,500	00
Cape Fear Navigation, do.,		2,600	00
Interest Fayetteville and Western Plank road bonds,		2,160	00
Interest on bonds of the State,		840	00
Entries of vacant lands,		8,501	62
Retailers tax,		7,670	00
Auction tax,		298	21
Tax for support of deaf and dumb mutes,		401	42
	\$	183,073	00

Detailed as follows :

1855.			
Nov.	Received of		
	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	\$	775 84
	Roanoke Navigation Company, dividend No. 31, on 500 shares of stock held in said company by Literary board,		1,000 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on shares in said bank,		27,220 00
	Sundry Auctioneers, tax on sales at auction, as follows :		
	M. Crawly, New-Hanover county,		201 74
	Jas. B. G. Barrow, Craven "		90 00
	A. Waldoover, Alexander "		55 4
	W. J. Plummer, Rowan "		34 01
	Eli Wishart, Robeson "		5 00

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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.		
Nov.	S. M. West, New-Hanover, “	\$ 43 16
Dec.	Sundry persons, entries of vacant lands, D. F. Willis, Auctioneer Craven county, tax on sales at auction,	3,561 66 2 52
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad dividends,	14,000 00
1856.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, entries of vacant lands, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, dividends on shares in said bank held by Literary board,	368 57 25,135 00
Feb.	Sundry persons, entries of vacant lands, Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividend No. 47, on 650 shares of stock in said company, held by Literary board, Wm. Dunn, Auctioneer Craven county,	766 29 650 00 1 01
M'ch.	Sundry persons, entries of vacant lands,	299 95
April.	Ditto, ditto,	377 77
May.	Ditto, ditto,	1,309 48
	Bank Cape Fear, dividends on stock in said bank held by Literary board, Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividend 48, on stock held in said company by Literary board, Ditto, dividend No. 49,	27,220 00 1,300 00 650 00
June.	Sundry persons' entries of vacant lands, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company—dividend on stock held by the Literary Board in the same,	194 68 14,000 00
July.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands, Bank of the State of North-Carolina—dividend on stock in said bank, belonging to the State,	183 02 51,526 75
Aug.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands, Sundry sheriffs' tax on retailers' license, Joshua Sikes, sheriff of Union county—tax for support of two deaf and dumb mutes at asylum,	205 06 1,209 00 326 42
Sept.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands, Sundry sheriffs' tax on retailers' license,	367 24 6,461 00

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1855.			
Sept.	E. D. Hampton, sheriff of Davidson county—tax levied for support of pupil at the N. C. Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	75 00
Oct.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,		192 06
	Roanoke Navigation Company—dividend of one per cent. on five shares of stock in said company, held by the Literary Board,		500 00
	Eli Wishart, auctioneer, Robeson county,		1 30
	Chas. E. Sute, " Cumberland Co.,		3 03
	Interest due Literary fund on Fayetteville and Western Plankroad bonds, held by said board,		2,160 00
	Interest on bonds of the State, held by same,		840 00
		\$	183,073 00

LITERARY FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

## STATEMENT, B.

*Exhibiting the different purposes for which the disbursements of this fund have been made:*

Common schools,	\$	177,479 02
Salary of general superintendent,		1,500 00
N. C. institution for the deaf, dumb and blind,		10,000 00
Clinton female institute,		3,000 00
Expenses,		1,997 07
	\$	193,976 09

Detailed as follows:

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.			
Nov.	Paid sundry Counties, State's quota for support of Common Schools, as follows, viz :		
	Alamance,	J. Trollinger, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	\$ 1,069 92
	Ashe,	A. McMillan, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,024 68
	Beaufort,	Jos. Potts, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,330 92
	Bertie,	Jas. T. Taylor, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,196 76
	Bladen,	Neill Graham, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	962 88
	Brunswick,	John Brown, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	714 12
	Burke,	Jas. Avery, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	830 28
	Cabarrus,	A. J. Yorke, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,040 88
	Camden,	Z. Hamilton, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	545 88
	Chatham,	J. S. Lasater, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,926 60
	Craven,	Jno. T. Lane, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,479 48
	Edgecombe,	David Barlow, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,427 40
	Forsythe,	C. S. Banner, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,275 24
	Franklin,	W. T. Johnson, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,141 20
	Guilford,	E. W. Ogburn, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	2,067 60
	Halifax,	Chas. Ousby, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,560 84
	Iredell,	M. Campbell, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,567 44
	Johnston,	Jno. H. Daniel, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,348 32
	Martin,	A. H. Coffield, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	835 32
	Mecklenburg,	Jno. H. Young, chairman. Fall dis., 1855.	1,406 88

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1855.			
Nov.	Orange,	W. H. Brown, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	\$ 1,794 84
	Pasquotank,	W. W. Kenneday, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	849 96
	Robeson,	Jno. Moore, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,329 60
	Rowan,	D. A. Davis, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,479 48
	Sampson,	A. Monk, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,477 32
	Wake,	Stephen Stephenson, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	2,459 76
	Washington,	Jos. Ramsey, act., chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	573 60
	Wayne,	Wm. K. Lane, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,377 36
	Person,	G. D. Satterfield, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,059 00
	Patrick Murphy, treasurer Clinton Fe- male Institute, amount advanced to said Institute by resolution of the last Gen- eral Assembly,		3,000 00
	Samuel H. Young, treasurer N. C. Insti- tute for the deaf, dumb and blind,		1,000 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Literary board for expenses of said board,		81 00
	Seaton Gales, publishing fall distribution common school fund,		18 00
	L. D. Starke, publishing spring and fall,		37 50
Dec.	Paid sundry counties, State's quota for common schools, as follows, viz :		
	Anson,	H. B. Hammond, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,215 72
	Buncombe,	M. Patton, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,480 56
	Caswell,	Alvis Lea, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,459 32
	Cherokee,	D. G. R. Mount, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	804 36
	Chowan,	James D. Wynn, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	630 24
	Cleaveland,	J. R. Logan, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,163 64



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.			
Dec.	Columbus,	— Lennon, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	\$ 636 96
	Cumberland,	E. Lee Winslow, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	2,051 76
	Currituck,	B. F. Simmons, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	750 84
	Gaston,	Ezra B. Wilson, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	792 36
	Granville,	L. A. Paschal, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	2,076 36
	Greene,	Edward Patrick, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	638 52
	Hertford,	W. B. Wise, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	798 72
	McDowell,	J. Conly, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	688 92
	Macon,	J. R. Siler, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	740 28
	Moore,	W. D. McDowell, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	876 24
	Nash,	J. J. Q. Taylor, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,084 08
	Onslow,	D. W. Sanders, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	844 80
	Pitt,	Alfred Moyer, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,289 40
	Randolph,	Jonathan Worth, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,746 12
	Richmond,	B. B. McKenzie, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	952 32
	Stanly,	J. F. Stone, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	761 76
	Surry,	Thos. Crumpler, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	2,042 16
	Warren,	Samuel Bobbitt, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,243 92
	Watauga,	R. Mast, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	401 76
	Watanga,	R. Mast, chairman, Spring dis., 1855,	401 76
	Samuel H. Young, Treas. N. C. Institu- tion for the deaf and dumb and blind,		1,000 00



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1855.			
Dec.	Sundry persons for advertising Fall distribution common school fund, viz :		
	Smith & Raines, (Rockingham Democrat,)	\$	24 00
	Charles N. Webb, (Roanoke Republican,)		21 00
	Thos. W. Atkin, (Ashville News,)		22 50
	Cannon & Collins, (Repub. Banner,)		24 00
	M. S. Sherwood, (Greensboro' Patriot,)		31 50
	Robinson & Barclift, (Goldsboro' Trib.,)		25 00
	W. J. Yates, (N. Carolinian,)		25 00
	Holden & Wilson, (Standard,)		24 00
1856.			
Jan'y.	Sundry counties State's quota for common schools, as follows :		
	Alexander, R. L. Steele, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		525 36
	Carteret, J. V. C. Davis, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		669 96
	Catawba, G. P. Shuford, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		988 08
	Duplin, Halstead Bourden, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		1,333 32
	Haywood, J. Cathey, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		828 84
	Montgomery, C. W. Wooly, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		739 56
	Lenoir, R. W. King, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		666 84
	Lincoln, C. S. Hunter, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		830 88
	Union, M. W. Cuthbertson, chairman,		
	Fall dis., 1855,		960 96
	Caldwell, W. A. Ballou, chairman,		
	Spring dis., 1855,		700 32
	Wilkes, Peter Eller, chairman,		
	Spring dis., 1855,		1,397 04
	Samuel H. Young, treasurer N. C. Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind,		1,000 00
	Will. White, P. M., at Raleigh, postage account with Literary board,		45 98
	C. H. Wiley's 3rd quarter's salary,		375 00
Feb.	Sundry counties, State's quota for common schools, as follows :		

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
Feb.	Davie,	L. Bingham, chairman, Spring dis., 1855,	\$ 839 76
	Davidson,	Alfred Hargrave, chairman, Spring dis., 1855,	1,694 76
	Davidson,	Alfred Hargrave, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	1,619 76
	Davie,	L. Bingham, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	839 76
	Henderson,	John Davis, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	825 96
	Jones,	William H. Bryan, Fall dis., 1855,	472 20
	Samuel H. Young, treasurer, on account of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,		1,000 00
	R. A. Ezell, for advertising in Warrenton News fall distribution common school fund,		25 00
	Fulton & Price, for advertising fall distri- bution common school fund,		34 75
Mar.	Sundry counties, State's quota for com- mon schools, as follows :		
	New Hanover, S. D. Wallace, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		1,483 32
	Perquimons, E. N. Riddick, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		723 60
	Stokes, W. A. Mitchell, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		943 80
	Wilkes, Peter Eller, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		1,397 04
	Northampton, Herod Faison, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		1,287 72
	Holden & Wilson, for printing report of general superintendent, for the year 1855,		161 68
April.	State's quota for common schools in		
	Caldwell, W. A. Ballou, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		700 32
	Rockingham, W. P. Watt, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		1,483 56
	Samuel H. Young, treasurer, on account of the North-Carolina Institution for the deaf, dumb and the blind,		1,000 00

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.			
Feb.	C. H. Wiley, general superintendent, his first quarter's salary for the year 1856,	\$	375 00
	DeCarteret & Son, for putting up one thousand copies superintendent's reports, &c.,		27 50
May.	Sundry counties, State's quota for common schools, viz:		
	Alamance, John Trollinger, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,219 92
	Beaufort, Joseph Potts, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,405 92
	Anson, H. B. Hammond, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,290 72
	Bladen, Neill Graham, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		962 88
	Buncombe, M. Patton, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,480 56
	Burke, James Avery, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		830 28
	Cabarrus, A. J. Yorke, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,040 88
	Camden, John M. Forbs, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		700 32
May.	Carteret, J. P. C. Davis, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		744 96
	Caswell, Alves Lea, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,459 32
	Chatham, J. S. Lasater, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,926 60
	Craven, Jno. T. Lane, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,479 48
	Cumberland, Ed. L. Winslow, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		2,126 76
	Franklin, W. T. Johnston, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,141 20
	Granville, L. A. Paschall, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		2,076 36
	Guilford, E. W. Ogburn, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		2,217 60
	Hyde, E. L. Mann, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		715 20
	Iredell, M. Campbell, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,567 44

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
May.	Johnston,	J. H. Daniel, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	\$ 1,423 32
	Martin,	A. H. Coffield, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	835 32
	Macon,	J. R. Siler, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	740 28
	Pasquotank,	W. W. Kenneday, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	924 96
	Person,	G. D. Satterfield, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,059 00
	Rowan,	D. A. Davis, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,479 48
	Surry,	D. S. Jones, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	2,117 16
	Warren,	Samuel Bobbitt, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,243 92
	Washington,	J. Ramsey, act., chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	573 60
	Wayne,	W. K. Lane, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,377 36
	Yancy,	M. P. Penland, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	968 16
	"	" chairman, Fall dis., 1855,	968 16
	Samuel H. Young, treasurer, on account of the N. C. institution for the deaf, dumb and blind,		1,000 00
	T. Loring for advertising Spring distribu- tion common school fund for 1856,		10 00
	Seaton Gales advertising Spring distribu- tion common school fund for 1856,		10 50
	Cannon & Spencer advertising Spring distribution common school fund for 1856,		12 00
June.	Sundry counties, State's quota for com- mon schools, viz:		
	Cherokee,	S. G. R. Mount, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	804 36
	Brunswick,	Jno. Brown, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	714 12
	Sampson,	Archibald Monk, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,477 32

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.			
June.	Forsyth,	C. L. Banner, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	\$ 1,275 24
	Wake, Wilson	W. Whitaker, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	2,534 76
	Rockingham,	W. P. Watt, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,483 56
	Lenoir,	Jas. W. Cox, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	741 84
	Haywood,	J. Cathey, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	828 84
	Samuel H. Young,	Treas. on account of the N. C. Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind,	1,000 00
	Ditto,	ditto,	1,000 00
	Jno. J. Palmer,	for advertising in West- ern Democrat Spring distribution com- mon school fund,	13 50
July.	Sundry counties,	State's quota for com- mon schools, viz:	
	Cleveland,	J. R. Logan, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,163 64
	Columbus,	Thos. Lennon, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	636 96
	Greene,	Edward Patrick, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	638 52
	Henderson,	John Davis, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	825 96
	Hyde,	E. L. Mann, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	790 20
	Montgomery,	C. W. Wooly, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	739 56
	New Hanover,	S. D. Wallace, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,708 32
	Pitt,	Alfred Moye, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,289 40
	Stanly,	R. G. Snuggs, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	761 76
	Stokes,	W. A. Mitchell, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,018 80
	Union,	M. W. Cuthbertson, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,110 96
	Ashe,	John Rivers, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,024 68



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
July.	Chowan,	Jas. D. Wynn, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	\$ 630 24
	Bertie,	Jos. B. Cherry, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,196 76
	Currituck,	B. F. Simmons, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	750 84
	Edgecombe,	David Barlow, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,652 40
	Gates,	R. H. Ballard, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	825 36
	Hertford,	Will. B. Wise, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	798 72
	Jones,	W. H. Bryan, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	492 20
	McDowell,	J. Conly, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	688 92
	Mecklenburg,	J. P. Ross, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,406 88
	Onslow,	David W. Sanders, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	844 80
	Orange,	W. H. Brown, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,794 84
	Randolph,	Jonathan Worth, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,821 12
	Richmond,	B. B. McKenzie, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	952 32
	Robeson,	Jno. Moore, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,	1,329 60
	C. H. Wiley,	general superintendent, his 2d quarter's salary,	375 00
	S. H. Young,	treasurer N. C. institution for the deaf, dumb and blind,	1,000 00
	G. J. Cherry,	agent swamp lands, his sal- ary,	1,000 00
	W. White,	P. M. at Raleigh, his account for postage,	31 99
Aug.	G. P. Shuford,	chairman, &c., common mon schools, in Catawba co., Spring distribution, 1856,	988 08
	L. D. Starke,	for advertising spring dis- tribution common school fund, in Dem- ocratic Pioneer,	12 00



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.			
Aug.	J. H. Muse, for advertising spring distribution common school fund, in Newbern Journal,	\$	12 00
	Marx Schloss, for advertising spring distribution common school fund, in Warrenton News,		13 50
	Holden & Wilson, for advertising spring distribution common school fund and printing,		27 00
Sept.	Sundry counties, State's quota for common schools, viz :		
	Lincoln, C. L. Hunter, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		830 88
	Nash, J. J. Q. Taylor, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,084 08
	Rutherford, H. Harrell, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,486 56
	Wilkes, Peter Eller, chairman, Spring dis., 1856,		1,397 04
	Rutherford, H. Harrell, chairman, Fall dis., 1855,		1,486 56
	Samuel H. Young, treasurer North-Carolina Institution for the deaf, dumb and the blind,		1,000 00
	William Robinson, Goldsborough Tribune, for advertising spring distribution common school fund,		12 00
	James Baines, do. do.		12 00
	Thomas W. Atkin, do. do.,		12 00
	Joshua Sikes, sheriff of Union county, amount refunded on account of overplus paid in tax for support of pupils at the North-Carolina Institution for the deaf, dumb and the blind,		176 42
Oct.	Sundry counties, State's quota for common schools,		6,675 74
	C. H. Wiley, general superintendent, his third quarter's salary,		375 00
	W. F. Wightman, for advertising in the Fayetteville North-Carolinian, distribution common school fund,		12 75
		\$	193,976 09

Year ending October 31st, 1856.

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT C.

*Exhibiting the different sources from which the Receipts of this fund have been derived.*

Coupon bonds, (including premium and accrued interest,)	\$ 671,609	54
Fayetteville and Western Plankroad dividends,	4,800	00
Temporary State loans,	283,813	55
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends,	29,250	00
Bank tax,	14,182	33
Attorney's license,	535	80
Public taxes paid in by sheriffs for 1856,	341,833	84
Cherokee bonds,	1,300	00
North-Carolina Railroad Company, on settlement,	1,101	21
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, amount refunded,	25,000	00
Sale of camp equipage Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad survey,	216	42
Ditto, Western North-Carolina Railroad survey,	229	55
Proceeds of wrecked property,	44	01
Book paper sold belonging to State,	59	37
	\$ 1,373,975	62
Detailed as follows :		

855. ov.	Received of sundry persons for coupon bonds sold as follows :		
	Louisa J. Norman, 1 bond, with interest,	\$	1,020 00
	Chas. F. Fisher, pres , &c., 2 bonds,		2,000 00
	C. P. Mendenhall, treas'r., &c., 13 bonds,		13,000 00

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1855.			
Nov.	Geo. Bower, 1 bond, interest and prem.,	\$ 1,056	50
	Received of treasurer of Fayetteville & Western plankroad company, dividends due on shares belonging to the State,	4,800	00
Dec	Asa Biggs in part for 3 coupon bonds,	1,550	00
	Chas. Fisher, Pres., &c., 38 " "	38,000	00
	Kimbrough Jones, interest accrued on 4 bonds,	50	40
	W. W. Vass, treasurer Raleigh & Gaston railroad company, part of dividend on 4,875 shares of stock held in said company by the State,	20,000	00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, temporary loan,	60,000	00
1856.			
Jan.	Sundry persons for coupon bonds sold, viz :		
	Asa Biggs balance for 3 bonds,	1,450	00
	Kimbrough Jones, balance for 1 bond,	1,000	15
	E. C. Fisher, for Insane Asylum, 2 bonds,	2,000	00
	Ditto., 9 do.	9,000	00
	Ditto., 2 do.	2,000	00
	J. D. Whitford, president Atlantic & N. Carolina railroad company, 100 bonds,	50,000	00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tax on individual shares in said bank,	2,243	25
	E. B. Freeman, clerk of the Supreme Court, tax Attorney's license granted December term,	338	40
Feb.	Sundry persons for coupon bonds, viz :		
	J. D. Whitford, pres. Atlantic & N. Carolina railroad company, 72 bonds,	72,000	00
	Will. A. Graham, 2 do.,	2,016	33
	Paul C. Cameron, 6 do.,	6,410	00
	Thomas Ruffin, 6 do.,	6,048	00
	Ditto., 2 do.,	2,136	66
	William Grimes, 5 do.,	5,341	66
	E. C. Fisher, superintendent Insane Asylum, 2 do.,	2,000	00
	Ditto, 3 do.,	3,000	00
	Ditto, 4 do.,	4,000	00
	Ditto, 7 do.,	7,000	00

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
Feb.	E. C. Fisher, superintendent insane asylum, 3 do.,	\$	3,000 00
	Ditto, 4 do.,		4,000 00
	Walter Gwynn, chief engineer Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad survey, proceeds of sale camp equipage, &c.,		216 42
	Ditto, sale of camp equipage North-Carolina and Western Railroad survey,		229 55
Mar.	John D. Whitford, president, &c., for 45 coupon bonds,		45,000 00
	W. A. Blount, 7 do.,		7,070 00
	R. S. Myers, treasurer Tar River Improvement, for bonds,		6,000 00
	John D. Whitford, president, do.,		25,000 00
	W. A. Blount, do.,		3,210 00
	Thomas Ruffin, balance of interest for 6 bonds,		360 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan,		9,845 48
	J. W. Sandford, cashier, do.,		9,700 00
	John D. Whitford, president, amount advanced to Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad before sale of bonds,		25,000 00
	Jacob Siler, agent for collection of Cherokee bonds,		400 00
April.	John D. Whitford, president, &c., for 58 coupon bonds,		58,000 00
	Ditto, 50 do.		50,000 00
	Ruth S. Hairston, 25 coupon bonds,		25,469 30
	M. M. Transon, 1 do., do.,		1,018 83
	Kenelin H. Lewis, 5 do., do.,		5,092 33
	W. S. Ashe, Weldon and Wilmington Railroad Company, 8 coupon bonds,		8,000 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, temporary loan,		30,000 00
	Holden & Wilson, for book paper belonging to the State,		59 37
May.	W. F. Leak, for 2 coupon bonds sold,		2,040 00
	John D. Whitford, president, &c., 75 do.,		75,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan,		4,924 38
June.	Ditto, do.,		19,937 54

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.			
June.	Bank of the Republic, New York, temporary loan,	\$ 65,000	00
	W. W. Vass, treasurer, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, dividend on stock belong to the State,	5,000	00
	Bank of Charlotte, tax on individual shares in said bank,	750	00
	Jacob Siler, agent for collection of cherokee bonds,	640	00
July.	Bank of Washington, tax on individual shares in said bank,	937	50
	Bank of the State North-Carolina, temporary loan,	9,976	99
	Ditto, do.,	39,579	16
	E. B. Freeman, clerk of supreme court, Tax on attorney's license,	197	40
	Jno. D. Whitford, Pres., 4 coupon bonds,	4,000	00
	Ditto, 2 do. \$500	1,000	00
Aug.	Sundry sheriffs, public taxes, due 1856, viz:		
	James Roberts, Rockingham county,	5,888	54
	Jonas Cline, Catawba "	2,556	54
	Caleb Miller, Lincoln "	2,707	42
	Caleb Klutts, Rowan "	7,404	47
	J. C. Griffith, Caswell "	6,996	14
	F. A. Wiley, former sheriff Caswell, bal.,	72	67
	Joshua Sikes, Union "	2,880	85
	Will. Flynt, jr., Forsythe "	4,640	58
	M. M. Plunkett, Cabarrus "	4,874	23
	Olin Coor, Wayne "	7,382	23
	E. C. Greer, Mecklenburg "	9,024	31
	John D. Whitford, president, &c., for coupon bonds at sundry times,	42,500	00
	Bank of Yanceyville, tax due the State on individual shares in said bank,	276	75
	Commercial bank of Wilmington, do.,	875	00
	Merchants " " Newberne, do.,	562	50
	Sundry sheriffs nett taxes for 1856, viz:		
Sept.	T. J. Williams, Sheriff, Surry co.,	1,791	61
	J. B. Lee, " Currituck,	1,966	89
	S. Davenport, " Tyrrell,	1,447	12
	George Holcomb, " Yadkin,	2,169	32
	E. D. Hampton, " Davidson,	4,817	45



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.				
Sept.	A. M. Booe,	sheriff	Davie,	\$ 2,589 40
	William Newbold,	"	Pasquotank,	4,697 54
	D. Gregory,	"	Camden,	2,069 41
	John Tapscott,	"	Alamance,	3,879 40
	J. R. White,	"	Perquimans,	3,562 39
	E. L. Allen,	"	Polk,	722 23
	M. H. Kilpatrick,	"	Rutherford,	2,975 31
	John Martin,	"	Stokes,	2,195 84
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange,	7,486 54
	R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell,	1,680 96
	Asa Hill,	"	Gates,	3,113 92
	W. A. Winborne,	"	Guilford	7,291 75
	T. F. White,	"	Chowan,	3,742 96
	Abram Cox,	"	Pitt,	6,108 86
	M. L. F. Redd,	"	Onslow,	2,367 94
	Saml. A. Warren,	"	Northampton,	5,796 66
	William Fields,	"	Lenoir,	4,298 18
	Joseph Marshall,	"	Stanly,	1,802 97
	A. B. Baines,	"	Nash,	3,924 20
	Joseph Brittain,	"	Burke,	2,399 34
	John W. Hunt,	"	Person,	4,008 88
	Samuel Brooks,	"	Hyde,	2,516 09
	Esly Staly,	"	Wilkes,	2,152 41
	J. C. Smith,	"	Alexander,	1,094 76
	D. C. McCanlis,	"	Watauga,	769 47
	R. B. Paschall,	"	Chatham,	5,824 70
	Charles Latham,	"	Washington,	3,062 99
	Jas. H. Allen,	"	Brunswick,	2,664 05
	Lewis Williamson,	"	Columbus,	2,286 50
	Mills Higgins,	"	McDowell,	1,507 64
	Jackson Stewart,	"	Yancey,	792 44
	Joshua Baker,	"	Ashe,	2,296 72
	Wm. H. High,	"	Wake,	12,923 27
	W. W. Pollock,	"	Jones,	2,134 47
	H. Troutman,	"	Iredell,	4,193 29
	A. Johnson,	"	Cumberland,	10,165 78
	Geo. W. Crumpler,	"	Sampson,	4,855 64
	P. Froneberger,	"	Gaston,	2,646 38
	C. Gregg,	"	Cleveland,	2,547 66
	Washington Harris,	"	Franklin,	5,347 45
	W. W. Ward,	"	Martin,	4,700 09
	George Dill,	"	Carteret,	1,768 88
	Jas. B. Harding,	"	Beaufort,	6,685 38



*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856. Sept.				
	E. D. Hall,	sheriff	N. Hanover,	\$ 19,840 91
	Jas. A. Johnson,	"	Harnet,	1,455 42
	Jas. F. Jenkins,	"	Edgecombe,	9,352 44
	John A. Vann,	"	Hertford,	4,365 45
	William Buchanan	"	Richmond,	3,834 82
	James E. Exum,	"	Greene,	2,622 34
	A. C. Moore,	"	Anson,	4,954 80
	Joseph W. Steed,	"	Randolph,	4,356 52
	Joseph Gooch,	"	Granville,	9,849 48
	Thos. W. Ritter,	"	Moore,	2,709 41
	H. J. Jones,	"	Warren,	7,279 49
	Norman Jackson,	"	Craven,	8,205 99
	R. R. Taylor,	"	Bertie,	6,066 82
	James A. Vinson,	"	Johnston,	4,649 51
	J. D. Abernathy,	"	Duplin,	4,833 54
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson,	3,451 26
	Elias Barnes,	"	Wilson,	3,892 78
	Isaac Arledge,	"	Henderson,	2,560 04
	R. P. Merrell	"	Madison,	889 59
	William ———	"	Halifax,	2,110 15
	J. A. Robinson,	"	Cherokee	1,252 53
	H. J. Cochran,	"	Montgomery,	1,034 00
	G. H. Holland, late	"	Ha'wood in pt.,	935 89
	T. A. Brevard,	"	Buncombe, do.,	3,437 74
	Eli McKee,	"	Macon, do.,	746 00
	E. Davis,	"	Jackson,	859 51
	Wm. D. Petway, citizen	of Edgecombe,		
	tax on bank dividend, by decision of			
	supreme court,			16 50
	John D. Whitford, president, &c., for			
	coupon bonds,			500 00
	Ditto, do.,			8,000 00
	D. S. Willis, treasurer, do.,			24,000 00
	Mrs. P. Smith, do.,			13,162 50
	Willis Whitaker, do.,			1,013 83
	Ditto, do., do.,			1,012 50
	W. H. Jones, cashier, tax on individual			
	shares of stock in Branch Bank Cape			
	Fear, at Raleigh,			3,142 50
	W. G. Broadfoot, cashier Bank of Fayette-			
	ville, tax on stock in said bank,			950 00
	S. Jewitt, cashier Bank of Wilmington,			
	tax on stock in said bank,			1,456 82

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.		
Sept.	Bank of Clarendon temporary loan,	\$ 4,850 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York,	30,000 00
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company dividend due the State on shares held in said company,	4,250 00
	North Carolina Railroad company amount due the State on settlement,	67 12
	Jacob Siler, agent for collection of Chero- kee bonds,	260 00
	J. W. Baxter, clerk county Court of Cur- rituck, proceeds of sale of wrecked pro- perty,	44 01
Oct.	J. C. Gordon, for 4 coupon bonds,	4,080 00
	Jno. D. Whitford, pres., &c., 3 do.,	3,000 00
	Ditto, 18 do., \$500 each,	9,000 00
	J. G. Cooke, president Fayetteville & Centre plankroad company,	10,000 00
	North Carolina railroad company balance due the State on settlement,	1,034 09
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tax on individual shares in said Bank,	2,243 25
	Farmers Bank of North-Carolina, do.,	744 75
		<hr/>
		\$

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT, D.

*Showing the different purposes for which the disbursements  
of the Public fund have been made.*

Interest on "coupon bonds,"	\$ 231,225 00
do. on "bonds of the State of N. C."	22,920 00
do. on "Fayetteville and Western plankroad bonds,"	8,625 00
do. on "Raleigh & Gaston railroad bonds,"	20,325 00
do. on temporary State loans,	4,029 00

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

Judiciary,	\$ 31,953 81
Executive mansion,	2,608 45
Public printing and advertising,	3,773 55
Agricultural societies,	2,100 00
Expense board of internal improvements,	128 50
Premium on Northern exchange,	1,770 65
Tar river improvement,	12,000 00
Public tax refunded for insolvent polls, &c.,	518 55
North-Carolina railroad company,	53,000 00
Insane asylum,	59,483 45
Temporary State loans,	246,413 30
Atlantic & North-Carolina railroad co.,	475,000 00
Revised code,	6,104 38
Salaries Executive department,	3,300 00
" Treasury " "	2,750 00
" State " "	800 00
" Comptroller's " "	1,250 00
State library,	435 77
Adjutant general,	200 00
Superintendent of capitol,	260 00
Postage,	320 60
Public arms,	213 70
Resolution of last general assembly,	12 00
Binding laws,	299 20
New river navigation,	10,000 00
Public road from Vanoy's Mills, to Virginia line,	500 00
Stationary,	341 67
State Pensioners,	180 00
Governor's election,	1,305 00
Senatorial " "	317 55
Fayetteville & Centre plankroad comp'y,	10,000 00
Yadkin navigation company,	5,000 00
Sheriff's mileage and per diem for settling taxes,	1,837 15
Overpaid for coupon bonds,	4,328 00
Geological survey,	4,171 07
Public buildings,	2,497 80
Contingencies,	1,661 25
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,233,959 40

Detailed as follows:

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.		
Nov.	Paid interest due on coupon bonds to November 2, 1855, advanced by Bank of the Republic,	\$ 25,950 00
	Ditto, on bonds of the State of North-Carolina, due William H. Pratt, July 1st, 1855,	30 00
	Ditto, to Parker Rand,	270 00
	Parker Rand, interest of bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	240 00
	John W. Ellis, judge of the superior courts, salary for holding 13 courts,	1,065 00
	R. M. Saunders, do., 12 do.,	975 00
	John M. Dick, do., 12 do.,	975 00
	J. B. Batchelor, at'y. gen'l., 4 do.,	80 00
	W. N. H. Smith, solicitor, 6 do.,	120 00
	Thos. Ruffin, Jr., do., 12 do.,	240 00
	A. W. Burton, do., 7 do.,	140 00
	G. S. Stevenson, do., 3 do.,	60 00
	W. Lander, do., 12 do.,	240 00
	H. C. Jones, reporter to supreme court, balance salary to November 19,	300 00
	G. W. Atkinson's bill, for lumber for repairs on governor's mansion,	464 05
	Holden & Wilson, for advertising contract for said repairs,	175
	Jordan Carter, for work done at said mansion,	150 00
	Watson & Booth, for articles furnished said mansion,	34 55
	William Thompson, for furniture for the same,	56 00
	John R. Harrison, for work done in the clerks' offices of the Senate and House of Commons,	110 00
	L. D. Stark, for publishing in Democratic Pioneer governor's proclamation for the arrest of William Sawyer, a fugitive,	3 50
	Caswell county agricultural society, State's quota for the year 1855,	50 00
	Sampson county do., do.,	50 00



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1855.			
Nov.	Pulaski Cowper, secretary to board of internal improvements, expenses of said board at its session, November, 1855,	\$	36 50
	Charles Dewey, cashier, premium on \$10,000 northern funds,		100 00
	Washington & New Orleans telegraph company for telegraphing done for treasurer,		3 62
	R. S. Myers, treasurer for commissioners of the Tar river improvement,		3,000 00
	J. Winstead, surety for J. M. Winstead, late sheriff of Person county, overplus paid as tax on capital employed in liquor traffic, year 1855,		353 37
	North-Carolina railroad company, part of State's subscription,		2,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		13,000 00
	Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum, drawn by superintendent and commissioners,		6,879 43
Dec.	North-Carolina railroad company part of State's subscription,		38,000 00
	Judge Baily, his salary, 14 courts,		1,155 00
	" Manly, " " 15 "		1,245 00
	" Caldwell, " " 12 "		975 00
	" Person, " " 12 "		975 00
	Robert Strange, solicitor, 6 "		120 00
	W. Lander, " 2 "		40 00
	G. S. Stevenson, " 5 "		100 00
	A. W. Burton, " 1 "		20 00
	G. W. Atkinson, for lumber furnished for repairs at executive mansion,		36 69
	Will. Thompson, for side board for do.,		47 00
	Jordan Carter, for repairs on outhouses, fences, &c.,		75 00
	Ditto, for work done on do.,		150 00
	Dabney Cosby, on account of his contract for repairs on said mansion,		110 00
	Madison County Agricultural Society, State's quota for the year 1855,		50 00
	Seaton Gales for advertising sale of coupon bonds,		8 25

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855. Dec.	Thos. W. Atkin advertising proclamation concerning county site of Madison co.,	\$	3 50
	W. A. Winborne, sheriff of Guilford county, for insolvent polls, over-charges, &c., allowed by order of Court subsequent to settlement for the year 1855,		74 37
	M. H. Kilpatrick, amount overcharged in his settlement of the public tax for '55,		30 00
	W. N. McKee for freight on box of mineral specimens for State cabinet,		4 00
	Chas. Dewey, cashier, premium on \$5,000 Northern exchange,		50 00
	Seth Jenks, for distributing laws, journals, &c., of 1854-'55, in 19 counties,		224 00
	Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Company, for telegraphing done for treasurer,		4 00
	Ditto, do.,		2 92
	Sundry warrants on account of the insane asylum, drawn by superintendent and commissioners,		5,434 90
	Error in account of temporary loans, negotiated by the public treasurer, from the Bank of Cape Fear,		10,000 00
1856. Jan.	John D. Whitford, president Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription,		50,000 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on loan of \$40,000 to the State of North-Carolina,		1,200 00
	Charles Manly, treasurer of the University, interest on loan,		369 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,		6,300 00
	Ditto, do.,		2,655 00
	R. L. Myers and W. J. Blow, commissioners, part of an appropriation for the Tar River improvement,		3,000 00
	Little, Brown, & Co., (Boston,) on account of their contract for publishing revised code of North-Carolina,		2,100 00
	Ditto, do.,		1,900 00



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1856.			
Jan.	F. Nash, chief justice supreme court, part of salary,	\$	625 00
	R. M. Pearson, associate,		625 00
	W. H. Battle, do.,		625 00
	Jos. B. Batchelor, attorney general, salary December term, 1855,		100 00
	Ditto, 1 supreme court,		20 00
	A. W. Burton, solicitor, 3 do., do.,		60 00
	J. J. Bruner, for printing Jone's law and equity reports, June term, 1855,		745 00
	Prof. E. Emmons, State Geologist, his last quarter's salary, for the year 1855,		625 00
	E. Emmons, Jr., assistant,		375 00
	Governor Bragg, his 4th quarter's salary for 1855,		750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, private secretary, do.,		75 00
	D. W. Courts, public treasurer, do.,		500 00
	S. Birdsall, clerk to do., do.,		187 50
	W. Hill, secretary of State, do.,		200 00
	Geo. W. Brooks, comptroller, 3rd and 4th quarter's salary,		500 00
	O. H. Perry, State librarian, 4th quarter's		75 00
	W. L. Pomeroy's bill of books for library,		58 75
	O. H. Perry, subscription for newspapers for library,		33 00
	R. W. Haywood, adjutant general part of salary,		100 00
	Drury King, superintendent of Capitol, part of salary,		65 00
	William White, P. M. at Raleigh, bill of postage for the several departments,		46 94
	Moore county Agricultural Society, State's quota,		50 00
	Gates " " "		50 00
	Rowan " " "		50 00
	Anson " " "		50 00
	Martin, " " "		50 00
	J. E. Morris, keeper of public arms at Newbern, his salary for the year 1855,		150 00
	H. D. Hampton, sheriff of Davidson county, allowances for insolvent polls, in his settlement for 1855,		27 65

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
Jan.	Thos. W. Ritter, sheriff of Moore county, allowances for insolvent polls in his settlement for 1855,	\$	3 16
	Drury King, expenses for cleaning chimneys in State Capitol,		6 80
	B. F. Moore, premium on \$2,300 northern funds,		23 00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for articles furnished executive mansion,		221 45
	Dabney Cosby, on his contract for repairs at said mansion,		800 00
	W. and N. O. Telegraph Company for telegraphing done for treasurer,		7 04
	Ditto, do.,		12 30
	Sundry holders, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina,		9,000 00
	Sundry holders, interest on bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,		2,640 00
	Sundry warrants, on accounts of Insane Asylum, drawn by superintendents and commissioners,		7,862 66
Feb.	Samuel Adams, for distributing Revised Code in several counties,		50 00
	James Page, do.,		100 00
	William Cheek, do.,		310 00
	H. S. Smith, for services as clerk to commissioners for said code,		75 00
	Seaton Gales, for advertising proposals for printing said code,		5 50
	D. G. Fowle, clerk to commissioners for same,		150 00
	Little, Brown & Co., (Boston,) balance for publishing same,		727 21
	James Litchford, marshal, to supreme Court, December term, 1855,		116, 00
	E. B. Freeman, clerk to supreme Court, half year's salary,		150 00
	Ditto, recording 1803 pages at 30 cts.,		540 90
	Ditto, recording books bought of E. J. Hale,		60 00
	C. Dewey, cashier, premium on \$10,000 New York funds,		100 00

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.		
Feb.	Will. Person, premium on \$3,000 do.,	\$ 15 00
	Thomas Ruffin, " " — do.,	55 95
	Danforth, Wright & Co., New York, for printing coupon bonds,	1,410 97
	Seaton Gales, for advertising sale of do.,	8 25
	Fulton & Price, for advertising reward for Jno. R. Young and Jno. M. Giles, fugitives,	5 25
	J. C. Palmer, for one set of castors for executive mansion,	18 00
	G. W. Ballard, under resolution of last General Assembly in his favor,	12 00
	E. J. Hale & son for books for law library,	32 77
	Jno. H. DeCarteret & son for binding laws, documents, &c., for State,	152 90
	Ditto, do	146 30
	Henderson county Agricultural society, State's quota,	50 00
	Washington & New Orleans telegraphing company, for telegraphing done for treasurer,	3 30
	Williams & Haywood's bill for sundries furnished State,	3 05
	J. J. Brown's, do.,	3 65
	J. A. Weirman, P. M., for postage on pamphlets,	9 84
	S. H. Whitaker for 112 cords of wood furnished public officers,	308 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina interest on Raleigh & Gaston railroad bonds,	570 00
	Sundry holders interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	1,515 00
	Sundry holders interest on bonds of the Fayetteville & Western plankroad company,	195 00
	Jno. D. Whitford, president, Atlantic & North-Carolina railroad company, part of State's subscription,	72,000 00
	Sundry warrants, on account of the insane asylum,	12,075 17
Mar'h.	R. S. Myers, treasurer, part of appropriation for Tar river improvement,	6,000 00

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
Mar.	J. D. Whitford, president, part of State's subscription to Atlantic & N. Carolina railroad company,	\$ 25,000	00
	Ditto, do.,	45,000	00
	Bank of the State, amount advanced for the payment of interest on Raleigh & Gaston railroad bonds,	120	00
	Sundry persons, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	210	00
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary loan,	1,980	00
	A. W. Burton, solicitor, for 3 courts,	60	00
	Holden & Wilson's bill for advertising sale coupon bonds, sundry times,	24	75
	Ditto, printing blanks, &c., exe'tive office.	52	87
	Ditto, printing deeds State department,	35	00
	Ditto, publishing comptroller's report and sundries,	593	40
	Danforth, Wright & Co., printing coupon bonds,	630	21
	Seaton Gales, publishing comptroller's report,	225	00
	R. S. Webster, for distributing revised code in seventeen counties,	175	00
	Samuel L. Adams, do.,	160	00
	Jordan Carter, for lumber, &c., for executive mansion,	136	83
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker's bill of sundries for do.,	10	03
	Bank of Clarendon, premium on \$9,604 Northern funds,	96	00
	N. Carolina railroad, freight on package,	6	00
	Sundry warrants on account of insane asylum, drawn by superintendent and commissioners,	5,540	11
	Interest on coupon bonds, advanced by bank of the Republic, New York,	63,240	00
April.	J. D. Whitford, president Atlantic & N. Carolina railroad comp'y, part of State's subscription to said road,	118,000	00
	G. Q. Ward, treasurer, an appropriation for improving the navigation of New river,	10,000	00



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.		
April.	Commissioners for public road from Vannoy's Mills to Virginia line, an appropriation for said road,	\$ 500 00
	F. Nash, chief justice, 1st quar. salary for 1856,	625 00
	W. H. Battle, associate, do.,	625 00
	R. M. Pearson, " do.,	625 00
	J. B. Batchelor, attorney general, 6 courts, \$20,	120 00
	Thos. Ruffin, jr., solicitor, 6 do.,	120 00
	Geo. S. Stevenson, 3 do.,	60 00
	Robt. Strange, 7 do.,	140 00
	Governor Bragg, his 1st quarter's salary for 1856,	750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, private secretary, do.,	75 00
	D. W. Courts, public treasurer, do.,	500 00
	S. Birdsall, clerk, do.,	187 50
	W. Hill, secretary of State, do.,	200 00
	Geo. W. Brooks, comptroller, do.,	250 00
	O. H. Perry, State librarian, do.,	75 00
	D. King, superintendent of capitol, do.,	65 00
	William White, postmaster at Raleigh, bill of postage for public offices, quarter ending April 1st, 1856,	131 41
	Pulaski Cowper, secretary to board of internal improvements, for expenses of said board at a meeting, April 1st 1856,	16 50
	Ditto, at a meeting, April 15th, 1856,	16 50
	John H. DeCarteret & Son, for binding revised code,	56 42
	Danforth, Wright & Co., printing coupon bonds,	31 10
	Seaton Gales, for advertising sale of coupon bonds,	6 00
	Jordan Carter, for work done on out-houses at executive mansion,	25 00
	Dabney Cosbey, for work on said mansion,	250 00
	Matthew Morgan, for painting fences of said mansion,	22 10
	C. F. Fisher, premium of one per cent. on \$30,000 northern funds,	300 00
	Neuse River Manufacturing Company, for paper,	201 50

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
April.	N. Price, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina, due 1st Monday in January, 1856,	\$	30 00
	Ditto, interest on bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,		90 00
	Drury King, for cleaning rooms in capitol,		3 15
	Silas Burns, for making chimney top,		5 00
	S. H. Whitaker, for seventy-four cords of wood, furnished by contract to public offices,		203 50
	William Hill, secretary of State, for furnishing a copy of a law of South-Carolina,		10 00
	John E. Fuller, for two interest computers,		12 00
	Drury King, for freight paid by him on package from New York, belonging to the State,		1 75
	Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, for telegraphing for treasurer,		21 48
	Ditto, for treasurer,		95
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, freight,		7 60
	Sundry warrants on account of insane asylum,		4,691 18
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest advanced on coupon bonds,		32,490 00
May.	Jno. D. Whitford, Pres. Atlantic North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of State's subscription, at sundry times,		80,000 00
	Jno. W. Ellis, one of the judges of the superior courts, his salary for 14 courts, Spring term, 1856,		1,155 00
	D. F. Caldwell, do., 13 do.,		1,065 00
	M. E. Manly, do., 10 do.,		975 00
	Samuel J. Person do., 10 do.,		975 00
	Jos. B. Bachelor, At'y. Genl., 4 do.,		80 00
	W. N. H. Smith, Solicitor, 9 do.,		180 00
	W. Lander, do., 12 do.,		240 00
	Robt. Strange, do., 6 do.,		120 00
	A. W. Burton, do., 4 do.,		80 00



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.			
May.	Geo. S. Stevenson, solicitor, . . . 4 courts,	\$	80 00
	Thomas Ruffin. . . do., . . . 6 do.,		120 00
	H. C. Jones, reporter to supreme court, 1st half year's salary for 1856,		300 00
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, his 1st quar- ter's salary, for 1856,		625 00
	E. Emmons, jr., do.,		375 00
	Briggs & Dodd, for building cases for State Cabinet of minerals,		172 00
	Holden & Wilson, for printing and adver- tizing for coms. of Revised Code,		7 75
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, pre- mium of 1 per cent. on \$5,000, north- ern funds,		50 00
	W. C. Doub's bill for advertizing sale of coupon bonds,		14 00
	Neuse Manufacturing Company, for 20 reams book paper,		150 00
	William Chavis, repairing pump Capitol Square,		6 00
	Matthew Duhey, a reward for appre- hending and delivering Field Ruther- ford, a fugitive from justice,		200 00
	Express Company, freight on package of bonds,		5 00
	W. and N. O. Telegraph Company, for telegraphing done for public treasurer,		1 00
	Ditto, do.,		1 50
	Ditto, do.,		1 60
	Wm. E. Anderson, treasurer Insane Asy- lum, per order superintendent and com- missioners,		3,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		3,000 00
	R. H. Lowry, temporary loan to public treasurer,		40,475 16
	R. H. Jones, cashier, interest of loan,		90 00
	R. H. Lowry, cashier, loan of \$60,000,		10,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		10,000 00
	Ditto, do.,		25,000 00
June.	Amount paid William E. Anderson, trea- surer insane asylum, per order of com- missioners,		2,000 00

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.		
June.	J. L. Bailey, judge superior courts, his salary for 15 courts, Spring term,	\$ 1,245 00
	R. M. Saunders, do., 11 do.,	975 00
	Jno. M. Dick, do., 11 do.,	975 00
	Geo. S. Stevenson, solicitor, 4 do.,	80 00
	A. W. Burton, " 4 do.,	80 00
	W. Lander, " 2 do.,	40 00
	J. J. Bruner's bill for printing State's part of no. 1, vol. 3 Jones' law, and no. 3, vol. 2 equity reports,	641 50
	J. D. Wieman, P. M., postage on same,	9 31
	William Thompson, for book cases for supreme court room,	85 40
	Alexander Taylor, of Craven county, a pension for the year 1855,	50 00
	Thomas Ewell, do.,	50 00
	Cumberland county agricultural society, State's quota,	50 00
	James Page balance for distributing revised code in 18 counties.	287 50
	Jackson Stewart, sheriff of Yancy county, for insolvent polls for the year 1855,	30 00
	S. Gales, publishing proclamation concerning free suffrage,	37 50
	James Page for conveying and delivering weights and measures to Polk county,	25 00
	D. S. Willis, treasurer Atlantic & North-Carolina railroad comp'y, part of State's subscription to said road,	2,000 00
	Parker Rand, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	270 00
	Estate of Mrs. R. G. Cotton, do.,	105 00
	Sundry persons interest on bonds of the Fayetteville and Western plankroad company,	270 00
July.	Jno. D. Whitford, president Atlantic & North-Carolina railroad company, part of State's subscription,	4,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	1,000 00
	Bank of the State North-Carolina, temporary loan to public treasurer,	20,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	10,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	10,024 66

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.		
July.	Bank Cape Fear interest on temporary loan of \$40,000,	\$ 1,200 00
	Charles Manly, treasurer university North Carolina, do.,	180 00
	Governor Bragg, his 2d quarter's salary,	750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, private secretary, do.,	75 00
	D. W. Courts, public treasurer, do.,	50 00
	S. Birdsall, clerk part do.,	152 14
	W. R. Richardson, clerk, part do.,	35 36
	Geo. W. Brooks, comptroller, do.,	250 00
	Geo. W. Haywood, adjutant general, half year's salary,	100 00
	O. H. Perry, State librarian 2d quarter's salary,	75 00
	Drury King, superintendent capitol, 2d quarter's salary,	65 00
	William Hill, secretary of State, 2d quar.	200 00
	William White, postmaster at Raleigh, bill of postage for the several officers, quarter 30th June,	101 86
	W. H. Battle, associate judge of the supreme court, his 2d quarter's salary, for 1856,	625 00
	R. M. Pearson, do., do.,	625 00
	F. Nash, chief justice, do.,	625 00
	Jos. B. Bachelor, attorney general, superior court, June term,	100 00
	E. B. Freeman, clerk, half year's salary and sundries,	740 80
	James Litchford, marshall, June term,	94 00
	A. W. Burton, solicitor, 4 courts superior,	80 00
	W. N. H. Smith, 1 do., do.,	20 00
	O. H. Perry, for sundry expenses for fitting State cabinet of minerals,	54 25
	William E. Anderson, treasurer of insane asylum, per order of commissioners,	2,000 00
	Ditto, do.,	2,000 00
	James McKimmon, bill of sundry articles, furnished comptroller's office,	70 17
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, for freight on box of bonds from the State of New York,	1 25

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.		
July.	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	\$ 9,015 00
	Ditto, do.,	1,545 00
	Sundry persons, interest due on bonds of the State of North-Carolina, 1st Monday in July,	9,324 00
	Sundry persons, interest due on the bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	2,625 00
Aug.	Sundry sheriffs, mileage and per diem settling public taxes with comptroller year, 1856,	205 30
	Sundry sheriffs making returns of governor's election,	130 00
	Sundry sheriffs, mileage comparing polls, senatorial election,	25 99
	John D. Whitford, Pres. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company, part of State's subscription,	42,500 00
	Parker Rand, interest due on bonds of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company,	240 00
	Sundry persons, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina, due 1st Monday July,	726 00
	Catawba county Agricultural Society, State's quota for the year 1856,	50 00
	Jos. B. Batchelor, attorney general, for attending supreme court at Morganton, August term,	100 00
	William Shaffer, of Wayne county, a pension for the year 1856,	40 00
	Pulaski Cowper, secretary to internal improvement board, for expenses of said board at sundry meetings,	42 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary loans,	480 00
	Fulton & Price, for publishing governor's proclamation relative to free suffrage,	50 75
	E. J. Hale & Son, do.,	40 50
	Marx Schloss, do.,	40 00
	L. D. Starke, do.,	40 00



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.			
Aug.	Cannon & Spencer, do.,	\$	40 00
	Holden & Wilson, do., and printing blanks,		55 00
	Ditto,           printing blank tax lists		
	for treasurer,		213 00
	Drury King, sundry expenses on Capitol,		4 35
	Ditto,    sundry public expenses,		3 60
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, for freight		
	on boxes of public arms,		43 85
	S. M. Smith, for going to South-Carolina		
	and bringing J. J. Price to Columbus		
	co., under requisition of the governor,		62 60
	Will. E. Anderson, treas. Insane Asylum,		2,000 00
Sept.	Sundry sheriffs, mileage and per diem for		
	settling public taxes with comptroller,		1,631 85
	Sundry sheriffs, for making returns of		
	governor's election,		1,175 00
	Sundry sheriffs, comparing polls senatorial		
	election,		291 56
	Sundry persons, interest due on bonds		
	of the State of North-Carolina,		315 00
	Sundry persons, interest due on bonds		
	of the Fayetteville and Western Plank-		
	road Company,		60 00
	Jno. D. Whitford, President Atlantic and		
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, part		
	of State's subscription,		32,500 00
	Bank of the State North-Carolina, note of		
	May 28th,		5,000 00
	Ditto, do., July 17th,		40,000 00
	J. W. Sandford, cashier, do., March 20th,		10,000 00
	W. H. Jones, cashier, interest on loan to		
	Sept. 16th,		300 00
	Bank of Clarendon, premium of 1 per		
	cent. on \$4,801 98 Northern funds,		48 02
	D. S. Willis, treasurer, &c., do., on \$12,000		
	do.,		120 00
	Jno. D. Whitford, president, do., — do.,		20 00
	Jas. A. Vinson,                           do., 1,000 do.,		10 00
	James R. Dodge, clerk of Supreme Court		
	at Morganton, one year's salary, &c.,		774 70
	Joseph Brittain, marshal to do.,		46 00

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
Sept.	Thos. W. Atkin, for publishing Governor's proclamation relative to free suffrage, and Thos. Rutherford, a fugitive,	\$	56 00
	Will. Hill, secretary of State, for copying law for use of the State,		1 50
	Adams Express Company, for freight,		1 00
	S. H. Whitaker, 7 cords of wood for Capitol,		19 25
Oct.	Bank of the Republic, New York, temporary loan,		16,758 75
	Ditto, do.,		31,195 83
	Jno. W. Sandford, cashier, note in advance,		4,898 90
	Bank Cape Fear, interest on \$43,000 six months,		1,290 00
	F. Nash, chief justice, 3rd quarter's salary, 1856,		625 00
	R. M. Pearson, associate, do.,		625 00
	W. H. Battle, " do.,		625 00
	H. C. Jones, reporter, do.,		300 00
	R. M. Saunders, judge of the Superior Courts,		975 00
	J. B. Batchelor, attorney general, 6 courts,		120 00
	G. S. Stevenson, solicitor, 4 do.,		80 00
	W. N. H. Smith, " 7 do.,		140 00
	Robert Strange, " 8 do.,		160 00
	A. W. Burton, " 5 do.,		100 00
	H. D. Turner, for stationery furnished Supreme Courts Clerk's office,		5 20
	Gov. Bragg, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1856,		750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, private secretary, do.,		75 00
	D. W. Courts, public treasurer, do.,		500 00
	W. R. Richardson, clerk, do.,		187 50
	W. Hill, secretary of State, do.,		200 00
	Geo. W. Brooks, comptroller, do.,		250 00
	O. H. Perry, librarian, do.,		75 00
	Ditto, expenditures for State library,		7 75
	H. D. Turner, for book for library,		3 50
	Drury King, superintendent of the Capitol, 3d quarter's salary,		65 00
	William White, postmaster, bill of postage for the public offices, qr. ending Oct. 1,		40 39



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.		
Oct.	Duncan G. McRae, keeper of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, one year's salary and expenses,	\$ 63 70
	Sundry persons, interest on bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	1,125 00
	Sundry persons, interest on Fayetteville and Western Plankroad bonds,	2,265 00
	Bank of the State, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bonds,	120 00
	D. S. Willis, treas. Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company, part of subscription to said road,	3,000 00
	Jas. G. Cooke, pres. Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad Company, State's subscription to said road,	10,000 00
	Jno. A. Boyden, treas. Yadkin Navigation Company, State's appropriation,	5,000 00
	Theophilus Gardner, a pensioner,	40 00
	W. E. Anderson, treas. Insane Asylum,	3,000 00
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, 1 yr. salary,	625 00
	E. Emmons, jr., assistant do., 2 do.,	750 00
	Holden & Wilson, publishing 1,000 copies Reports of State Geologist,	364 32
	Ditto, printing for State Department,	30 50
	Ditto, do. Executive "	18 00
	Ditto, do. Treasurer's "	32 25
	Ditto, do. Comptrol'rs "	26 00
	W. F. Wightman, for adv. Free Suffrage,	42 00
	State Agricultural Society, amt. due from the public treasury for the year 1856,	1,500 00
	Granville county, do. do.,	50 00
	Polaski Cowper, secretary to the Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of said board Oct. 14,	17 00
	Sundry persons, premium on northern funds,	782 68
	H. D. Turner, for stationery furnished public offices,	191 67
	Quentin Busbee, cost of curtains for the Halls of the Senate and House of Commons, per order of the clerks of the same,	2,375 00

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.			
Oct.	Charles Kuester's bill for repairing bells, &c., at executive mansion,	\$	10 50
	Drury King, expenses for repairing gates,		7 00
	Magnetic Telegraph Company, for tele- graphing done for public treasurer,		21 42
	A. M. McPheeters & Co., bill for candles for State,		324 51
	Pulaski Cowper, paid Express Company freight on box from New-York,		1 25
	W. White, jr., agent, freight on package,		1 25
	J. C. Gordon, overplus paid by him for coupon bonds,		4,328 00
	Bank of the Republic, New-York, inter- est on coupon bonds, advanced by said bank,		109,545 00
	Sum total,	\$	1,233,959 40

## STATEMENT,

*Exhibiting the valuation of real estate, the number of taxable polls, and the taxes derived from each subject of taxation in the several counties of the State; also the taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for county purposes, as follows:*

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
Acres of Land,	233,930	
Valuation Land,	\$1,219,739	
Town Property,	\$73,535	
Number of Polls,	2,372	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$ 1,471	37
Town Property,		88 24
Poll,		953 60
Interest Received,		640 97
Dividend and Profit,		8 34
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		22 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		11 00
Stud Horses,		70 00
Capital in Trade,		24 54
Marriage Licence,		27 00
Gates, &c.,		9 00
Pistols and Knives,		6 00
Gold Watches,		59 00
Silver Watches,		39 75
Pianos,		6 00
Plate,		1 17
Pleasure Carriages,		238 00
Playing Cards,		2 25
Privileged Voters,		6 80
Merchant's Capital,		258 54
Pedlars,		30 00
Taverns,		30 00
Circuses, &c.,		65 00
Retailers,		80 00
Liquor Traffic,		5 00
Drovers,		10 00
Total Amount,	\$ 4,163	57
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate and 8 cents per poll,	\$ 707	07
Common Schools, 8 do. and 10 do.,	1,268	31
County Expenses, 14 do. and 42 do.,	2,807	82
Total amount,	\$ 4,783	20

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 2.—ANSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	324,722
Valuation Land,	\$1,502,697
Town Property,	\$66,550
Number of Polls,	3,740

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,803 23
Town Property,	79 86
Poll,	1,426 40
Interest Received,	385 73
Dividend and Profit,	387 42
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	41 00
Stud Horses,	34 00
Gates, &c.,	15 00
Pistols and Knives,	16 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	103 00
Silver do.,	33 00
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	34 00
Plate,	6 60
Pleasure Carriages,	282 00
Playing Cards,	4 00
Merchants' Capital,	331 60
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	10 00
Retailers,	40 00
Liquor Traffic,	12 50
Drovers,	110 00
Sundries, unlisted,	37 23

Total amount, \$ 5,255 57

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	\$ 1,200 14
County purposes, 10 do., and 20 do.,	2,250 69
Jury, 5 do., and 10 do.,	1,125 34
Total,	\$ 4,576 17

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1855.

## No. 3.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	147,572
Valuation,	\$392,808
Town Property,	\$16,638
No. of Polls,	809

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 471 73
Town Property,	20 02
Poll,	320 40
Interest received,	72 70
Dividend and Profit,	24
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	8 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5 00
Stud Horses,	70 00
Marriage License,	13 00
Pistols and Knives,	8 00
Gold Watches,	7 00
Silver Do.,	9 50
Pianos,	3 00
Pleasure Carriages,	39 50
Playing Cards,	25
Merchants' Capital,	53 03
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	10 00
Drugs and Medicines,	5 39
Privileged Voters,	5 60

Total amount,	\$ 1,152 37
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cts. per poll,	\$ 326 07
Common Schools, do., do., do.,	326 07
County Expenses, 9 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cts. per poll,	530 20
Jurors, 5 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cts. per poll,	285 62

Total amount,	\$ 1,467 96
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 4.—ASHE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	369,252
Valuation Land,	\$1,044,239
Town Property,	\$25,025
Number of Polls,	1,448

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,252 08
Town Property,	30 03
Poll,	566 00
Interest Received,	181 35
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	2 00
Stud Horses,	60 00
Marriage License,	87 00
Pistols and Knives,	9 00
Gold Watches,	5 00
Silver do.,	8 50
Pianos,	1 00
Plate,	1 00
Pleasure Carriages,	20 00
Playing Cards,	2 50
Merchants' Capital,	100 56
Retailers,	20 00
Pedlars,	60 00
Liquor Traffic,	15 98
Patent Medicines,	5 00
Privileged Voters,	3 20
Total amount,	\$ 2,437 60

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 15 per Poll,	\$ 644 90
County Expenses, 16 do., and 45 do.,	2,362 52
Total amount,	\$ 3,007 42



*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 5.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Acres Land,	462,809
Valuation Land,	\$977,774
Town Property,	\$545,066
Number of Polls,	3,877

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,173 32
Town Property,	656 47
Poll,	1,512 40
Interest Received,	506 13
Dividend and Profit,	112 65
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	178 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	24 00
Stud Horses,	25 00
Capital in Trade,	19 63
Marriage License \$3.00, Gates \$20.00,	23 60
Pistols and Knives,	70 00
Dirks and Canes,	5 50
Gold Watches \$148.00, Silver do. \$42.50,	190 50
Pianos \$45.00, Plate \$30.87,	75 87
Pleasure Carriages,	204 50
Playing Cards,	15 00
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	988 06
Pedlars \$60.00, Taverns \$40.00,	100 00
Circuses, &c. \$50.00, Retailers \$120.00,	170 00
Privileged Voters,	10 80
Liquor Traffic,	921 41
Drovers \$10.00, Com. Merchants \$23.01,	33 01
Insurance Companies,	50 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	20 00
Collateral Descent,	37 99

Total amount, \$ 7,157 24

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	\$ 2,147 15
Common Schools $5\frac{1}{2}$ do. do., and 18 do.,	1,514 50
County Expenses $6\frac{1}{2}$ do. do., and 20 do.,	1,763 94
Public Buildings 6 do. do., and 20 do.,	1,687 90
Jury 3 do. do., and 10 do.,	843 95

Total amount, \$ 7,957 44

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 6.—BERTIE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	381,387
Valuation Land,	\$1,727,059
Town Property,	\$62,950
Number of Polls,	4422

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$2,072 47
Town Property,	75 78
Poll,	1,769 60
Interest received,	906 31
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	73 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13 00
Stud Horses,	41 00
Marriage License,	3 00
Gates, &c.,	26 75
Pistols and Knives,	34 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches,	117 00
Silver Watches,	26 25
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	42 00
Plate,	17 94
Pleasure Carriages,	215 00
Merchant's Capital,	289 98
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers,	60 00
Liquor Traffic,	401 37
By Distress,	50
Drovers,	20 00
Collateral Descent,	187 17

Total amount, \$ 6,446 12

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 23 cents per poll,	\$ 2,807 06
Common Schools, 4 do. and 12 do.,	1,244 12
County Expenses, 9 do. and 35 do.,	3,158 70

Total amount, \$ 7,209 88

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 7.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	328,533	
Valuation Land,	\$1,135,764	
Town Property,	\$192,100	
Number of Polls,	1,691	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		1,397 46
Town Property,		232 58
Poll,		648 60
Interest Received,		313 41
Dividend and Profit,		2 70
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		75 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		38 00
Stud Horses,		98 00
Marriage License,		11 00
Gates, &c.,		20 00
Pistols and Knives,		16 00
Gold Watches,		74 00
Silver do.,		22 75
Pianos,		26 00
Plate,		11 35
Pleasure Carriages,		110 00
Bowling Alleys,		25 00
Merchants' Capital,		284 69
Liquor Traffic,		81 82
Taverns,		40 00
Retailers,		100 00
Drugs & Medicines,		1 50
Insurance Companies,		100 00
Add for last year,		51 57
Total amount,		\$ 3,781 43
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 15 per Poll,		\$ 862 51
Common Schools, $3\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 10 do.,		575 00
County Expenses, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,725 03
Jury, $6\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,		1,150 02
Public Buildings, $11\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 35 do.,		2,012 23
Total amount,		\$ 6,325 09

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 8.—BLADEN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	540,489
Valuation Land,	\$938,404
Town Property,	\$23,550
Number of Polls,	2,895

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,126	02
Town Property,		28	26
Poll,		1,158	00
Interest Received,		335	10
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		65	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		7	00
Stud Horses,		8	00
Capital in Trade,		2	70
Marriage License,		11	00
Pistols and Knives,		27	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	50
Gold Watches,		79	00
Silver do.,		21	00
Pianos,		7	00
Plate,		5	95
Pleasure Carriages,		204	00
Playing Cards,			25
Failing to settle, forfeiture,		1000	00
Total amount,	\$	4,086	78

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $11\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per \$100 value real estate, and $33\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per poll,	\$	2,028	78
Common Schools, 10 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cts. per poll,		1,815	15
County Expenses, $12\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per \$100 value real estate, and $36\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per poll,		2,242	34
Patrol, 10 cts. per poll,		219	30
Total amount,	\$	6,305	57

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	533,241
Valuation Land,	\$837,050
Town Property,	\$81,685
Number of Polls,	2,270

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,004 46
Town Property,	96 22
Poll,	904 40
Interest Received,	137 76
Dividend and Profit,	7 20
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	32 00
Stud Horses,	15 00
Capital in Trade,	53 75
Marriage License,	21 00
Gates, &c.,	3 00
Pistols and Knives,	18 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	61 00
Silver do.,	24 25
Pianos,	6 00
Plate,	13 91
Pleasure Carriages,	101 50
Merchants' Capital,	106 37
Taverns,	10 00
Retailers,	140 00
Liquor Traffic,	111 74
Privileged Voters,	5 20
Com. Merchants,	2 50
Turpentine Distilleries,	66 50

Total amount,	\$ 2,944 26
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 25 cts. per Poll,	\$ 1,210 60
Common Schools, 6 do., and 11 do.,	800 94
County Expenses, 20 do., and 55 do.,	2,985 97

Total amount,	\$ 4,997 51
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 10.—BURKE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	204,803
Valuation Land,	\$771,428
Town Property,	\$87,850
Number of Polls,	1,494

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	895	29
Town Property,		105	78
Poll,		606	40
Interest Received,		347	64
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		49	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		5	00
Stud Horses,		61	00
Marriage License,		4	00
Gates, &c.,		3	00
Pistols and Knives,		8	00
Gold Watches,		46	00
Silver do.,		8	00
Harps,		2	00
Pianos,		14	00
Plate,		13	25
Pleasure Carriages,		59	00
Bowling Alleys,		25	00
Merchant's Capital,		128	42
Pedlars,		30	00
Taverns,		40	00
Circuses, &c.,		5	00
Retailers,		100	00
Patent Medicines,		5	00
Privilege Voters,		11	60
Liquor Traffic,		42	84
Drovers,		10	00
Auctioneers,			50

Total amount,	\$	2,625	72
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## COUNTY TAXES.

County Expenses, including School Tax of 18 cts. on \$100 value real estate, and 60 cts. on the Poll,	\$	2,443	10
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*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	218,408	
Valuation Land,	\$1,602,469	75
Town Property,	\$121,880	
Number of Polls,	2,372	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$1,930	54
Town Property,	146	26
Poll,	959	20
Interest Received,	795	14
Dividend and Profit,	11	35
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	66	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	29	00
Stud Horses,	15	00
Capital in Trade,	25	26
Marriage License,	2	00
Pistols and Knives,	16	00
Gold Watches,	95	00
Silver Watches,	49	25
Harps,	2	00
Pianos,	18	00
Plate,	11	25
Pleasure Carriages,	297	50
Playing Cards,	4	50
Merchant's Capital,	272	52
Pedlars,	35	00
Taverns,	20	00
Circuses, &c.,	190	00
Liquor Traffic,	105	44
Livery Stables,	10	00
By Distress,	4	55
Drovers,	20	00
Total Amount,	\$ 5,130	76
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 1 cent per \$100 value real estate and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 409	63
Common Schools, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. and 35 do.,	2,423	12
County Expenses, 8 do. and 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.,	2,073	19
Total Amount	\$ 4,905	94

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

### No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	217,807
Valuation Land,	\$666,422
Town Property,	\$32,725
Number of Polls,	1,055

#### STATE TAXES.

Land,	814	01
Town Property	40	83
Poll,	410	00
Interest Received,	173	88
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	3	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	14	00
Stud Horses,	31	00
Marriage License,	15	00
Pistols and Knives,	1	00
Gold Watches,	15	00
Silver do.	10	00
Pianos,	6	00
Plate,	2	20
Pleasure Carriages,	44	50
Playing Cards,	7	25
Merchants' Capital,	38	67
Pedlars,	60	00
Taverns	20	00
Retailers,	40	00
Liquor Traffic,	29	48
Drugs and Medicines,	23	61
Privileged Voters,	10	00

Total amount, \$ 1,809 43

#### COUNTY TAXES.

Common Schools $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value	
real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 793 65
County Expenses 13 do., and 40 do.,	1,330 89

Total amount, \$ 2,324 54

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 13.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	126,600
Valuation Land,	\$572,242
Town Property,	\$1,800
Number of polls,	1,354

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	686	63
Town Property,		2	16
Poll,		533	60
Interest Received,		334	52
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		13	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		26	00
Stud Horses,		32	00
Marriage License,		10	00
Gates, &c.,		10	00
Pistols and Knives,		16	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches,		47	00
Silver do.,		13	00
Pianos,		5	00
Plate,		1	00
Pleasure Carriages,		68	50
Merchants' Capital,		86	84
Pedlars,		10	00
Taverns,		10	00
Circuses, &c.,		50	00
Retailers,		140	00
Liquor Traffic,		211	86
Drovers,		10	00
Actioneers,		21	

Total amount,	\$	2,318	32
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 26 per Poll,	\$	868	68
Common Schools, 30 do., and 70 do.,		2,669	93
County Expenses, 4 do., and 15 do.,		432	72

Total amount,	\$	3,971	33
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

## No. 14.—CARTERET COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	148,354
Valuation Land,	\$323,600
Town Property,	\$92,191
Number of Polls,	1,284

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	388	32
Town Property,		110	62
Poll,		513	60
Interest Received,		146	19
Dividend and Profit,		14	55
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		8	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		7	00
Marriage License,		5	00
Pistols and Knives,		4	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches,		33	00
Silver Do.,		12	75
Harps,		2	00
Pianos,		10	00
Pleasure Carriages,		37	50
Merchants' Capital,		219	79
Pedlars,		50	00
Taverns,		20	00
Retailers,		80	00
Liquor Traffic,		234	63
Drugs and Medicines,		7	02
Venders of Carriages,		30	00
Turpentine Distilleries,		7	00
Total amount,	\$	1,941	97

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per poll,	\$	300	98
Common Schools, 12 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cts. per poll,		691	10
County Expenses, 21 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per poll,		1,678	87
Total amount,	\$	2,670	95

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 15.—CASWELL COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	262,772
Valuation Land,	\$1,649,197
Town Property,	\$153,157
Number of Polls,	4,766

## STATE TAXES

Land,	\$ 1,941 09
Town Property,	183 79
Poll,	1,931 20
Interest Received,	919 44
Dividend and Profit,	16 74
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	72 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	22 00
Stud Horses,	59 00
Capital in Trade,	302 14
Marriage License,	66 00
Pistols and Knives,	24 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	164 00
Silver Watches,	36 00
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	58 00
Plate,	15 39
Pleasure Carriages,	506 00
Playing Cards,	12 25
Merchant's Capital,	483 89
Pedlars, \$30, Taverns, \$30,	60 00
Circuses, &c., \$55, Retailers, \$120,	175 00
Liquor Traffic,	236 07
Patent Medicines, \$5, Drovers, \$30,	35 00
Collateral Descent,	459 49
Additional Returns for 1854,	191 98

Total Amount, \$ 7,672 97

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll,	\$2,390 89
Common Schools, 6 do. and 18 do.,	1,935 15
County Expenses, 19 do. and 41 do.,	5,368 58

Total amount, \$ 9,694 82



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## 16.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	245,994
Valuation Land,	\$1,044,327
Town Property,	\$24,599
Number of Polls,	1,635

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,249 41
Town Property,	30 47
Poll,	650 00
Interest Received,	302 34
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5 00
Stud Horses,	85 00
Marriage License,	55 00
Pistols and Knives,	11 00
Gold Watches,	20 00
Silver do.,	18 25
Pianos,	3 00
Pleasure Carriages,	99 75
Playing Cards,	3 00
Merchants' Capital,	111 95
Taverns,	20 00
Retailers,	20 00
Liquor Traffic,	15 00
Drugs and Medicines,	11 37
Privileged Voters,	1 60

Total amount,	2,712 14
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Common Schools, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$ 216 95
County Expenses 8 do., and 15 do.,	1,100 55
Total amount,	\$ 1,317 50



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 17.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

Acres Land,	497,752	
Valuation Land,	\$1,882,335	
Town Property,	\$84,186	
Number of Polls,	4,179	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	2,258 36
Town Property,		101 02
Poll,		1,624 00
Interest Received,		688 05
Dividend and Profit,		51 24
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		57 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		30 00
Stud Horses,		100 00
Capital in Trade,		41 00
Marriage License \$17.00, Gates \$12.50,		29 50
Pistols and Knives,		12 00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches \$90.00, Silver do. \$34.75,		124 75
Pianos \$30.00, Plate \$22.60,		52 60
Pleasure Carriages,		339 00
Playing Cards,		1 50
Merchants' Capital,		174 06
Pedlars \$30.00, Taverns \$40.00,		70 00
Circuses, &c. \$130.00, Retailers \$120.00,		250 00
Billiard Tables,		100 00
Livery Stables,		10 00
Privileged Voters,		4 00
Drovers,		5 00
Liquor Traffic,		87 12
Collateral Descent,		39 72
Total amount,		\$ 6,250 42
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	\$	2,262 38
Town Property,		58 93
Common Schools 4 do., and 15 do.,		1,379 78
Town Property,		32 67
County Expenses 19 do., and 45 do.,		5,476 67
Town Property,		75 76
Total amount,		\$ 9,287 19

Year ending October 31st, 1856.

1856.

## No. 18.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	335,379
Valuation Land,	\$521,105
Town Property,	\$43,910
Number of Polls,	1,092

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 628 28
Town Property,	52 69
Poll,	397 60
Interest Received,	6 18
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	6 00
Stud Horses,	65 00
Marriage License,	16 75
Gates, &c.,	10 00
Pistol and Knives,	17 00
Gold Watches,	8 00
Silver do.,	6 75
Pianos,	1 00
Pleasure Carriages,	19 00
Playing Cards,	5 50
Merchants' Capital,	50 95
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Retailers,	60 00
Privileged Voters,	2 80

Total amount, \$ 1,378 50

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 15 per Poll,	\$ 446 30
Common Schools, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,	595 07
County Expenses, do., do.,	2,158 09
Poor house, 5 do., and 15 do.,	446 30

Total amount, \$ 3,645 79

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

No. 19.—CHOWAN COUNTY.		
Acres of Land,	84,209	
Valuation Land,	\$677,045	
Town Property,	\$157,785	
Number of Polls,	1,999	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	812 45
Town Property,		189 34
Poll,		799 60
Interest Received,		974 05
Dividend and Profit,		6,162 90
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		72 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		12 00
Stud Horses,		15 00
Capital in Trade,		12 50
Marriage License,		9 00
Gates, &c.,		6 00
Pistols and Knives,		15 00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,		91 00
Silver do.,		10 25
Harps,		2 00
Pianos,		45 00
Plate,		43 00
Pleasure Carriages,		101 00
Playing Cards,		5 00
Merchants' Capital,		450 16
Taverns,		60 00
Circuses, &c.,		50 00
Retailers,		40 00
Drovers,		40 00
Auctioneers,		1 09
Total amount,	\$	4,018 90
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	\$	613 79
County expenses, 30 do., and 52 do.,		2,543 96
Common Schools, 4 do., and 6 do.,		453 09
Public Buildings, 6 do., and 8 do.,		660 82
Total amount,	\$	4,271 66

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 20.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	268,146
Valuation Land,	\$965,146
Town Property,	\$86,908
Number of Polls,	1,821

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,143	31
Town Property,	106	50
Poll,	716	84
Interest Received,	203	72
Dividend and Profit,	1	95
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	38	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12	00
Stud Horses,	77	00
Marriage License,	22	00
Gates, &c.,	4	50
Pistols and Knives,	14	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	50
Gold Watches,	31	00
Silver do.,	16	50
Pianos,	5	00
Plate,	1	50
Pleasure Carriages,	101	00
Playing Cards,	7	50
Merchants' Capital,	111	75
Taverns,	20	00
Circuses, &c.,	40	00
Retailers,	80	00
Patent Medicines,	5	00
Privileged Voters,	1	20

Total amount, \$ . 2,761 74

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	\$	176	08
Common Schools,		1,372	27
County Expenses,		613	19

Total amount, \$ 2,161 55

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1855.

## No. 21.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	384,476
Valuation Land,	\$640,276
Town Property,	\$18,678
Number of Polls,	1,680

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$783 98
Town Property,	22 41
Poll,	687 60
Interest received,	209 13
Dividend and Profit,	5 07
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	17 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9 00
Stud Horses,	8 60
Gates, &c.,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	55 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 50
Gold Watches,	34 00
Silver do.,	14 00
Plate,	1 50
Pleasure Carriages,	83 00
Playing Cards,	3 00
Merchants' Capital, Retailers, &c.,	295 59
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Licensed Retailers,	181 96
Turpentine Distilleries,	124 50

Total amount,	\$ 2,586 84
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cts. per poll,	\$ 365 63
Common Schools, 5 do. and 10 do.,	497 47
County Expenses, 15 do. and 20 do.,	1,324 43
Public Buildings, 36 do. and \$1 30 do.,	4,556 23
Jury, 4 do. and 21 do.,	515 58

Total amount,	\$ 7,259 39
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Year ending October 31st, 1856.

856.

## No. 22.—CRAVEN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	506,338
Valuation Land,	\$875,701
Town Property,	\$615,860
Number of Polls,	3 721

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,041	12
Town Property, \$738.96, Poll, \$1,431.60	2,170	56
Interest received,	2,096	13
Dividend and Profit,	360	57
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	222	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	27	00
Stud horses, \$38, capital in trade, 42.60,	80	60
Marriage License, \$20, Gates, &c., \$10,	30	00
Pistols and Knives,	30	00
Dirks and Canes,	3	50
Gold Watches, \$190.00, Silver do, \$39.75	229	75
Pianos \$60.00, Plate \$43.31,	100	31
Pleasure Carriages,	115	50
Playing Cards,	4	50
Merchant's Capital,	1,764	07
Pedlars \$60.00, Taverns \$30.00,	90	00
Circuses, &c. \$60.00, Retailers \$160.00,	220	00
Billiard Tables,	106	00
Drovers \$10.00, Brokers \$200.00,	210	00
Turpentine Distilleries,	158	50

Total amount, \$ 9,062 61

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate and 40 cents per poll,	\$ 3,129	05
Common Schools, 5 do. and 15 do.,	1,285	95
Vis. Com Schols, 1 do. and 3 do.,	286	99
County Expenses, 11 do. and 15 do.,	2,236	01
Public Buildings, 1 do. and 1 do.,	186	36
Bridge, 2 do. and 5 do.,	45	35
Jury, 8 do. and 7 do.,	1,453	07
Railroad, 50 do. and 80 do.,	10,434	30

Total amount, \$ 19,466 08



*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 23.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	585,075
Valuation Land,	\$1,244,147
Town Property,	\$721,980
Number of Polls,	3,621

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$1,492 97
Town Property,	862 99
Poll,	1,404 80
Interest Received,	588 73
Dividend and Profit,	591 72
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	300 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	73 00
Stud Horses,	32 00
Marriage License,	34 00
Gates, &c.,	41 7
Pistols and Knives,	49 00
Dirks and Canes,	4 50
Gold Watches,	280 00
Silver Watches,	57 00
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	76 00
Plate,	52 86
Pleasure Carriages,	367 00
Playing Cards,	10 25
Merchant's Capital,	1,846 66
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	40 00
Retailers,	100 00
Billiard Tables,	150 00
Liquor Traffic,	2,045 66
Drovers,	10 00
Insurance Companies,	250 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	45 50

Total Amount,

\$ 10,800 81

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 40 cents per Poll,	\$ 3,587 91
County Expenses, 21 do. and 40 do.,	5,577 28
Deaf and Dumb, 1 do., and 1 do.,	232 82

Total amount,

\$ 8,398 01

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 24.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	147,536
Valuation Land,	\$609,890
Town Property,	
Number of Polls,	1,720

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	733	37
Poll,	649	20
Interest Received,	197	24
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	3	00
Pistols and Knives,	10	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	00
Gold Watches,	29	00
Silver do.,	13	00
Pianos,	3	00
Pleasure Carriages,	50	00
Bowling Alleys,	20	00
Merchant's Capital,	176	67
Pedlars,	30	00
Retailers,	160	00
Liquor Traffic,	129	48
Patent Medicines,	5	00
Drovers,	10	00
Collateral Descent,	19	23

Total amount, \$ 2,230 19

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cts. per poll,	\$ 709	93
Common Schools, 6 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cts. per poll,	709	93
County Expenses, 60 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and \$52 per poll,	7,099	34

Total amount, \$ 8,519 20

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 25.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	362,689
Valuation Land,	\$1,637,481
Town Property,	\$54,555
Number of Polls,	3,103

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,956 06
Town Property,	65 46
Poll,	1,227 60
Interest Received,	697 94
Dividend and Profit,	90
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	37 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	29 00
Stud Horses,	82 00
Capital in Trade,	191
Gates, &c.,	12 50
Pistols and Knives,	32 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	70 00
Silver Watches,	66 25
Pianos,	19 00
Plate,	5 00
Pleasure Carriages,	252 00
Playing Cards,	1 50
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchant's Capital,	282 19
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	110 00
Retailers,	20 00
Liquor Traffic,	12 50
Drugs and Medicines,	4 18

Total Amount,	\$ 5,090 99
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate and 18 cents per poll,	\$ 1,541 02
Common Schools, 7 do., and 19 do.,	1,732 19
County Expenses, 20 do. and 68 do.,	5,385 00

Total amount,	\$ 8,658 21
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 26.—DAVIE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	163,361
Valuation Land,	\$913,991
Town Property,	\$61,150
Number of Polls,	1,791

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,088	59
Town Property	73	38
Poll,	650	00
Interest Received,	276	83
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	26	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	17	00
Stud Horses,	51	00
Capital in Trade,	71	65
Marriage License,	15	00
Gates, &c.,	15	00
Pistols and Knives,	13	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	38	00
Silver do.	16	50
Pianos,	11	00
Plate,	1	00
Pleasure Carriages,	103	00
Playing Cards,	4	25
Merchants' Capital,	153	98
Taverns,	20	00
Circuses, &c.,	80	00
Retailers,	20	00

Total amount,	\$	2,745	68
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll,	\$	1,333	34
Common Schools, 9 do., and 12 do.,		1,090	75
County Expenses, 10 do., and 15 do.,		1,243	79

Total amount,	\$	3,667	88
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 27.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

Acres Land,	447,562
Valuation Land,	\$1,008,444
Town Property,	\$57,471
Number of Polls,	3,729

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,215 90
Town Property,	68 96
Poll,	1,500 40
Interest Received,	519 99
Dividend and Profit,	36 42
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	72 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	4 00
Stud Horses,	55 00
Capital in Trade,	3 30
Marriage License,	5 00
Pistols and Knives,	52 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches \$81.00, Silver do. \$33.75,	114 75
Harps,	2 00
Pianos \$17.00, Plate 50 cents,	17 50
Pleasure Carriages,	240 00
Playing Cards,	75
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	299 19
Pedlars \$210.00, Taverns \$40.00,	250 00
Circuses, &c. \$50.00, Retailers \$220.00,	270 00
Liquor Traffic,	423 77
Drugs & Medicines,	17 90
Venders of Carriages,	50 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	33 00

Total amount,	\$ 5,303 83
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 2,184 61
Common Schools 8 do., and 24 do.,	1,747 69
County Expenses 8 do., and 24 white do., and 29 black, do.,	5,476 67
Pub. Buildings, 2 do., and 6 cts. per poll,	1,895 04
	436 92

Total amount,	\$ 6,264 26
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 28.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	322,013
Valuation Land,	\$2,448,371
Town Property,	\$215,190
Number of Polls,	4,858

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,925 73
Town Property,	258 23
Poll,	1,940 40
Interest Received,	1,680 26
Dividend and Profit,	453 49
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	152 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	18 80
Stud Horses,	46 00
Capital in Trade,	1 60
Marriage License,	20 00
Pistols and Knives,	27 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 50
Gold Watches,	145 25
Silver do.,	49 25
Harps, \$6.00, Pianos, \$48.00,	54 00
Plate,	25 97
Pleasure Carriages,	410 50
Playing Cards,	15 75
Merchants' Capital,	569 43
Pedlars, \$90.00, Taverns, \$40.00,	130 00
Circuses, &c., \$70.00, Retailers, \$140.00,	210 00
Billiard Tables, \$100, Insolvents, 40 cts.,	100 40
Liquor Traffic, \$433.15, Drovers, \$90.00,	523 15
Drugs & Medicines,	7 13
Turpentine Distilleries,	20 50
Collateral Descent,	194 11

Total amount, \$ 9,980 45

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 11 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 31 cts. per poll,	\$ 4,434 46
Common Schools, 3 do., and 12 do.,	1,377 52
County Expenses,	6,169 34

Total amount, \$ 11,981 32



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 29.—FORSYTHE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	222,965
Valuation Land,	\$934,105
Town Property,	\$263,797
Number of Polls,	2,016

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,120	92
Town Property,		316 55
Poll,		806 40
Interest Received,	1,009	85
Dividend and Profit,		92 13
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		65 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		46 00
Stud Horses,		35 00
Capital in Trade,		16 07
Gates, &c.,		3 00
Pistols and Knives,		21 00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,		58 00
Silver do.,		61 00
Pianos,		57 00
Plate,		1 00
Pleasure Carriages,	131	00
Playing Cards,		4 00
Merchants' Capital,	402	05
Pedlars,		60 00
Taverns,		50 00
Circuses, &c.,	220	00
Retailers,		40 00
Liquor Traffic,	195	59
Patent Medicines,		12 86
Drovers,		20 00
Additional returns for 1854,	\$	84 88

Total amount, \$ 4,929 82

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 1,682	91
Common Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,		1,255 47
County Expenses, 21 do., and 65 do.,		3,825 99

Total amount, \$ 6,767 37

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 30.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	282,542
Valuation Land,	\$1,034,536
Town Property,	\$166,095
Number of Polls,	3,583

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,245	79
Town Property,		199	31
Poll,		1,432	80
Interest Received,		1,378	32
Dividend and Profit,		45	00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		69	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		18	00
Stud Horses,		46	00
Capital in Trade,		3	96
Marriage License,		9	00
Pistols and Knives,		20	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	50
Gold Watches,		114	00
Silver Watches,		29	25
Pianos,		55	00
Plate,		16	35
Pleasure Carriages,		295	50
Playing Cards,		4	00
Bowling Alleys,		25	00
Merchant's Capital,		549	59
Jewelry,		1	52
Venders of Carriages,		50	00
Drovers,		20	00

Total Amount, \$ 5,628 89

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate and 14 cents per poll,	\$981	87
Common Schools, 5 do. and 15 do.,	1,168	76
County Expenses, 17 do. and 53 do.,	3,940	06
Jury, 5 do. and 15 do.,	1,168	76

Total Amount \$ 7,259 45

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 31.—GASTON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	217,044
Valuation Land,	\$946,780
Town Property,	\$ 25,575
Number of polls,	1,692

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,142	11
Town Property,	30	19
Poll,	674	40
Interest Received,	433	76
Dividend and Profit,		44
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	26	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	6	00
Stud Horses,	48	00
Marriage License,	7	00
Pistols and Knives,	9	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	28	00
Silver do.,	14	50
Harps,	2	00
Pianos,	6	00
Plate,	3	50
Pleasure Carriages,	109	50
Playing Cards,	1	50
Merchants' Capital,	86	44
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	30	00
Circuses, &c.,	85	00
Retailers,	60	00
By Distress,		92
Insolvents,		40
Patent Medicines,	10	00

Total amount,	\$ 2,845	66
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate and 15 per poll,	\$	642	74
Common Schools, 8 do., and 25 do.,		1,200	88
County Expenses, 8 do., and 25 do.,		1,200	88
Additional Tax,		36	00

Total amount,	\$ 3,080	50
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 32.—GATES COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	169,859
Valuation Land,	\$709,635
Town Property,	\$25,200
Number of Polls,	2,424

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	851	56
Town Property,		30	24
Poll,		969	60
Interest Received,		652	08
Dividend and Profit,		37	08
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		18	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		10	00
Stud Horses,		118	00
Marriage License,		18	00
Gates, &c.,		3	75
Pistols and Knives,		3	00
Kirks and Canes,		2	00
Gold Watches,		69	00
Silver do.,		17	75
Pianos,		20	00
Plate,		3	70
Pleasure Carriages,		125	50
Playing Cards,			50
Merchant's Capital,		246	25
Taverns,		20	00
Circuses, &c.,		55	00
Retailers,		40	00
Privileged Voters,		6	80

Total amount, \$ 3,317 81

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 17 per poll,	\$	1,293	88
Common Schools, 5 do., and 6 do.,		512	35
County Expenses, 21 do., and 25 do.,		2,149	15

Total amount, \$ 3,955 89

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1855.

## No. 33.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	459,985
Valuation Land,	\$1,978,855
Town Property,	\$230,145
Number of Polls,	6,382

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	2,411	26
Town Property,	276	67
Poll,	2,544	00
Interest Received,	1,671	70
Dividend and Profit,	109	20
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	114	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	27	00
Stud Horses,	78	00
Capital in Trade,	80	57
Pistols and Knives,	31	00
Dirks and Canes,	2	00
Gold Watches,	211	00
Silver do.,	47	25
Pianos, \$101, Plate, \$27.75,	128	75
Pleasure Carriages,	531	50
Playing Cards,	12	50
Bowling Alleys,	25	00
Merchants' Capital,	655	19
Pedlars, \$90.00, Taverns, 30.00,	120	00
Circuses, &c., \$50.00, Retailers, 200.00,	250	00
Billiard Tables,	100	00
Drugs and Medicines,	38	67
Drovers,	100	00
Liquor Traffic,	877	02
By Distress, from J. H. Clark,	100	00
Privileged Voters,	25	60

Total amount, \$ 10,567 88

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cts. per poll,	\$ 2,061	42
Common Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,	1,231	85
County Expenses, 9 do., and 40 do.,	4,333	77

Total amount, \$ 7,627 04



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 34.—GREENE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	161,643
Valuation Land,	\$686,297.50
Town Property,	\$15,775.00
Number of Polls,	2,056

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	838	68
Town Property,		18	93
Poll,		835	60
Interest Received,		404	47
Dividend and Profit,		32	85
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		26	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		10	00
Stud Horses,		5	00
Marriage License,		14	00
Pistols and Knives,		27	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches,		51	00
Silver do.,		17	00
Pianos,		9	00
Plate,		1	09
Pleasure Carriages,		136	00
Merchants' Capital,		106	35
Pedlars,		60	00
Taverns,		30	00
Retailers,		100	00
Liquor Traffic,		32	38
Drugs and Medicines,		29	88
Privileged Voters,		15	60
Drovers,		40	00
Turpentine Distilleries,		18	50

Total amount,	\$	2,860	35
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 13 cents per poll,	\$	816	31
County expenses, 27 do., and 63 do.,		3,148	28
Common Schools, 6 do., and 12 do.,		658	49

Total amount,	\$	4,623	09
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*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 35.—GUILFORD COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	400,690
Valuation Land,	\$1,857,766
Town Property,	\$265,885
Number of Polls,	3,469

## STATE TAXES

Land,	\$	2,249	02
Town Property,		319	06
Poll,		1,352	95
Interest Received,		1,450	61
Dividend and Profit,		68	04
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		217	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		53	00
Stud Horses,		80	00
Capital in Trade,		24	25
Marriage License,		7	00
Pistols and Knives,		25	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches \$128.00, Silver do. \$69.75,		197	75
Pianos \$30.00, Plate \$11.75,		41	75
Pleasure Carriages,		354	50
Playing Cards,			25
Merchant's Capital,		514	55
Pedlars, \$80, Taverns, \$20,		100	00
Circuses, &c.,		200	00
Drugs and Medicines,		31	73
Liquor Traffic,		83	86
Insurance Companies,		200	00
Collateral Descent,		119	46
Return on Land for 1853,		2	22

Total Amount,	\$	7,693	00
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll,	\$2,817	45
Common Schools, 15 do., and 25 do.,	4,045	73
Pub. Buildings, 1 do., and 2 do.,	281	74
New Courthouse, 7 do., and 15 do.,	2,006	90
County Expenses, 15 do., and 45 do.,	4,746	53

Total amount,	\$	13,898	35
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 36.—HARNETT COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	332,148
Valuation Land,	\$475,318
Town Property,	\$1,137
Number of Polls,	1,553

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	562	52
Town Property,			136
Poll,		573	20
Interest Received,		66	65
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		8	00
Stud Horses,		40	00
Marriage License,		16	00
Gates, &c.,		19	00
Pistols and Knives,		3	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	50
Gold Watches,		17	00
Silver do.,		15	25
Harps,		2	00
Pianos,		5	00
Plate,		1	04
Pleasure Carriages,		98	00
Merchants' Capital,		26	50
Liquor Traffic,		25	20
Privileged Voters,			80
Insolvents,		2	00
Tupentine Distilleries,		48	00

Total amount,	\$	1,532	02
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cts. per poll,	\$	670	85
County Expenses, 20 do. and 50 do.,		1,727	13
Jury, 10 do. and 20 do.,		785	91

Total amount,	\$	3,183	89
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

## No. 37.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	419,294
Valuation Land,	\$2,093,417
Town Property,	\$130,353
Number of Polls,	5,526

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$2,702 08
Town Property,	164 16
Poll,	2,308 00
Interest received,	1,289 07
Dividend and Profit,	56 40
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	89 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	13 00
Stud Horses,	56 00
Capital in Trade,	5 40
Marriage License,	5 00
Gates, &c.,	14 00
Pistols and Knives,	42 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches,	191 00
Silver do.,	30 75
Double tax on Sundries,	221 39
Pianos,	58 00
Plate,	36 44
Pleasure Carriages,	372 50
Playing Cards,	10 25
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital and Liquor Traffic,	946 29
Taverns,	90 00
Retailers,	180 00
Drovers,	50 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	2 50
Collateral Descent,	201 43

Total amount,	\$ 9,186 66
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cts. per poll,	\$ 1,664 47
Common Schools, 6 do. and 10 do.,	1,886 86
County Expenses, 8 do. and 55 do.,	4,265 71

Total amount,	\$ 7,817 04
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

No. 38.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	181,617
Valuation Land,	\$350,904
Town Property,	\$15,325
Number of Polls,	685

STATE TAXES.

Land,	421 10
Town Property,	18 39
Poll,	258 80
Interest Received,	56 58
Dividend and Profit,	58 95
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	6 00
Stud Horses,	36 00
Marriage License,	9 00
Gold Watches,	3 00
Silver do.,	4 75
Pianos,	2 00
Pleasure Carriages,	15 00
Merchants' Capital,	61 77
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Privileged Voters,	2 80

Total amount, \$ 985 14

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate and 16 cents per poll,	\$ 292 71
County Expenses $34\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 94 do.,	1,813 48

Total amount, \$ 2,106 19

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 39.—HENDERSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	314,698
Valuation Land,	\$1,031,665
Town Property,	\$50,475
Number of Polls,	1,296

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,242	93
Town Property,		60	57
Poll,		520	40
Interest Received,		198	00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		36	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		9	00
Stud Horses,		68	00
Capital in Trade,			20
Marriage License,		30	00
Gates, &c.,		10	00
Pistols and Knives,		11	00
Gold Watches,		42	00
Silver do.,		18	25
Harps,		2	00
Pianos,		25	00
Plate,		14	16
Pleasure Carriages,		78	00
Playing Cards,		12	25
Merchants' Capital,		135	36
Taverns,		90	00
Retailers,		80	00
Liquor Traffic,		90	90
Auctioneers,			75

Total amount, \$ 2,774 77

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 11 cts. per poll,	\$	630	14
Common Schools 14 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$	718	25
County Expenses 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 89 do.,		4,289	32

Total amount, \$ 5,537 71



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 40.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	197,212
Valuation Land,	\$930,074
Town Property,	\$159,650
Number of Polls,	2,407

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,116 08
Town Property,	191 58
Poll,	946 40
Interest received,	816 84
Dividend and Profit,	270 87
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	72 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	15 00
Stud Horses,	28 00
Marriage License,	12 00
Pistols and Knives,	17 00
Gold Watches,	88 00
Silver do.,	16 75
Pianos,	29 00
Plate,	14 60
Pleasure Carriages,	167 00
Playing Cards,	3 50
Merchant's Capital,	429 21
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	40 00
Retailers,	80 00
Liquor Traffic,	263 58
Patent Medicines,	5 00
Drovers,	10 00
Privileged Voters,	12 80

Total amount, \$ 4,675 21

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value Real Estate and 5 cents per poll,	917 00
Common Schools, 5 do. and 20 do.,	917 00
County Expenses, 9 do. and 40 do.,	1,944 00

Total amount, \$ 4,007 00

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 41.—HYDE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	148,062
Valuation Land,	\$812,408
Town Property,	
Number of Polls,	1,841

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	974	90
Poll,		736	40
Interest Received,		150	06
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		38	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		17	00
Stud Horses,		34	00
Capital in Trade,			80
Pistols and Knives,		29	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches,		46	00
Silver do.,		15	00
Pianos,		4	00
Plate,		8	08
Pleasure Carriages,		107	00
Playing Cards,		1	50
Merchants' Capital,		357	77
Pedlars,		126	00
Retailers,		60	00
Privileged Voters,		2	00

Total amount,	\$	2,708	51
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 22 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 50 cents per poll,	\$	2,777	82
Common Schools, 6 do., and 12 do.,		708	37
County Expenses, 22 do., and 40 do.,		2,523	72
Total amount,	\$	5,939	91

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.	No. 42.—IREDELL COUNTY.	
	Acres of Land,	312,724
	Valuation Land,	\$1,271,265
	Town Property,	\$80,875
	Number of Polls,	2,846
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land,	1,025 84
	Town Property,	92 25
	Poll,	11 40
	Interest Received,	726 73
	Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	35 00
	Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9 00
	Stud Horses,	125 00
	Capital in Trade,	10 14
	Marriage License,	16 00
	Pistols and Knives,	1 00
	Gold Watches,	83 25
	Silver do.,	36 75
	Pianos,	17 00
	Plate,	1 70
	Pleasure Carriages,	284 50
	Playing Cards,	4 25
	Merchants' Capital,	219 31
	Pedlars,	30 00
	Taverns,	20 00
	Patent Medicines,	5 00
	Liquor Traffic,	26 23
	Total amount,	\$ 4,413 98
	COUNTY TAXES.	
	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate and 9 cents per poll,	\$ 661 78
	Common Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,	757 84
	County Expenses, 17 do., and 51 do.,	3,750 09
	Total amount,	\$ 5,169 71

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 43.—JACKSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	457,485
Valuation Land,	\$435,183
Town Property,	\$4,154
Number of Polls,	519

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	540 02
Town Property,	4 98
Poll,	212 80
Interest Received,	21 24
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	2 00
Stud Horses,	30 00
Marriage License,	4 00
Pistols and Knives,	13 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	1 00
Silver do.,	3 25
Pianos,	1 00
Pleasure Carriages,	7 00
Merchant's Capital,	20 51
Taverns,	10 00
Retailers,	20 00
Liquor Traffic,	19 50
Patent Medicines,	15 00

Total amount,	\$ 925 80
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 18 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cts. per poll,	\$ 477 85
County Expenses, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 55 do.,	761 82
Total amount,	\$ 1,239 67

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 44.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	486,371
Valuation Land,	\$1,230,982
Town Property,	\$52,515
Number of Polls,	3,434

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1 477	17
Town Property,		63 01
Poll,	1,332	40
Interest Received,	723	01
Dividend and Profit,		90
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		41 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		17 00
Stud Horses,		51 00
Capital in Trade,		30 21
Marriage License,		8 00
Pistols and Knives,		35 00
Dirks and Canes,		1 50
Gold Watches,		98 25
Silver do.,		29 00
Pianos,		6 00
Plate,		1 70
Pleasure Carriages,		338 00
Playing Cards,		11 75
Merchants' Capital,		143 48
Pedlars,		120 00
Circuses, &c.,		75 00
Retailers,		160 00
Liquor Traffic,		117 34
Venders of Carriages,		100 00
Privileged Voters,		8 00
Turpentine Distilleries,		65 50

Total amount, \$ 5,054 22

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate and 23 cents per poll,	\$ 1,528	40
Common Schools, 7 do., and 12 do.,		1,269 92
County Expenses, 35 do., and 50 do.,		6,025 43

Total amount, \$ 8,823 75



*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 45.—JONES COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	206,811
Valuation Land,	\$515,119
Town Property,	\$16,335
Number of Polls,	1,832

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	660	15
Town Property,		19	60
Poll,		732	80
Interest Received,		329	18
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		12	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		9	00
Stud Horses,		26	00
Marriage License,		7	00
Pistols and Knives,		13	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	50
Gold Watches,		57	00
Silver do.,		12	00
Pianos,		9	00
Plate,		2	50
Pleasure Carriages,		120	50
Merchants' Capital,		50	37
Taverns,		20	00
Circuses, &c.,		50	00
Retailers,		100	00
Liquor Traffic,		100	21
Drovers,		10	00
Tapentine Distilleries,		5	00
Total amount,	\$	2,346	81

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 45 cts. per poll,	\$	1,390	85
County Expenses, 15 do. and 35 do.,		1,490	88
Common Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,		614	67
Patrol		151	30
Total amount,	\$	3,647	70

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 46.--LENOIR COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	235,875
Valuation Land,	\$913,231
Town Property,	\$88,150
Number of Polls,	2,740

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,142 78
Town Property,	105 78
Poll,	1,098 80
Interest received,	736 61
Dividend and Profit,	1 48
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	23 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	5 00
Stud Horses,	32 00
Marriage License,	10 00
Gates, &c.,	2 75
Pistols and Knives,	24 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 50
Gold Watches, \$115, Silver do., \$25,	140 00
Pianos, \$26.00, Plate, \$12.59,	38 59
Pleasure Carriages,	204 50
Bowling Alleys,	25 00
Merchants' Capital,	248 35
Pedlars, \$30.00, Taverns, 10.00,	40 00
Circuses, &c., \$55, Retailers, \$86,	141 00
Liquor Traffic,	325 82
Privileged Voters,	3 20
Venders of Carriages,	200 00
Drovers,	20 00
Brokers, (error in list sent up,)	2 40
Turpentine Distilleries,	20 00
Collateral Descent,	17 46

Total amount, \$ 4,604 02

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cts. per poll,	\$ 1,859 25
Common Schools, 7 do., and 5 do.,	837 26
County Expenses, 10 do., and 20 do.,	1,549 38
Railroad, 55 do., and 75 do.,	7,562 59

Total amount, \$ 11,808 48

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 47.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

Acres Land,	181,100
Valuation Land,	\$839,986
Town Property,	\$141,045
Number of Polls,	1,544

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,009 25
Town Property,	173 33
Poll,	609 20
Interest Received,	401 91
Dividend and Profit,	278
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	35 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	21 00
Stud Horses,	31 00
Capital in Trade,	185
Marriage License,	5 00
Gates, &c.,	2 50
Pistols and Knives,	5 00
Gold Watches \$49.00, Silver do. \$12.00,	61 00
Pianos \$27.00, Plate 14.42	41 42
Pleasure Carriages,	105 50
Merchants' Capital,	189 42
Pedlars \$35.00, Taverns \$10.00,	45 00
Circuses, &c. \$30.00, Retailers \$80.00,	111 00
Liquor Traffic,	53 94
Privileged Voters,	10 00

Total amount,	\$ 2,934 13
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$ 196 80
Schools 3 do., and 14 per poll,	510 80
County Expenses 5 do., and 13 do.,	692 73
Pub. Buildings, 12 do., and 63 do.,	2,153 55

Total amount,	\$ 3,553 90
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 48.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	224,550
Valuation Land,	\$653,897
Town Property,	\$2,905
Number of Polls,	1,051

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	785	71
Town Property	34	86
Poll,	390	80
Interest Received,	75	87
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	6	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	9	00
Stud Horses,	74	00
Marriage License,	15	00
Pistols and Knives,	2	00
Gold Watches,	19	00
Silver do.	7	25
Pianos,	2	00
Pleasure Carriages,	34	00
Playing Cards,	3	25
Merchants' Capital,	40	00
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	30	00
Circuses, &c.,	10	00
Retailers,	80	00
Patent Medicines,	5	00
Privileged Voters,	7	20

Total amount,	\$	1,666	98
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## COUNTY TAXES.

County Expenses, 20 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 60 cts. per poll,	\$	857	57
Poor,		350	00
Common Schools,		688	92

Total amount,	\$	1,896	49
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 49.—MACON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	354,581
Valuation Land,	\$262,155
Town Property,	\$20,000
Number of Polls,	748

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	314 59
Town Property,		24 12
Poll,		296 80
Interest Received,		23 62
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		1 00
Stud Horses,		55 00
Marriage License,		31 00
Gates, &c.,		10 00
Pistols and Knives,		5 00
Gold Watches,		14 00
Silver Watches,		4 00
Plate,		2 00
Pleasure Carriages,		21 50
Merchant's Capital,		48 58
Taverns,		20 00
Retailers,		20 00
Privileged Voters,		6 40
Total Amount,	\$	898 66

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate and 24 cents per poll,	\$	324 37
Common Schools, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 25 do.,		405 46
County Expenses, 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 25 do.,		648 74
Public Buildings, 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 25 do.,		405 40
Total Amount	\$	1,781 97



*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 50.—MADISON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	268,534
Valuation Land,	\$445,140
Town Property,	
Number of Polls,	660

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	508	97
Poll,		257	20
Interest Received,		2	61
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		3	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		7	00
Stud Horses,		30	00
Marriage License,		14	00
Gates, &c.,		20	00
Pistols and Knives,		10	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches,		11	00
Silver do.,		4	25
Pianos,		1	00
Plate,			28
Pleasure Carriages,		6	50
Merchants' Capital,		24	00
Pedlar,		30	00
Retailers,		20	00
Patent Medicines,		3	00

Total amount,	\$	953	81
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cts. per poll,	\$	244	07
Common Schools 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,	\$	244	07
County Expenses 12 do., and 40 do.,		857	60
Total amount,	\$	1,345	74

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1855.

## No. 51.—MARTIN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	234,805
Valuation Land,	\$1,131,579
Town Property,	\$139,130
Number of Polls,	2,576

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,357	89
Town Property,	166	96
Poll,	1,030	40
Interest Received,	671	26
Lawyers, Physicicians, &c.,	63	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	20	00
Stud Horses,	30	00
Capital in Trade,	15	00
Marriage License,	2	00
Pistols and Knives,	68	00
Dirks and Canes,	2	00
Gold Watches,	119	00
Silver Watches,	34	75
Harps, \$2.00, Pianos, \$28.00	30	00
Plate,	6	15
Pleasure Carriages,	262	50
Playing Cards,	8	00
Merchant's Capital,	379	72
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	10	00
Circuses, &c.,	60	00
Retailers,	260	00
Liquor Traffic,	427	04
Auctioneers,		75
Collateral Descent,	121	25
Sundry items unlisted,	29	23

Total Amount,	\$	5,204	90
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 cents per poll,	\$	690	33
Common Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,		1,277	62
County Expenses, 14 do. and 43 do.,		2,886	67

Total amount,	\$	4,854	62
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 52.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	310,686
Valuation Land,	\$1,689.513
Town Property,	\$498,075
Number of Polls,	4,264

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,998 44
Town Property,	599 37
Poll,	1,711 60
Interest Received,	1,793 37
Dividend and Profit,	85 11
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	194 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	35 00
Stud Horses,	41 00
Marriage License,	20 00
Pistols and Knives,	8 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	231 00
Silver do.,	61 25
Pianos \$60, Plate 24.10,	84 10
Pleasure Carriages,	428 50
Playing Cards,	13 75
Merchants' Capital,	844 38
Pedlars \$60, Taverns \$30,	90 00
Circuses, &c.,	165 00
Retailers, \$200, Billiard Tables \$100,	300 00
Livery Stables,	30 00
Privileged Voters,	16 40
Liquor Traffic,	267 70
Auctioneers,	2 73
Insurance Companies,	100 00
Collateral Descent,	565 65

Total amount,	\$ 9,687 35
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 2,170 91
Common Schools, 5 do., and 10 do.,	1,520 19
County expenses, 11 do., and 25 do.,	3,472 34

Total amount,	\$ 7,163 44
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*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1855.

## No. 53.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	292,992
Valuation Land,	\$574,645
Town Property,	\$8,920
Number of Polls,	1,403

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	617 57
Town Property,		11 42
Poll,		562 00
Interest Received,		179 61
Dividend and Profit,		1 95
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		20 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		16 00
Stud Horses,		20 00
Capital in Trade,		12 50
Marriage License,		3 00
Pistols and Knives,		15 06
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,		26 00
Silver do.,		17 25
Pianos,		3 00
Pleasure Carriages,		81 00
Playing Cards,		1 00
Merchants' Capital,		124 24
Taverns,		30 00
Circuses, &c.,		50 00
Retailers,		20 00
Liquor Traffic,		34 05
Drugs and Medicines,		1 53
By Distress,		61 00
Privileged Voters,		3 60

Total amount, \$ 1,912 22

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 15 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 50 cts. per poll,	\$	1,486 83
Common Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		472 12
County Expenses, 9 do., and 20 do.,		751 80

Total amount, \$ 2,710 76

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 54.—MOORE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	531,073
Valuation Land,	\$975,942
Town Property,	\$29,435
Number of Polls,	1,889

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,173 95
Town Property,	35 32
Poll,	747 20
Interest Received,	242 69
Dividend and Profit,	8 40
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	34 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	8 00
Stud Horses,	16 50
Marriage License,	9 00
Gates, &c.,	19 00
Pistols and Knives,	26 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	25 00
Silver do.,	31 25
Pianos,	3 00
Pleasure Carriages,	131 50
Playing Cards,	1 50
Merchant's Capital,	80 37
Taverns,	20 00
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers,	120 00
Liquor Traffic,	156 83
Privileged Voters,	8 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	23 50

Total amount,	\$ 2,972 01
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, \$1,35 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 40 per poll,	\$ 2,096 10
Common Schools, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,	1,043 85
County Expenses, 15 do., and 45 do.,	2,358 11

Total amount,	\$ 5,498 08
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 55.—NASH COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	311,166
Valuation Land,	\$947,658
Town Property,	\$15,440
Number of Polls,	2,832

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,139 12
Town Property,	19 33
Poll,	1,112 80
Interest Received,	855 00
Dividend and Profit,	18 13
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	33 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	14 00
Stud Horses,	54 00
Marriage License,	19 00
Pistols and Knives,	46 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	80 00
Silver do.,	19 00
Pianos,	30 00
Plate,	9 95
Pleasure Carriages,	240 50
Playing Cards,	9 25
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	125 22
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers,	100 00
Liquor Traffic,	23 67
Drovers,	30 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	35 00
Collateral Descent,	100 93

Total amount,	\$ 4,228 60
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 19 cts. per poll,	\$ 1,308 56
Common Schools, 8 do., and 19 do.,	1,293 67
County Expenses, 10 do., and 25 do.,	1,671 10

Total amount,	\$ 4,273 33
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

No. 56.—NEW HANONER COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	676,743
Valuation Land,	\$1,142,177
Town Property,	\$3,260,355
Number of polls,	5,888

STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,339	29
Town Property,		3,912	42
Poll,		2,355	20
Interest Received,		816	24
Dividend and Profit,		563	85
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		869	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		98	00
Stud Horses,		13	00
Capital in Trade,		67	50
Marriage License, \$7.00, Gates, &c., 7.50.		14	50
Pistols and Knives,		66	00
Dirks and Canes,		2	50
Gold Watches, \$496, Silver do., \$33.50		529	50
Harps, \$4.00, Pianos, \$124.00,		128	00
Plate, 196.90, Pleasure Carriages, 317.50,		514	40
Playing Cards,			50
Bowling Alleys,		25	00
Merchants' Capital,		8,594	14
Taverns, \$50.00, Circuses, &c., \$65.00,		115	00
Retailers,		180	00
Billiard Tables,		200	00
Venders of Carriages,		100	00
Brokers,		200	00
Insurance Companies,		300	00
Returned for 1854,		41	12

Total amount, \$ 21,065 16

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll,	\$	2,027	43
Common Schools, 8 do., and 20 do.,		4,699	82
County Expenses, 10 do., and 70 do.,		8,524	83
Public Buildings, 10 do., and 80 do.,		7,347	03
Patrol, 8 do.,		387	28

Total amount, \$ 22,986 39

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 57.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	330,044
Valuation Land,	\$1,891,735
Town Property,	\$42,650
Number of Polls,	4,233

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 2,336 34
Town Property,	51 90
Poll,	1,678 40
Interest Received,	684 63
Dividend and Profit,	18 21
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	67 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	16 00
Stud Horses,	48 00
Marriage License,	16 00
Gates,	31 50
Pistols and Knives,	60 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches,	102 00
Silver do.,	21 50
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	30 00
Plate,	17 10
Pleasure Carriages,	249 50
Playing Cards,	5 25
Merchant's Capital,	252 11
Pedlars, \$30.00, Taverns, \$30.00,	60 00
Circuses, &c., \$30.00, Retailers, 120.00,	150 00
Liquor Traffic,	245 90
Privileged Voters,	16 40
Drovers,	60 00

Total Amount,	\$ 6,221 74
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll,	\$1,813 79
Common Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,588 19
County Expenses, 14 do., and 57 do.,	5,205 60

Total amount,	\$ 8,607 58
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 58.—ONSLOW COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	294,397
Valuation Land,	\$655,886
Town Property,	\$25,560
Number of Polls,	2,094

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	784	87
Town Property,	30	67
Poll,	786	80
Interest Received,	268	89
Dividend and Profit,	30	00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	17	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12	00
Stud Horses,	10	00
Marriage License,	12	00
Gates, &c.,	6	00
Pistols and Knives,	28	00
Dirks and Canes,		50
Gold Watches,	43	00
Silver do.,	15	50
Pianos,	16	00
Plate,	12	84
Pleasure Carriages,	121	00
Playing Cards,	12	00
Merchants' Capital,	81	18
Pedlars,	60	00
Retailers,	160	00
Liquor Traffic,	103	31
Turpentine Distilleries,	41	00

Total amount,	\$	2,652	56
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 54 cents per \$100 value real estate and 18 cents per poll,	\$	785	78
Common Schools, 54 do., and 18 do.,		782	54
County Expenses $7\frac{1}{4}$ do., and $23\frac{3}{4}$ do.,		991	37
Public Buildings, $15\frac{3}{4}$ do., and $45\frac{1}{4}$ do.,		196	70

Total amount,	\$	4,529	41
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 59.—ORANGE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	350,730
Valuation Land,	\$1,627,249
Town Property,	\$252,429
Number of Polls,	3,807

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,962	57
Town Property,		311	84
Poll,		1,535	20
Interest Received,		1,078	04
Dividend and Profit,		4	65
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		173	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		20	00
Stud Horses,		100	00
Capital in Trade,		66	50
Marriage License,		22	00
Pistols and Knives,		22	00
Dirks and Canes,			50
Gold Watches \$142, Silver do. \$56.25,		198	25
Harps \$4, Pianos \$45,		49	00
Plate \$29.38, Pleasure Carriages \$279,		308	38
Playing Cards \$7, Bowling Alleys \$25,		32	00
Merchants' Capital \$960.19, Pedlars \$60,		1,020	19
Taverns \$40, Circuses, &c. \$75,		115	00
Retailers,		160	00
Liquor Traffic,		160	00
Livery Stables,		30	00
By Distress,		109	53
Patent Medicines \$10, Drovers \$40,		50	00
Carriage Venders, double,		400	00
Privileged Voters,		39	20
Collateral Descent,		61	39

Total amount,	\$	8,029	24
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 cents per poll,	\$	1,583	92
Common Schools, do. do.,		1,694	63
County Expenses do. do.,		6,153	98

Total amount,	\$	9,432	53
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 60.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	105,160
Valuation Land,	\$1,163,444
Town Property,	\$229,625
Number of Polls,	2,009

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,367 29
Town Property,	275 97
Poll,	821 60
Interest Received,	369 24
Dividend and Profit,	34 20
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	164 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	55 00
Stud Horses,	25 00
Capital in Trade,	8 75
Marriage License,	13 00
Pistols and Knives,	61 00
Dirks and Canes,	3 50
Gold Watches,	136 00
Silver do.,	26 25
Pianos, \$30, Plate, \$27.50,	57 50
Pleasure Carriages,	153 00
Playing Cards,	26 00
Merchant's Capital,	586 51
Taverns, \$20, Circuses, &c., \$50,	70 00
Retailers,	300 00
Livery Stables,	10 00
Drovers,	10 00
Liquor Traffic,	670 97

Total amount,	\$ 5,244 78
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 20 per poll,	\$ 1,257 64
Common Schools, 15 do., and 32 do.,	2,764 48
County Expenses, 20 do., and 42 do.,	3,671 91
Jury, 7 do., and 16 do.,	1,312 58

Total amount,	\$ 9,006 61
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*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 61.—PERQUIMONS COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	137,128
Valuation Land,	\$1,033,703
Town Property,	\$61,635
Number of Polls,	1,994

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,240 44
Town Property,	73 96
Poll,	774 80
Interest Received,	529 58
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	72 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	36 00
Capital in Trade,	6 30
Pistols and Knives,	11 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches,	81 00
Silver do.,	20 00
Harps,	4 00
Pianos,	17 00
Plate,	5 02
Pleasure Carriages,	119 00
Playing Cards,	25
Merchants' Capital,	619 41
Pedlars,	7 62
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	50 00
Retailers,	60 00
Drovers,	60 00

Total amount,	\$ 3,809 88
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate and 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ cts. per poll,	\$ 1,200 00
Common Schools, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.,	723 00
County Expenses, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.,	4,432 68

Total amount,	\$ 6,355 68
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 62.—PERSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	338,436
Valuation Land,	\$973,610
Town Property,	\$18,100
Number of Polls,	3,184

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,173 00
Town Property,	20 76
Poll,	1,280 80
Interest Received,	572 61
Dividend and Profit,	12 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	34 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	29 00
Capital in Trade,	53 93
Marriage License,	15 00
Pistols and Knives,	10 00
Dirks and Canes,	50
Gold Watches \$60.00, Silver do. \$23.50,	83 50
Pianos,	13 00
Plate,	22 25
Pleasure Carriages,	160 50
Playing Cards,	16 00
Merchants' Capital,	184 15
Taverns,	10 00
Circuses, &c.,	55 00
Retailers,	140 00
Liquor Traffic,	343 52
Drugs and Medicines,	1 27
Privileged Voters,	2 00
Drovers,	70 00
Collateral Descent,	44 14

Total amount, \$ 4,358 94

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 34 cts. per poll,	\$ 1,557 52
Common Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,	772 52
County Expenses, 6 do., and 24 do.,	1,359 18

Total amount, \$ 3,689 22

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 63.—PITT COUNTY.

Acres Land,	370,142
Valuation Land,	\$1,327,706
Town Property,	\$97,600
Number of Polls,	4,430

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,624 86
Town Property,	117 12
Poll,	1,777 60
Interest Received,	1,114 62
Dividend and Profit,	16 68
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	78 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	15 00
Stud Horses,	61 00
Capital in Trade,	21 56
Marriage License,	13 00
Pistols and Knives,	39 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches \$127.00, Silver do. \$33.50,	160 50
Harps,	2 00
Pianos \$28.00, Plate 16.95	44 95
Pleasure Carriages,	338 00
Playing Cards,	10 50
Merchants' Capital,	295 13
Pedlars \$30.00, Taverns \$10.00,	40 00
Circuses, &c. \$20.00, Retailers \$200.00,	220 00
Billiard Tables, \$100, Livery Stables, \$10,	110 00
Privileged Voters,	8 00
Liquor Traffic,	496 85
Drovers, \$20.00, Auctioneers, \$1.40,	21 40
Turpentine Distilleries,	2 50

Total amount,	\$ 6,630 27
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 6 cts. per poll	\$ 531 34
Common Schools 6 do., and 18 do.,	1,594 02
County Expenses 12 do., and 36 do.,	3,188 04

Total amount,	\$ 5,313 40
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 64.—POLK COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	86,645
Valuation Land,	\$343,274
Number of Polls,	509

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	406	16
Poll,	203	60
Interest Received,	73	42
Stud Horses,	10	00
Gates, &c.,	13	00
Pistols and Knives,	2	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	00
Gold Watches,	10	00
Silver do.,	4	25
Pianos,	1	00
Plate,		50
Pleasure Carriages,	25	50
Merchants' Capital,	9	81
Retailers,	20	00

Total amount,	\$	780	24
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 1 cent per \$100 value real estate, and 2½ cents per poll,	\$	47	04
Common Schools, 10 do., and 15 do.,		419	62
County Expenses, 24 do., and 40 do.,		1,027	45

Total amount,	\$	1,494	11
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1855.

No. 65.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
Acres of Land,	475,109	
Valuation Land,	\$1,487,048	
Town Property,	\$52,668	
Number of Polls,	2,548	
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	1,740 35
Town Property,		63 20
Poll,		1,003 60
Interest Received,		524 29
Dividend and Profit,		27 75
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		55 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		33 00
Stud Horses,		85 00
Capital in Trade,		7 70
Marriage License,		5 00
Pistols and Knives,		18 00
Dirks and Canes,		3 00
Gold Watches,		57 00
Silver Watches,		39 25
Pianos,		6 00
Plate,		50
Pleasure Carriages,		221 50
Merchant's Capital,		232 50
Pedlars,		30 00
Taverns,		40 00
Circuses, &c.,		105 00
Drugs and Medicines,		67 10
Liquor Traffic,		91 38
By Distress,		57 91
Brokers,		10 00
Privileged Voters,		8 00
Collateral Descent,		150 60
Total Amount,		\$ 4,682 63
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate and 7 cents per poll,	\$	482, 30
Common Schools, 5 do., and 18 do.,		1,223 09
County Expenses, 15 do. and 60 do.,		3,838 37
Total amount,		\$ 5,543 76

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.

## No. 66.—RICHMOND COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	556,101
Valuation Land,	\$1,130,416
Town Property,	\$9,510
Number of Polls,	2,984

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	1,358	53
Town Property,		11	41
Poll,		1,204	00
Interest Received,		473	10
Dividend and Profit,		287	19
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		24	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		3	00
Stud Horses,		19	00
Capital in Trade,		3	12
Marriage License,		2	00
Gates, &c.,		22	12
Pistols and Knives,		22	00
Dirks and Canes,		1	00
Gold Watches,		80	00
Silver do.,		24	00
Pianos,		20	00
Plate,		12	25
Pleasure Carriages,		232	50
Merchants' Capital,		164	18
Taverns,		20	00
Retailers,		20	00
Liquor Traffic,		11	50
Drugs and Medicines,		10	00
Fair Tax collected,		7	25
Turpentine Distilleries,		24	50

Total amount, \$ 4,056 65

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cts. per poll,	\$	580	69
Common Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,		638	07
County Purposes, 15 do., and 40 do.,		2,903	48
Public Buildings, 7 do., and 12 do.,		1,156	02

Total amount, \$ 5,278 26

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 67.—ROBESON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	620,100
Valuation Land,	\$1,166,718
Town Property,	\$38,000
Number of Polls,	3,229

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,394 08
Town Property,	45 00
Poll,	1,269 00
Interest received,	189 78
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	32 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	32 00
Stud Horses,	45 25
Capital in Trade,	7 50
Marriage License,	12 00
Gates, &c.,	1 00
Pistols and Knives,	15 00
Dirks and Canes,	2 00
Gold Watches,	44 00
Silver do.,	19 00
Pianos,	17 00
Pleasure Carriages,	227 50
Merchant's Capital,	98 75
Taverns,	30 00
Circuses, &c.,	5 00
Retailers,	80 00
Liquor Traffic,	112 55
Patent Medicines,	5 00
Privileged Voters,	11 89
Turpentine Distilleries,	17 00

Total amount,	\$ 3,712 30
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	\$ 1,494 79
Common Schools,	1,067 70
Public Buildings,	3,597 92
County Expenses, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 15 cents per poll,	1,067 70
Jury,	640 62

Total amount,	\$ 7,968 73
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 68.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	349,162
Valuation Land,	\$1,463,465
Town Property,	\$56,746
Number of Polls,	3,877

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,756	15
Town Property,		68 09
Poll,		1,550 00
Interest Received,		1,012 62
Dividend and Profit,		1 80
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		72 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		22 00
Stud Horses,		27 00
Capital in Trade,		117 89
Marriage License,		4 00
Gates, &c.,		31 00
Pistols and Knives,		19 00
Dirks and Canes,		2 00
Gold Watches,		116 00
Silver do.,		27 00
Pianos \$32, Plate 8.50,		40 50
Pleasure Carriages,		303 50
Playing Cards,		2 25
Merchants' Capital,		376 65
Pedlars \$65, Taverns \$50,		115 00
Circuses, &c. \$55, Retailers, \$140,		195 00
Liquor Traffic \$173.85, Drovers \$140,		313 85
Drugs and Medicines,		19 84
Collateral Descent,		137 84
Additional returns for last year,		14 84

Total amount,

\$ 6,345 83

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	\$ 2,146	65
Common Schools, $5\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 17 do.,		1,512 72
County expenses, $14\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 39 do.,		3,640 32
Public Buildings, 10 do. and 30 do.,		2,638 31

Total amount,

\$ 9,983 00

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 69.—ROWAN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	314,696
Valuation Land,	\$1,687,545
Town Property,	\$395,941
Number of Polls,	3,464

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,977 51
Town Property,	463 12
Poll,	1,339 20
Interest Received,	1,553 02
Dividend and Profit,	205 65
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	160 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	42 00
Stud Horses,	40 00
Capital in Trade,	19 05
Marriage License,	20 00
Gates, &c.,	16 87
Pistols and Knives,	21 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	160 00
Silver do.,	47 75
Pianos,	37 00
Plate,	24 81
Pleasure Carriages,	463 00
Playing Cards,	2 50
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchant's Capital,	805 69
Pedlars, \$90.00, Circuses, \$100.00,	190 00
Retailers, \$140.00, Comic Singers, \$5.00,	145 00
Livery Stables,	20 00
Drovers,	40 00
Brokers,	100 00

Total amount,	\$ 7,934 17
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cts. per poll,	\$ 1,561 30
Common Schools, 12 do., and 15 do.,	3,019 78
County Expenses, 16 do., and 50 do.,	5,065 57

Total amount,	\$ 9,646 65
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.

## No. 70.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	314,866
Valuation Land,	\$993,653
Town Property,	\$77,200
Number of Polls,	2,115

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$1,215 23
Town Property,	93 12
Poll,	771 20
Interest Received,	328 78
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	27 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	93 00
Marriage License,	12 00
Gates, &c.,	16 00
Pistols and Knives,	6 00
Gold Watches,	57 00
Silver do.,	25 00
Pianos,	12 00
Plate,	3 50
Pleasure Carriages,	130 00
Merchants' Capital,	148 35
Pedlars,	30 00
Retailers,	80 00
Liquor Traffic,	63 10
Patent Medicine,	5 00
Privileged Voters,	3 20
Collateral Descent,	78 75

Total amount,	\$ 3,210 24
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate and 13 cents per poll,	\$ 1,108 63
Common Schools, 7 do., and 20 do.,	1,151 39
County Expenses, 13 do., and 22 do.,	1,835 40

Total amount,	\$ 4,105 42
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 71.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	499,935
Valuation Land,	\$1,176,866
Town Property,	\$78,652
Number of Polls,	3,946

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,412 23
Town Property,	94 38
Poll,	1,559 20
Interest received,	465 89
Dividend and Profit,	1 71
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	80 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	19 00
Stud Horses,	33 00
Capital in Trade,	12 50
Marriage License,	9 00
Pistols and Knives,	35 00
Dirks and Canes,	3 00
Gold Watches \$97.00, Silver do. \$42.50,	139 50
Harps,	4 00
Pianos, \$17.00, Plate \$6.75,	23 75
Pleasure Carriages,	340 00
Merchants' Capital,	266 36
Pedlars, \$120.00, Taverns, \$10.00	130 00
Circuses, &c., \$65.00, Retailers \$100.00,	165 00
Liquor Traffic,	304 08
Livery Stables \$10.00, By Distress \$3.62,	13 62
Drovers,	20 00
Privileged Voters,	9 00
Turpentine Distilleries,	28 00
Collateral Descent,	51 90

Total amount,	\$ 5,210 10
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	\$ 975 72
County Purposes,	3,902 84
Common Schools,	2,024 24
Public Buildings,	2,439 31

Total amount,	\$ 9,342 11
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 72.—STOKES COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	263,968
Valuation Land,	\$732,919
Town Property,	\$26,167
Number of Polls,	1,750

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	881	56
Town Property	32	60
Poll,	682	40
Interest Received,	200	86
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	14	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	24	00
Stud Horses,	30	00
Capital in Trade,	21	69
Marriage License,	4	00
Pistols and Knives,	13	00
Dirks and Canes,	1	00
Gold Watches,	29	50
Silver do.	11	75
Pianos,	9	00
Plate,	2	00
Pleasure Carriages,	77	50
Playing Cards,	14	50
Bowling Alleys,	25	00
Merchants' Capital,	112	88
Pedlars,	30	00
Taverns,	50	00
Retailers,	60	00
Drugs and Medicines,	11	00
Liquor Traffic,	24	22
Drovers,	30	00

Total amount,	\$	2,392	46
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 30 cents per poll,	\$	1,284	08
Common Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,		869	77
County Expenses, 40 do., and 1 05 do.,		4,873	84

Total amount,	\$	7,027	70
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1855.

## No. 73.—STANLY COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	247,011
Valuation Land,	\$572,085
Town Property,	\$11,630
Number of Polls,	1,429

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 688 98
Town Property,	13 95
Poll,	538 80
Interest Received,	156 04
Dividend and Profit,	3 12
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	12 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	26 00
Stud Horses,	43 00
Capital in Trade,	9 22
Marriage License,	1 00
Gates, &c.,	17 25
Pistols and Knives,	21 00
Gold Watches,	19 00
Silver do.,	18 00
Pianos,	3 00
Plate,	90
Pleasure Carriages,	72 50
Merchants' Capital,	79 83
Taverns, \$10, Circuses, &c., \$50,	60 00
Retailers,	40 00
Drugs and Medicines,	8 23
Liquor Traffic,	91 43
Drovers,	10 00
Additional return for 1854,	4 40
Total amount,	\$ 1,937 65

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 506 21
Common Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,	681 32
County Expenses, 10 do., and 40 do.,	1,155 31
Total amount,	\$ 2,342 84

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 74.—SURRY COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	318,723
Valuation Land,	\$667,547
Town Property,	\$22,919
Number of Polls,	1,298

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	800 92
Town Property,		28 68
Poll,		486 00
Interest Received,		133 60
Dividend and Profit,		33 00
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		10 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		22 00
Stud Horses,		45 00
Capital in Trade,		2 00
Marriage License,		4 00
Pistols and Knives,		10 00
Gold Watches \$12.00, Silver do. \$8.25,		20 25
Harps,		2 00
Pianos,		10 00
Plate,		2 75
Pleasure Carriages,		26 00
Bowling Alleys,		50 00
Merchants' Capital,		140 50
Pedlars,		30 00
Taverns,		10 00
Retailers,		20 00
Drugs and Medicines,		75
Liquor Traffic,		15 00
Privileged Voters,		1 60
Auctioneers,		1 75

Total amount, \$ 1,905 80

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 35 cts. per poll,	\$	1,255 39
Common Schools, $6\frac{1}{4}$ do., and $55\frac{1}{4}$ do.,		1,167 75
County Expenses, $24\frac{3}{4}$ do., and $64\frac{3}{4}$ do.,		1,652 24
Public Buildings, $12\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 45 do.,		1,419 56

Total amount, \$ 5,494 94



*Comptroller's Report for the Fis*

1856.

## No. 75.—TYRRELL COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	126,911
Valuation Land,	\$416,566
Town Property,	\$11,135
Number of Polls,	1,223

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	507
Poll,	489
Interest Received,	151
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	22
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	7
Marriage License,	14
Pistols and Knives,	20
Dirks and Canes,	5
Gold Watches,	38
Silver do.,	14
Pianos,	5
Plate,	1
Pleasure Carriages,	63
Merchants' Capital,	124
Pedlars,	33
Taverns,	10
Retailers,	40
Collateral Descent,	13

Total amount, \$ 1,565

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 516
Common Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	39
County Expenses 11 do., and 18 do.,	67
Jury, 4 do., and 14 do.,	33

Total amount, \$ 1,92

Year ending October 31st, 1856.

856.

## No. 76.—UNION COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	360,500
Valuation Land,	\$1,038,196
Town Property,	\$44,533
Number of Polls,	1,878

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,245	80
Town Property,		53 44
Poll,		702 00
Interest received,		372 42
Dividend and Profit,		10 50
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		14 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		33 00
Stud Horses,		71 00
Capital in Trade,		7 00
Marriage License,		3 00
Pistols and Knives,		7 00
Gold Watches,		34 00
Silver do.,		25 00
Pianos,		2 00
Plate,		50
Pleasure Carriages,		178 00
Merchant's Capital,		153 07
Pedlars,		35 00
Taverns,		10 00
Retailers,		40 00
Liquor Traffic,		20 85
Drugs and Medicines,		44 80
Drovers,		10 00
Amount returned for support of pupils at deaf, dumb and blind asylum,		343 59

Total amount, \$ 3,415 97

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 per poll,	\$ 1,025	29
Common Schools, 11 do. and 10 do.,		1,378 60
County Expenses, 10 do. and 34 do.,		1,721 24
Jury, 8 do. and 15 do.,		1,049 58

Total amount, \$ 5,174 71

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 77.—WAKE COUNTY.

Acres Land,	577,963
Valuation Land,	\$2,526,173
Town Property,	\$713,550
Number of Polls,	6,518

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	3,001	38
Town Property,		856	26
Poll,		2,546	80
Interest Received,		2,718	25
Dividend and Profit,		47	59
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		300	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		76	00
Stud Horses,		80	00
Capital in Trade,		22	28
Marriage License,		34	00
Pistols and Knives,		84	00
Dirks and Canes,		3	00
Gold Watches \$334.00, Silver do. \$68.50,		402	50
Harps \$8.00, Pianos \$90.00,		98	00
Plate 125,08, Pleasure Carriages \$464,		589	08
Playing Cards,		17	25
Bowling Alleys,		50	00
Merchants' Capital,		1,001	50
Pedlars \$30.00, Taverns \$50.00,		80	00
Circuses, &c. \$95.00, Retailers \$180.00,		275	00
Liquor Traffic,		1,174	00
Livery Stables,		30	00
Drugs and Medicines,		25	
Drovers \$40, Privileged Voters \$12.80,		52	02
Commission Merchants,		3	00
Insurance Companies,		200	00
Turpentine Distilleries,		40	50

Total amount,	\$	13,783	44
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 16 cts. per poll	\$	2,986	71
Common Schools 4 do., and 12 do.,		2,063	28
County Expenses 18 do., and 67 do.,		10,198	56

Total amount,	\$	15,248	55
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Year ending October 31st, 1856.

1856.

## No. 78.—WARREN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	295,024
Valuation Land,	\$1,454,153
Town Property,	\$123,300
Number of Polls,	5,210

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	1,749 92
Town Property,	159 12
Poll,	2,086 80
Interest Received,	1,615 08
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	65 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	55 00
Capital in Trade,	4 92
Marriage License,	11 00
Gates, &c.,	26 00
Pistols and Knives,	45 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 00
Gold Watches,	210 00
Silver do.,	32 75
Pianos,	56 00
Plate,	24 17
Pleasure Carriages,	357 00
Playing Cards,	42 00
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchant's Capital,	293 96
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	35 00
Retailers,	180 00
Liquor Traffic,	541 70
Privileged Voters,	9 20
Venders of Carriages,	100 00
Drovers,	40 00

Total amount,

\$ 7,842 62

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 10 cts. per poll,	\$ 1,151 98
Common Schools, 7 do., and 31 do.,	2,704 74
County Expenses, 13 do., and 23 do.,	3,248 99
Public Buildings, 4 do., and 10 do.,	1,151 98

Total amount,

\$ 8,257 69

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 79.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	174,354
Valuation Land,	\$526,466
Town Property,	\$134,483
Number of Polls,	1,557

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	625 55
Town Property,		161 37
Poll,		610 60
Interest Received,		438 90
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		79 00
Dividend and Profit,		45 45
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		17 00
Stud Horses,		10 00
Marriage License,		1 00
Pistols and Knives,		17 00
Dirks and Canes,		1 50
Gold Watches,		79 00
Silver do.,		17 25
Pianos,		30 00
Plate,		9 20
Pleasure Carriages,		95 75
Playing Cards,		5 25
Bowling Alleys,		25 00
Merchants' Capital,		312 96
Pedlars,		30 00
Taverns,		40 00
Retailers,		200 00
By Distress,		100 00
Liquor Traffic,		462 42
Commission Merchants,		10 00

Total amount,	\$	3,424 20
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 20 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 60 cts. per poll,	\$	2,256 09
Common Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,128 04
County Expenses, 30 do. and 95 do.,		3,461 99
Insane, 2 do., and 5 do.,		210 03

Total amount,	\$	7,056 15
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.

## No. 80.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	231,372
Valuation Land,	\$396,740
Town Property,	\$7,320
Number of Polls,	569

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	476 08
Town Property,		8 78
Poll,		227 20
Interest Received,		26 20
Stud Horses,		25 00
Marriage License,		7 00
Pistols and Knives,		8 00
Dirks and Canes,		1 00
Gold Watches,		4 00
Silver Watches,		2 75
Pleasure Carriages,		6 50
Playing Cards,		25
Merchant's Capital,		16 40
Retailers,		20 00
Privileged Voters,		80

Total Amount,	\$	829 96
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 16 cents per \$100 value real estate and 50 cents per poll,	\$	930 99
Common Schools, 8 do., and 24 do.,		459 56
Total amount,	\$	1,390 55

*Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 81.—WAYNE COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	335,353
Valuation Land,	\$1,609,277
Town Property,	\$335,365
Number of polls,	3,408

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,910	44
Town Property,	402	44
Poll,	1,325	20
Interest Received,	1,055	79
Dividend and Profit,	67	95
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	104	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	36	00
Stud Horses,	33	00
Capital in Trade,	175	
Marriage License, \$16, Gates, &c., \$15	31	00
Pistols and Knives,	69	00
Dirks and Canes,	150	
Gold Watches, \$132, Silver do., \$37.75	169	75
Harps, \$2.00, Pianos, \$31.00,	33	00
Plate, \$15.39, Pleasure Carriages, 237.50,	252	95
Playing Cards, \$6.75, Bowling Alleys, \$50	56	75
Merchants' Capital,	545	46
Peddlars,	90	00
Taverns, \$30.00, Circuses, &c., \$80.00,	110	00
Retailers \$400, Billiard Tables \$300,	700	00
Livery Stables,	10	00
Liquor Traffic,	884	58
Venders of Carriages,	200	00
Drovers,	10	00
Drugs and Medicines,	11	25
Turpentine Distilleries,	59	00

Total amount, \$ 8,170 76

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per poll,	\$ 1,106	63
County Expenses, $36\frac{1}{2}$ do., and $87\frac{1}{2}$ do.,	10,079	94

Total amount, \$ 11,186 57

*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1855.

## No. 82.—WILKES COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	404,092
Valuation Land,	\$835,416
Town Property,	\$20,875
Number of Polls,	1,570

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$ 1,001 25
Town Property,	25 05
Poll,	596 00
Interest Received,	248 31
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	11 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	12 00
Stud Horses,	55 00
Marriage License,	2 00
Gates, &c.,	3 00
Pistols and Knives,	12 00
Gold Watches,	17 00
Silver do.,	10 75
Pianos,	8 00
Plate,	3 20
Pleasure Carriages,	37 50
Playing Cards,	6 00
Merchants' Capital,	107 24
Pedlars,	60 00
Taverns,	30 00
Retailers,	40 00
Drugs and Medicines,	13 44
Privilege Voters,	2 00
Auctioneers,	2 15
Returned for 1854,	2 80

Total amount, \$ 2,305 69

## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cts. per poll,	\$ 663 64
Common Schools, 13 do., and 39 do.,	1,720 40
County Purposes, 12 do., and 36 do.,	1,592 75
New Jail, 9 do., and 27 do.,	1,194 56

Total amount, \$ 5,171 36

*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal*

1856.

## No. 83.—WILSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	209,278
Valuation Land,	\$836,221
Town Property,	\$103,591
Number of Polls,	2,069

## STATE TAXES

Land,	\$ 1,003	46
Town Property,		124 30
Poll,		827 60
Interest Received,		670 14
Dividend and Profit,		2 52
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		33 00
Stud Horses,		30 00
Capital in Trade,		17 50
Pistols and Knives,		34 00
Dirks and Canes,		1 00
Gold Watches,		68 00
Silver do.,		20 00
Pianos,		21 00
Pleasure Carriages,		200 50
Playing Cards,		75
Merchant's Capital,		222 12
Pedlars, \$60.00, Taverns, \$20.00,		80 00
Circuses, &c.,		65 00
Retailers,		240 00
Liquor Traffic,		130 97
Livery Stables,		10 00
Drugs and Medicines,		62
Venders of Carriages,		100 00
Turpentine Distilleries,		49 00
Additional Return for last year,		396 70

Total Amount,	\$ 4,348	18
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 30 cents per poll,	\$1,560	51
County Expenses, 20 do., and 60 do.,	3,121	02

Total amount,	\$ 4,681	53
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*Year ending October 31st, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 84.—YADKIN COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	207,209
Valuation Land,	\$725,120
Town Property,	\$33,222
Number of Polls,	1,473

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	870	14
Town Property,		39	86
Poll,		556	40
Interest Received,		324	30
Dividend and Profit,		5	09
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,		11	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		9	00
Stud Horses,		85	00
Capital in Trade,			07
Marriage License,		12	00
Gates, &c.,		11	00
Pistols and Knives,		15	00
Gold Watches,		16	00
Silver do.,		10	00
Pianos,		11	00
Plate,		6	08
Pleasure Carriages,		66	00
Bowling Alleys,		25	00
Merchants' Capital,		100	85
Taverns,		10	00
Circuses, &c.,		80	00
Retailers,		80	00
Drugs and Medicines,		14	70
Drovers,		5	00

Total amount,	\$	2,363	49
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$	725	23
Common Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,199	94
County expenses, 10 do., and 25 do.,		1,126	34
Jury 7 do. and 20 do.,		725	23

Total amount,	\$3,776	74
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*Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal Year, 1856.*

1856.

## No. 85.—YANCEY COUNTY.

Acres of Land,	230,809
Valuation Land,	\$373,640
Town Property,	\$14,725
Number of Polls,	708

## STATE TAXES.

Land,	\$	436	48
Town Property,		17	73
Poll,		250	00
Interest Received,		14	43
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,		8	00
Stud Horses,		45	00
Marriage License,		7	00
Pistols and Knives,		10	00
Gold Watches,		7	00
Silver do.,		2	75
Pleasure Carriages,		6	50
Playing Cards,		3	00
Merchant's Capital,		24	00
Retailers,		20	00
Auctioneers,		2	25

Total amount,	\$	854	14
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## COUNTY TAXES.

Jury, $6\frac{1}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll,	\$	400	54
County Expenses, $15\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 40 do.,		801	08
Public Buildings, $16\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 40 do.,		1,001	35
State, $13\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 40 do.,		801	08
Total amount,	\$	3,004	05





COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, }  
*December 11, 1856.* }

*Hon. W. W. Avery, Speaker of the Senate:*

SIR:—In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requesting “the Comptroller to report to that body at as early a day as practicable, the aggregate valuation of the lands of the State under the last assessments, with the tax paid thereon; also the number of polls and amount of tax on same, and a tabular statement, setting forth under each head the various subjects of taxation, and the amounts received from each,” I have the honor to submit the following

STATEMENT:

Valuation of Land,	\$	87,306,641	08
Valuation Town Property,		12,493,995	00
Aggregate valuation of Real Estate,		98,800,636	08
No. of Taxable Polls, (insolvents deducted)		214,284	00
Aggregate gross tax on Land, at 12 cts. per \$100,		105,196	87
Town Property, do.,		15,006	08
Polls, at 40 cents,		84,913	63
Interest received at 3 per cent,		49,157	47
Dividends and Profits in stocks, do.,		4,533	15
Salaries, Fees and Incomes at \$3 and upwards,		5,609	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c., at \$1,		1,543	50
Stud Horses and Jacks at \$5, or over, as price per season,		3,847	25
Capital in negro and other trade, at 25 and 10 cents per \$100,		1,284	27
Marriage License, at \$1,		1,059	75
Toll Gates. at \$10, Gates on Highways at \$3, and Ferries at 5 times the toll,		507	66
Pistols and Bowie Knives, at \$1,		1,919	00
Dirks and Sword Canes, at 50 cents,		95	00
Gold Watches, at \$1,		6,942	25

Silver do., at 25 cents,	\$ 2,145.75
Harps, at \$2,	64.00
Pianos, at \$1,	1,924.00
Value of Gold and Silver Plate, and ornamental Jewelry, at 1 per cent.	- 1,125.15
Playing Cards, at 25 cents,	391.75
Pleasure Carriages, at 50 cents to \$4,	15,055.80
Capital in Merchandise at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per ct.	33,851.21
Capital in Liquor Traffic, at 5 per cent,	14,800.14
Pedlar's License, at \$30,	2,758.62
Retailer's " at \$20,	7,921.96
Taverns, Inns, &c., at \$10,	1,930.00
Bowling Alleys, at \$25,	720.00
Carriage Venders, at \$100 or \$50,	1,360.00
Livery Stables, at \$10,	180.00
Horse Drovers, at \$10,	1,270.00
Amount of sales by Auctioneers, at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent,	12.89
Commissions of Com. Merchants, at 1 per cent,	39.26
Express Companies, at \$200,	
Insurance Companies, at \$,	1,200.00
Brokers, at \$100,	500.00
Agencies of Banks, at \$500,	
Circuses, Exhibitions, &c., for reward,	3,370.00
Drugs, Medicines, &c., sold by Agents, at 25 per cent,	535.93
Turpentine Distilleries.	1,092.84
Collateral Descent, at 1, 2, 3 per cent,	2,103.54
Billiard Tables at \$100,	1,250.00
Privileged Voters, at 40 cents,	316.09
Fair in Richmond County,	7.25
By Distress and Forfeitures.	1,434.41
Sundries, and arrears for preceding year	1,318.43
Support of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Pupils,	343.59
	<hr/>
	\$380,437.49

With respect, &c.,

GEO. W. BROOKS,

*Comptroller.*



*Published according to Law.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

*To his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG,  
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:*

In accordance with the requirements of Law, I herewith submit a report of the operations of our system of Common Schools for the year ending December 31st, 1855:—

This is my third Annual Report of the kind; and at the outset I record, with pleasure, the significant fact that I am able to make it sooner than I did either of its predecessors. The returns from the Counties have been received at an earlier day than ever before; and perhaps in no other year since the commencement of our School system has so large a proportion of the Counties been heard from, while the reports received are more full and satisfactory.

This promptness on the part of the chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents is doubtless owing in part to the legislation of the last Assembly; but it is proper to say that fear of the penalty to which chairmen of the County Boards are now liable, under certain circumstances, is by no means the leading cause of the gratifying contrast between the returns of this and of all previous years. That penalty, though apparently severe, is just and necessary, as I hope, in another part of this report, to show—indeed my experience demonstrates to me that while faithful chairmen are among the most deserving of all classes of our citizens, submitting to trials and performing labors to which they are prompted by a love of country, and an interest in the welfare of their fellow-men,

neglectful and defaulting officers can only be effectually reached by some summary process like that provided for in the 57th section of the Act in relation to the Literary Fund and Common Schools, passed at the session of 1854-'55. And the truth of this, I think, will be also apparent to others when they examine some facts connected with a troublesome case which will be found recorded in another place.

It would be injustice to many chairmen and to the aspect and promise of things in our Common School system to attribute to the influence of fear only the progress which the returns for this year appear to indicate; and in fact I can, with truth, oppose to such a supposition my whole experience in the office which I now fill.

Fear has had, beyond doubt, a legitimate influence—and certainly it will have to be brought to bear with still more prominence and directness on the minds of some. But much of the present apparent improvement is the result of various agencies all springing from one cause; and that cause is the determination, on the part of the State, to give more attention to the condition and management of the Schools.

As was anticipated by some, that determination had an immediately reviving effect; and from the adjournment of the Session of Assembly of 1852-'53, (the legislation of which session indicated the serious interest the State had resolved to take in the Common Schools,) all the faculties of the languishing system manifested signs of a general rally.

To help to create and keep up this stimulus was part of the duty of the Superintendent; but mere stimulus will not restore and re-invigorate a debilitated constitution. It is useful and often absolutely essential to give the subject an upward start or to prevent a fatal collapse; but it must be afterwards accompanied or followed by a careful regimen of nutritious diet and regular habits.

With pen and tongue I endeavored to assist, at first, in rousing the public mind from its desponding condition with reference to our Common Schools; and I believe it has now, for some time, been a settled conclusion with our people that these schools have done much good, that they are calculated

to effect a great deal more, and that they *must* therefore live, and ultimately prosper.

This result having been obtained, it would not do to continue a course of merely stimulating remedies: there was in this case precisely the same danger to be apprehended from such treatment as in the disorders of the animal and mental systems.

There would probably be a re-action—and in case of over-excitement the subsequent depression would be greater than the original disease.

It was now necessary to use means much more gradual in their benefits, but of a paramount and constantly improving character; and the invention and application of these means involved an amount of discretion, care and watchfulness which cannot be easily over-estimated.

Tender nursing, good food, and regular habits in the system were all-important: every change was to be closely observed, every irregularity touched with a most cautious hand, every effort used to make the Schools grow in efficiency and usefulness as well as in popular affection.

The public mind might be aroused; but how were Teachers to be continually multiplied and constantly improved, District Committees taught to perform their duties correctly, and County Superintendents and their Chairmen to be wisely aided when trying to be useful, and to be kept mindful of their duties when disposed to be neglectful? In a word, now that we were all stimulated up to the proper point—that is, supposing we, as a people, were so stimulated, ready to furnish money, and to wish the Schools a long career of honor and usefulness—the great question was, what was to be done to start and keep them on such a career? Most anxiously have I considered this great problem: it has hardly ever been out of my mind since I entered on the duties and responsibilities of the office I now fill.

As before intimated, it was easy to give opiates and tonics: but how was the glow of permanent health to be infused into a system, not mortally sick, but wasted and emaciated with obstinate, complicated chronic disorders?

The answer is already given; but then comes the real dif-

ficulty, what would be wholesome food and proper habits? Some experiments, judiciously made, were necessary—and it was necessary to become thoroughly familiar with the history and condition of things in all sections of the State.

An examination of the systems of other States was important—and it was essential also to obtain the views of experienced Officers and Teachers at home. This is a task not yet completed; and were any one to fill the office of Superintendent for twenty years, it would still be his duty to study carefully and constantly all the facts and phenomena of the system. I keep constantly by me all the reports of Chairmen received during my term of office—all letters and documents connected with our Schools, for reference, comparison and continual study—still, during the first two years of my term I matured and commenced a general plan of operations intended to have a permanent and pervading influence, but requiring time, patience and perseverance to make it successful.

It was just taking shape and consistency when the session of the last Assembly intervened—and as all know, for several months, it was uncertain whether the State would continue its present direct connection with the Schools, or fall back on the old system of nominal supervision and actual indifference.

As soon as I knew certainly that the Legislature had done me the great honor of continuing me in the office of Superintendent, I again addressed myself to tasks which had been suspended—but in the mean time was necessarily, for a while, much occupied in giving information of changes in the Law and explaining them, and in giving instructions and settling questions relative to disputed points then pending. The routine business of the last year had to be finished—the reports were not all in, *and, in fact, have not yet been made, or satisfactory reasons given for the neglect.*

The proper investigation of failures of this sort is a matter of great importance, involving a heavy correspondence and a great deal of discretion, and on the manner in which such investigations are conducted, will depend, to a considerable extent, the punctuality and attention to their duties of subordinate officers. The failures of the first year, for reasons



given in my former reports, I felt bound to make every allowance for, taking care that the same persons must not be allowed to fail with impunity a second time: the failures of the second year could not be attended to properly, for reasons before given, until *this* year was considerably advanced. When satisfied that my term of office was continued, other routine duties were pressing on me—blanks were to be prepared, instructions given, and a great number of letters of inquiry to be answered. And, in this connection, it must be remembered that we have over eighty counties and more than three thousand Schools, covering an area of about 50,000 square miles, within which is embraced almost every variety of geographical and social peculiarity—and hence, as one may easily imagine, the correspondence of such a School system may be very extensive, and may embrace a great many different topics. The irregularities of last year could not, therefore, be overhauled with the care which I could have wished; and with some of the Chairmen of County Superintendents of the State, I have not, since I went into office, had a satisfactory understanding, while I feel sure that no one can possibly accuse me of a disposition to be harsh or to prejudge his case. Had I been so disposed, it was easy to cause an immense amount of litigation from the record, and the want of a proper record of transactions in past years.

I did not think, however, that the failures of last year indicated any improper use of the public monies, except in two cases; and in forming my opinion, I was aided by tolerably minute information of the condition of things in the counties, the complaints of Committees and Teachers, the conduct of the Officers—(in failing to make reports or making very unsatisfactory ones) in past years, and the communications of persons of known respectability, and having good opportunities for forming correct opinions.

Of the result of my fears in these cases and of the protracted and troublesome investigations to which one has given rise, more particular information will be given in another part of this report.

Thus, investigations, and the correspondence before alluded to, with the annual routine business of the office, necessarily



occupied a good deal of time; and thus I could not, of course, give undivided attention to the comprehensive and complicated machinery for the gradual, certain, and continual improvement of the Schools, formerly sketched out in my mind and partially initiated.

Situated as we are in North-Carolina, it is extremely difficult to get new ideas into general circulation, or indeed to have any community of ideas, except on subjects long stereotyped on the popular mind; and when, therefore, any general plan or system of things is agreed on with reference to Common Schools, or any other subject of universal interest, repeated instructions have to be given, and separate explanations made to almost every one interested. Of course this requires time and labor; and all these things taken into consideration, as well as the character of the plan of operations alluded to, it will not seem surprising that faster progress has not been made. That plan embraced the following, viz:—

*First*—To have the School Law more generally known, and its objects and spirit better understood and appreciated.\*  
*Secondly*—To cause the knowledge of the Law and a stricter attention to its requirements to advance together, arriving at the accomplishment of the former, by lectures, when possible, by letters, by circulars, by convenient and suggestive blanks containing explanations and extracts of the Law, and by the circulation of the Law itself—and at the latter, by a gentle but continual pressure from the Head of the Schools; this pressure making itself felt by degrees through every part of the system, and gradually giving to it more consistency and regularity, more life and energy.

Thus, under this influence, the reports of even the best Chairmen manifest improvement—those who reported carelessly become more careful and exact, while a still fewer number fail altogether. In other words, a greater number of reports is made each year, and the average character of all is better—and these reports indicate a pressure from Chairmen and County Superintendents and District Committees, and thus a growing activity and sense of responsibility every where.

\* It is surprising how few persons read the School Laws for themselves.

Of these two parts of the system I have sketched out for myself, the former, of course, I put into operation as circumstances permit or offer favorable opportunities—the latter is exerted without relaxation, but will necessarily consume more time and attention at certain periods than at others, the current year, happening after important changes in the Law, being one of these periods. A *third* branch of the general plan of constant operations on the part of the Superintendent is a systematic and unceasing effort to pervade the public mind, and especially the young mind of the State, with more accurate and interesting information concerning its history, its resources, and its institutions. To this end various means may be, and have been applied—but the most effectual, and one certain in its ultimate results, is the infusion of such information into all the literature of the Schools.

Nine-tenths of the children of the State, it is hoped and believed, attend the Common Schools at some time or other—and certainly fifteen-sixteenths of our youth are getting an education of some sort.

Hitherto all this class have imbibed their first ideas from books in which North-Carolina, whenever it was necessary to mention the State, was represented in such a way as to make impressions any thing else but pleasant to young imaginations; and merely to expunge those sombre pictures, to blot out the old Tarkiln and the subterranean shaft with all their gloomy associations, would, of itself, be removing a smothering night-mare from the slumbering genius of the State.

That old Tarkiln, stereotyped on many memories, was solemnly arraigned and condemned, as we all remember, when the State began to revive from its protracted lethargy—but while our statesmen were denouncing it on the stump, and assuring our more elderly citizens that it was no longer a fit emblem of our moral and industrial condition, the worthy bookmakers of the North and South too—in their latest works, containing all the “very newest improvements,” for the use of all our Schools, and to be put into the hands of every child, male and female, in our University, and our Colleges, as well as in our Common Schools, were painting all the world in a new dress, except North-Carolina, to whom

was applied the miserable caricatures in description, in pictures and in maps of fifty years ago! In Readers, in Geographies and in Histories, it was ever the same unchanging and unchangeable connection of ideas, "North-Carolina and Tar, Pitch and Turpentine," "North-Carolina, Sweet Potatoes and Lumber,"—with a big Capitol at Raleigh and a brisk little town or two among the Turpentine Distilleries, for a central coast view, and two lazy negroes with pick and spade looming up in back ground lighted with a sickly lamp, and plentifully provided with corn-whiskey and chills!

These are the views ever held before the glowing imaginations of our children—and no wonder that they turn with a shiver to the more inviting scenes blended with the name of every other region.

Even Mexico, and Central America, with their unexplored wildernesses, are spread out on new maps more cheerfully marked than formerly with the arteries of commerce, and the abodes of civilized men; and hundreds of new and unpronounceable names start up on the immense domains of Russia, once represented only by cross lines of latitude and longitude, while the remote Crimea, and barbarous and inhospitable Provinces hitherto unknown even in the most renowned centres of commerce, have become as familiar to our children as household words. And still, in a Geography to bear date in 1856—published by intelligent men—a work fully as well prepared as the others, and only referred to as a type of all the rest, for it is in other respects got up with much taste and judgment—in such a work we have this description of North-Carolina: "North-Carolina is noted for its pine forests, and for its production of Tar, Turpentine and Rosin. \* \* \* \* North-Carolina is an agricultural State. Indian Corn, Tobacco and Sweet Potatoes are the chief cultivated products. Peanuts also largely abound." Is not this a caricature? Are Sweet Potatoes a staple in Buncombe? Are Peanuts cultivated in ten counties? Are not Wheat and Cotton and Irish Potatoes, Rye and Oats also staples? But we have ourselves to blame: we have not taken pains to put ourselves right before the world, and foreign authors, in making books for us, have to refer to the accounts of fifty years ago.

Again: In a popular School-History of the United States, written by one with a high, national reputation as an instructor of youth and trainer of Teachers—a work much used, and translated into Spanish for the Schools of our Southern neighbors, it is mentioned as a creditable and note-worthy fact that the Legislature of Connecticut, on the 14th of June, 1776, instructed its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for Independence: and yet, though not a word is said of this, and doubtless the fact was unknown to the writer, North-Carolina was two months in advance of Connecticut in this very thing.

*On the 12th day of April, 1776, in a Provincial Congress sitting at Halifax, North-Carolina, after a preamble enumerating the wrongs inflicted on the American Colonies by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and the expression of opinion that all hope of an honorable peaceful adjustment of difficulties was passed, unanimously resolved "That the delegates for this Colony, in the Continental Congress, be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independence, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony,"\* &c. &c. (See North-Carolina Reader, No. 3, pages 202, 203, &c.)*

It is intolerable to think that all our children, in Schools supported by the State, should be learning to despise it; and until our whole School Literature is thoroughly renovated, all matter unjust and discreditable to us expurgated, and the whole text made to breathe a new, more cheerful and more progressive spirit, it will be in vain to think of "rousing the people" by declamations and resolutions.

*"Tis education forms the common mind,  
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."*

This is all truth—and truth of great importance, covering,

\* Of course the Mecklenburg Declaration is also overlooked. The omission of due credit to us in the History alluded to, I believe I can have corrected, and have full justice done us. Ignorance—more excusable in authors of other States than in us, and not prejudice, is the cause of these things. Correct information ought to be furnished for our children at least,



in two lines, the whole subject we are discussing. How were we to get such a new School Literature? Who was to make the books? Certainly no one out of the State: authors did not manifest the slightest disposition to treat us otherwise than we had been treated from the beginning, for we gave them no reason for changing the old descriptions. It seemed rather a hopeless enterprise for any son of the State to venture on, for we had been trained to believe that nothing worthy of patronage could originate here: nevertheless, as far as readers are concerned, I initiated such an undertaking before I was elected to the office which I now fill. The propriety of such a work seemed to be obvious to many of our leading citizens; and when I entered on the duties of the station which I fill, I soon perceived, to my great satisfaction, that the position could be made available for the introduction into all our Schools of a new set of ideas concerning our State and its institutions.

The power which I could wield for this purpose was indirect and moral—but it was exerted with effect, and is, I sincerely hope, on the point of success. First giving up all personal interest in the works I desired to introduce, I endeavored to have them prepared as fast as possible, and at the end of last year, a standard Geography, with a new Map of North-Carolina, and an entirely new and much enlarged text of matter concerning the State was in use, while I believed that a series of Readers, with my original North-Carolina Reader for the highest number, was about ready to be issued. Without going into details, however, it is only necessary to say that the whole work had to be made over—and between April and October two original books were made, and a third revised and corrected from beginning to end, a task nearly equal to that of making the work anew—and the whole was in type ready to be printed, this part having been completed before the writing of this report.

If any one will undertake a similar task, *to wit*, the making of a series of original Readers, that will serve the special wants of our State, suit all ages of children, and be worthy of universal use (in the State,) he will find that six months, for the completion of every thing, is by no means a very

long time. Of course no opinion of the merits of the work is intimated—and I only mean to say that considering what was aimed at, no one who can make a book will consider that time has been wasted. The Geography and the Readers are now in use; and my original conception is nearly completed.

\* A small work is yet to finish, but it will occupy only leisure moments—and if I am spared, will soon be in use. In a short time our whole School Literature will be changed—a new spirit will breathe from the pages where our children get their first and most lasting impressions, and it is impossible not to foresee from this a great and thorough revolution in public sentiment and feeling, producing a more homogeneous and public-spirited population, inspiring respect for the Common Schools as a great hope of a growing and prosperous commonwealth, and reflected, in fact, in all our industrial, social and educational characteristics.

The foundation for this revolution is laid in the right place; time only is needed now to complete a work that is as certain as the future.

In this connection, I may say also that I have desired, and have to a certain extent effected, some proper changes in some of the statistical works of the day—and I cannot but hope that the more accurate and just information concerning us which is taking the place of the old caricatures in these periodical records of human progress will, in various ways, be indirectly of service even to our Schools. From these repositories of facts books are made—and they are, too, the store-house whence orators, statesmen, and pamphleteers draw their materials—while not a few of our own people get their ideas of the comparative advantages of home from such sources.

And here I must again allude to a small matter, significant of that state of things for which I have been endeavoring to find effectual remedies.

There are two Almanacs published in the State—and these indispensable little manuals, going into every family, are generally made vehicles of useful information and statistics:

\* See Appendix C.



and it is a special object with them to furnish a complete abstract of the government, condition and progress of the State, and of those of its institutions, in which the people are all interested. And yet not one word is said about the most important and universal of our interests! A School system, educating nine-tenths of the future citizens of the State, and on which the State and Counties are annually expending over two hundred thousand dollars, is not once mentioned among the statistics of North-Carolina! The American Almanac, published in Boston, will be found, in the No. for 1856, to have been much more considerate: and I mention this little circumstance not to make a grave complaint of it, but as a remarkable proof of that very general disposition prevailing among us, to forget our Common Schools, and never in our thoughts, speeches or writings, to enumerate them among our valuable, or even note-worthy institutions.

As a people, as politicians, as writers, as public-spirited citizens, we do nothing to keep them in an honorable position before the public eye; and when they are brought up in public assemblies or in private circles, it is generally to be lectured for making no greater progress, to be discouraged by invocations of failure and disaster, and to be dismissed with contemptuous epithets, and hasty assurances that it is perfectly useless for them to try to succeed. And still these very persons will rail on the Officers of the system for not stimulating it more effectually!

Not unfrequently all the efforts and all the hopes of these officers and of the friends of the system will be ridiculed as fruitless and visionary, with one breath, and with the next, in the same speech, these persons will be assailed for not doing more good!

This view of the subject, by no means distorted or misrepresented, is calculated to chill the energies of the most sanguine friends of the cause; and if they labored only in making speeches, often addressing empty benches, and hardly ever leaving any lasting impression on the small miscellaneous audiences gathered together from various motives, they would have reason to despond.

But I have labored, I trust, with more comprehensive

views—and I sincerely believe that the result of these efforts, in the end, will be a combination of counteracting agencies and influences far more general, powerful and lasting than these adverse circumstances to which I allude.

The Common Schools, with all their cheering and convincing facts, will be interwoven with our familiar literature—and we will drink in information concerning them as regularly as we take our daily meals.

Their great statistics will meet us at every corner from childhood to age: they will speak from the School-book, the Newspaper, the Almanac, the registers of the times, the records of important events—and thus while the fallacy of ungrounded assertions and the fictions of opinions will be by degrees unmasked and exploded, the great truths connected with our system of Common Schools will become fixed in history, and rooted in the popular mind and heart.

It would, indeed, be an unpromising task, to run hither and thither to meet with counter assertions and declamations, every idle word and speech uttered against our Schools in thoughtlessness, impatience, or settled enmity; but it is possible to avail ourselves of a machinery that will work while we sleep, will speak when our tongues are silent, and be gathering new strength, and energy, and influence, still sustaining and adding to its own motive power in the popular mind, when we are gone and forgotten. So much for my reasons in devoting part of my time to what I have termed the literature of our Schools—perhaps it would be more proper to say to the just representation of our School system in the literature of the day.

A *fourth* method of exerting permanent influences for good is by elevating, as fast as possible, the standard of Teachers, and by infusing new life and new energy into this body.

Here is a vital centre, and the whole system will always inevitably sympathize with the condition of this part; and yet it is extremely difficult to reach it with effective remedies. There is no *specific* for it; and the curative means must necessarily be slow.

Normal Schools, properly so called, would not, as I have formerly shown, immediately remove the difficulties connect-

ed with this branch of our system—while to endow an Institution which would yearly graduate Teachers for one-tenth of our Schools, would cost the whole Common School Fund.

As I have endeavored to demonstrate in former reports, the Common School system must furnish, in itself, a means of multiplying and improving its Teachers—and if it does not, if it is not so endowed, it lacks that reproductive and procreative energy which insures permanent existence and continued development to animal, vegetable and moral systems.

It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments and views which I have constantly advanced on this subject; and I will only add that my increasing experience only confirms me the more strongly in former opinions.

The system already devised, in its present imperfect form, has effected wonders; and if the additions I have urged and still urge are never made, the machinery, in its present form, faithfully and patiently operated, will make a very great change for the better, the good results perpetually increasing each year. I regret to say that some Chairmen, whose assistance in this matter is important, have not yet fully entered into the spirit of it—and, what is natural in men, others wishing and expecting plans of improvement to accomplish their object at once, become discouraged if they do not, and are not readily persuaded of the necessity of perpetual vigilance in every undertaking.

Although I have made annual communications in printed Circulars, to Committees of Examination, endeavoring in my suggestions and recommendations, to cover the whole ground embraced in the duties of these Committees—and although these Circulars have been regularly sent to the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents, who are also Chairmen of these Committees, with the earnest request that even Teachers be called on to read them—and to insure attention to them, with the further request, that when Teachers are examined, they be assigned reading lessons in these Circulars—yet members of these Committees, from more than one County, have applied to me for information as to their duties, alleging that they had been furnished with none outside

of the blanks for certificates, which were suggestive in their nature!

How easy it would be for Chairmen to file these Circulars, and to hand them to the members of the Committee of Examination when they meet! how easy to assign candidates under examination reading lessons in these Circulars, thereby impressing their contents on the minds of Teachers and Committees! And yet this carelessness is of a piece with almost every thing connected with the management of our Schools: "what's the use of it?" is the childish answer often, often given by persons required to perform duties who do not wait for a reply, and who never try to have their question answered by the test of experiment.

All persons wishing to teach are to be examined EVERY YEAR; and, according to the regulations I have adopted, every Certificate is to be graded. Not only so, but the names and rank of Teachers are to be preserved, and to be reported to the Superintendent—and thus that Officer can compare the progress of one year with another; by the Nos. given can form a pretty good idea of the character of the Examining Committee whether it is too severe, granting all low Nos.; or too lax, granting all high—he can see how many names annually occur on the Teacher's Register, thus forming a good idea of the number who teach for a permanent business—he can learn whether the number of female Teachers is increasing, and he can compare the number of districts taught with the number of Teachers licensed.

All this is very important information to a general Superintendent; from these data, if he carefully study them, and keep the results of different years continually before his mind, he will be able to draw general conclusions essential to be known by him, and to be reported to the whole community.

Within my own experience, as an Officer of the Schools, the standard of Teachers has unquestionably greatly advanced: I assert it as a fact which I firmly believe, and have opportunities better than those of any other of knowing, that in the character of our Teachers, and in the future promise of this important part of our system, there has been a real



revolution, an entire and radical change of things for the better, in the last three years.

But we are not perfect in this respect, and never will be—on the contrary we are yet sadly deficient, while our progress has helped to reveal more fully, and to enable us the better to understand and appreciate our wants.

If the Superintendent will continue to exercise an anxious supervision over this department, encouraging Examining Committees, seeing to their appointment every where, and keeping the general result of their labors constantly before the people, the progress of the last few years will continue with a constantly accelerated motion—but this advancement would sooner become obvious to every one, and a high state of improvement reached much earlier, by the additions to this branch of the School machinery which I have heretofore recommended and again urge on the attention of all the friends of our system.

The objects of these additions are 1st, To insure good Committees of Examination in all the Counties, by paying their expenses at least—and 2d, To pervade our Teachers with more of a common and public spirit by organizing them into associations, with certain privileges, for mutual improvement, for the cultivation of an *esprit du corps*, of a spirit of professional pride and sympathy, and for the elevation of the character and general estimation of the Teacher's calling. While such associations are absolutely essential for the purposes stated, the want of them is felt with special severity in a State like North-Carolina.

Our population is, generally, a country population—it is not dense, and it is not united by many natural or artificial highways of commerce. It is, therefore, but seldom if ever brought together actually or sympathetically, by any great, exciting and common ideas, interests or passions; it does not know its neighbors, it is not benefited in every section by the discoveries or improvements of particular localities, and in its moral reforms it is like a great army advancing through thick woods and among high hills and deep ravines, each particular part knowing only its own line of march, and not cheered and encouraged by a view of the whole field, and a consciousness



of being defended and sustained by a mutually supporting and protecting disposition of all the forces. If, under present circumstances, we have a good Teacher, his influence is very circumscribed, and not felt by other Teachers—while the habits of the vicious and indifferent are shielded from public gaze, and never made to bear the test of general discussion. The faults of the bad and the useful ideas of the good are alike obscured, to the double loss of the public; while Teachers, the very life-blood of the system of Common Schools, present no tangible points through which, as a body, they can be reached and influenced, are often nomadic, without a local habitation or name, carrying bad habits from place to place, and never properly known in any place until they have produced evil weeds in the District School; do not, as a profession, receive or challenge that public respect to which the great importance of their calling ought to entitle them; have no knowledge of other modes of teaching than those they happen to have imbibed when at school; engage in no interchange or commerce of ideas with other educators; have no idea of the general scope and character of our system of Schools, and no fixed plans of individual or professional advancement and improvement.

And all this, too, is more the fault of the condition of things than of the Teachers themselves: is decidedly more their misfortune than their fault. The *material* for the manufacture of good Teachers is excellent—the *stamina*, the *morale* of our corps is not surpassed; but it needs the developing and disciplining influences of organization, of association under strict and prudent supervision: in a word, it needs to be brought together, and trained and schooled in professional bodies. I know of no general plan but the one which I have heretofore recommended, by which an encampment, so to speak, of Teachers can be formed on such a large scale, so cheaply, so expeditiously, and so beneficially; it seems to me to be the plan to suit our circumstances, and I have had extensive opportunities, carefully improved, of studying the condition of things here, and of comparing it with the systems of other States.

I, therefore, take the liberty of copying into this report an  
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extract on this subject, from my report to the last Assembly: and unless my views undergo an unexpected change, I shall continue to repeat and urge these suggestions. [They will be found in the Appendix, headed A.\*]

A *fifth* means of general and permanent improvement, embraced in my plan, and to which I have devoted myself, is the establishment and encouragement of a regular interchange of ideas, wants, views, thoughts and facts, among all the Officers and friends of the system of Common Schools.

All the means used partake, to some extent, of this character; and to have an organ of communication of the kind was and is an important argument in favor of an Executive Head, or Superintendent of Common Schools. No system can flourish without some central Head which shall act as a *general medium of communication with all the parts, as a collector and digester of facts, and as a recorder of all the experience of the system, and of its different departments.*

Such is the Superintendent. To him flow, or should flow, rivulets of facts and ideas from every community; and from him, gathered into one volume, there should be poured back a flood of light illuminating the whole State.

To him wants are made known, and by him communicated to the proper persons to redress or fill them: and through him the practice and improvements of one place are communicated to others, while he should be also ever learning, ever enquiring, collating and comparing, and ever diffusing new ideas and suggestions among all the subordinate officers, as well as issuing general orders and instructions.

But there is, besides all this, the want of some special and expeditious means of universal intercommunication, among all the parts of the system, through the Superintendent; and to make a means of this sort, without the intervention of Law, has been a study and aim with me.

Hitherto I have had to rely mainly on my pen: for when communications are made through our most extensively circulated papers, they fail to reach *all* persons interested.

When, for instance, a Teacher wants employment, I am

\* See also note to the Appendix for suggestions by an experienced friend of the system.

notified of his situation, and asked to suggest an opening suitable: when a Committee or Trustees want a Teacher, I am requested to recommend a proper one.

This is all right, and I am gratified to be able to be useful, as I easily can be, in this way: but while it imposes a correspondence on me that might become large enough to employ several clerks, it does not fully meet our wants.

I am not, and never would be, personally applied to in *every* case where a Teacher is needed, or where one is out of employment: and though I could furnish useful information, I could not, in *every* instance, immediately recommend a teacher or a situation.

How to furnish more complete facilities this way, and especially how I was to reach regularly and effectively *all* the subordinate officers with information, persuasions and suggestions has been the great question. Speeches, delivered in *every* County, to random audiences, would not reach the ears of one in every ten of our Committeemen; and half of all who heard them would not comprehend their full scope, or lay them away in their memories for use. Few of any class go to hear speeches with a view to be *instructed*. No large proportion take the Newspapers—few of them read the Laws or consult with the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents; and yet these District Committees are a most important part of our School machinery: they cannot and *should not* be dispensed with, while a large majority of them, if they could be reached in the right way, would lend a willing ear to useful instructions.

They constitute a republican feature which I wish ever to remain; and if, as is universally complained, they are often careless, often ignorant of their duties, and often remiss in their discharge, we must take the more care in selecting them, and use the greater exertions to instruct them, and thus we will be making our School machinery instrumental in the instruction and improvement of *the people*, as well as of their *children*.

It has seemed to me, after much reflection, that some cheap periodical publication, sent free to all the Districts, would be the best means, if properly filled and managed, for the dif-

fusion of the kind of information which it is desirable to plant deeply in the popular mind—while such a work would also furnish a good medium for the interchange of thought and ideas among the officers and friends of the system, and for the transmission to all interested of intelligence concerning openings for Teachers, and of Teachers wanting employment.

The periodical should contain, in standing type, the law in relation to the duties of District Committees—forms for the reports they are required to make—explanations, and useful suggestions connected with these. In addition to this, there might be short editorials in a familiar style, on the subject of education—sketches of Common Schools in other States and countries—facts and incidents in our own experience—correspondence of Teachers and Officers of the system, and of the friends of education—instructions of the General Superintendent—notices of Schools—of the want of Teachers in particular places—of Teachers out of employment, &c., &c., with a record of the current news, especially in its relation to education and improvements.

A small periodical, devoted *exclusively* to these things could be made extremely useful: but a little reflection will soon teach us that such an undertaking can be easily perverted. Like any other means of good, its evil tendencies, if misdirected, would be just in proportion to its power of conferring benefits; and hence, notwithstanding the very desirable results which it promises, I have not recommended it to the patronage of the State.

I have, however, endeavored to create, within myself, the means of bringing into active and useful existence an enterprise of this sort; and after a great deal of attention to the subject, have finally, by the favor of Providence, been enabled to accomplish my wishes. Without asking the aid of the State, or taxing individual liberality, I will be able to publish monthly, and circulate among the Officers of the Common Schools thirty-five hundred copies of a small School Journal; and I shall take care that this work of benevolence, while it is completely under my control, shall be wholly devoted to the interests of education and improvement, and shall be what it purports to be, a mere Journal of the Schools,



with a record of current news, notices of inventions, &c., &c. The work will be small—and much of it will be standing matter, consisting of extracts from the School Laws, general directions to County Superintendents, Examining Committees, Teachers and District Committees, statistics, forms, and general regulations.

It will be a medium by which the Superintendent can immediately and directly communicate with all Officers and Teachers at regular stated intervals—and through which wants of Teachers and Committees can be communicated to all concerned, the progress of the Schools indicated to all the agents of the system, the improvements of one place made known in other places, and the light of good examples in Officers and Teachers, reflected over all the Districts of the State.

A copy is to be sent free to every School District for the use of the Committee, and one to each Committee of Examination: others can subscribe, while the price will put it in the reach of every Teacher.

Of the means by which I have been enabled to accomplish this enterprise, it is unnecessary to speak in detail: its history would be too long for the limits of this report, while it might look like an effort at self-landation.

I can only say the whole scheme was conceived in a desire to do good, and executed with a persevering effort honorably to carry out these desires; and that resources, very honestly raised, have been applied to the public benefit, to the neglect of opportunities of personal gain.

Such is a brief general account of the manner in which I have been endeavoring to accomplish the objects designed in the creation of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools; and in this I can only barely sketch the outlines of my operations, as the circumstantial statement of them would make a volume of inconvenient size.

The condition and progress of the Schools for the last year have already been alluded to—but it would perhaps be interesting to the public, while it cannot fail to be useful, to go more fully into the details and statistics of this subject. For the convenience of the general reader, I will divide the re-



mainder of this report into heads, the titles of which will indicate the subjects treated of.

#### EXECUTION OF THE LAW.

As I have before stated, the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents have more generally and promptly made returns for the past year, than ever before since our system of Common Schools was organized; and as these reports are also more full and satisfactory than at any former time, this is one indisputable proof of progress.

That the public, however, may judge how far we are from perfection in this matter, it may be useful to state, specifically, the number and character of these reports.

Seventy-five Counties in all, had reported to me on the last day of December, 1855—but among those which made no returns are the new Counties of Harnett, Polk and Wilson, which were not expected to report this year, and the County of Jackson, created three years ago. Anson, Gates, Johnson, Yadkin and Yancy are the other Counties not heard from at all—and as some of these have by no means been the most remiss heretofore, I think they will give satisfactory answers to the letters of enquiry which I have addressed to them.\*

Of the reports received, *sixty* were made out substantially in accordance with the requirements of Law—*ten* lacked the certificate of the Committee of Finance and of the Clerk of the County Court to the financial statement, one of the most essential parts of the Chairman's proper return—and *fifteen* were deficient in details of information concerning the number of children in the State, the number of Teachers licensed, the number of Schools taught, and other matters concerning the general condition and progress of the Schools required by Law. *This* deficiency, however, (in the statistics of the Schools,) is often the fault of Committees and Teachers; while it is proper to add that where a Chairman continues to require punctual compliance with the Law, on the part of Teachers and Committees, he will succeed tolerably well, as

\* Reports, correctly made, have since been received from Gates and Yadkin, and proper excuses given for delay.

he has the means of compelling obedience to the most essential requirements. Irregular habits, I know, are hard to conquer; but for this very reason Chairmen should be the more careful to prevent the formation of such habits, and to apply a corrective to those already formed. One fact is ample argument, proof and illustration in this matter, and it is this: as a general thing, those Counties which have the best Chairmen, and who have remained long in office, have by far the most punctual Committees and Teachers. A great deal of sound discretion has to be used in deciding on the reception or rejection of irregular reports, and so great was the indulgence in this matter before the office of Superintendent was created, and so loosely were things managed, even by honest officers, that it is hard now to say when irregularity springs from carelessness, from ignorance, or from a worse cause.

I have been in Counties and found Committees complaining that they could not get their drafts in favor of Teachers promptly paid—in some instances the Committees alleging that they had advanced the Teacher's salary out of their private funds, and had to make many visits to the Chairman before they could be reimbursed—and I have found every thing done in the loosest manner, even the Laws and Blanks sent out for distribution all stowed away in a corner, and Committees kept in total ignorance of every thing: and yet some of these Chairmen have managed to be able to have their accounts finally approved by the Committees of Finance. Thus these Officers may greatly hinder the progress of the Schools, not only failing to discharge their duties, but actually discouraging Committees and Teachers; and yet, in the end, escape the penalty of the Law, by making, at the end of the year, a full account. In this way the public monies may be improperly used during the year, and finally accounted for in time to have the Annual Report approved; while the provision in favor of Teachers and others holding drafts which are not paid on presentation is not generally effectual, as many Teachers and Committees are ignorant of the Law, and, in some instances, as before alleged, the Laws are withheld from them.

On the other hand, many honest Chairmen make returns

not strictly correct; and thus it becomes necessary for the Superintendent to be well acquainted with the characters of all those with whom he deals, with their general habits, the state of things in the County, &c., &c.

I believe I may say, truthfully, that I possess tolerably extensive information of this kind; and for a long period anterior to my appointment to the office of Superintendent, having given a good deal of attention to researches of this sort, I have, I hope, a pretty fair idea of the manner in which all the Counties manage their affairs, the watchfulness of public opinion in each, the manner of treating Officers, &c., while most of the people of prominence are known to me.

I hope, therefore, that I am not likely to do injustice to any Chairman; and I feel sure that in the charge of defalcation which I now make against an officer of this kind, that I cannot be accused of unfairness, of haste, or of acting on insufficient evidence.

I am truly gratified that while I have witnessed some unpleasant matters, I have, as yet, but one charge of embezzlement to make for the last two years; and it affords me still greater consolation to reflect that the Officer in this instance has had the fullest opportunity to put himself right.

When I was in Yancey County, in 1853, I found there, as in many other places, a very irregular record—and I endeavored there, as elsewhere, to instruct the Clerk of the County Court in his duties as Clerk, *ex officio* of the Board of County Superintendents, and to get him to see to it that a Committee of Finance be appointed, &c.

I believe the Clerk of that County has since been faithful to his duties.

I thought that by last year the Chairman of Yancey should have known how to make a proper return to me; and I was the more desirous that he should do it, from the fact that serious charges were preferred against him by the Clerk, and by the Chairman of Madison, part of the School monies for the latter County, as you are aware, having to pass for a while through the hands of the Chairman of Yancey, from which part of Madison was taken. I duly notified the Chairman of Yancey of the insufficiency of his report, and of the

charges against him; and in the mean time formal application was finally made to me, from a sufficiently authoritative source, to give instructions for an investigation into the conduct of the Chairman of Yancey, and to give advice as to remedies, &c., &c. I furnished full instructions, as desired, to the Clerk of the County Court, sending a copy and a friendly letter to the Chairman; but, as the Clerk informs me, the Committee of Finance could never bring the Chairman to a settlement, or even get him to attend their meetings.

The whole School system in the County was thrown into confusion, and likely to be entirely arrested for some time; and yet there was no effectual remedy provided in the Law for the difficulty, and no prompt means of relief of any kind.

There was no way to turn Mr. Henline, the Chairman, out of office, before the expiration of his regular term—no means of getting the public monies out of his hands—no method of compelling him to make immediate settlement, or a settlement at any time, and no power in my hands or in those of any other of moving for amercements, &c., &c.

So we had to resort to such clumsy and slow and indirect expedients as the Law would allow: and I calculated that at the next election Mr. Henline would be left out of office, and then suit could be commenced against him in the name of his successor. But at the regular time for the election of Chairmen under the old Law, (the first Thursday in January,) the Superintendents of Yancey failed to make a new appointment, there being a misapprehension as to the time, and the Chairman, as it is alleged, assisting to create this wrong impression; and afterwards a quorum of the Superintendents meeting and appointing a new Chairman, Mr. Henline refused to give way, or give up the public monies, on the ground that the new election was illegal, not having been made at the proper time.

An action was brought against him (Henline) by the new Chairman; and of this state of things I was duly informed; and, among other communications, received one from Mr. Henline's attorney, who seemed to be anxious that the difficulties should be immediately settled, and the operations of the Schools not impeded. This gentleman expressed the be-



lief that Mr. Henline would abide by my decision, whatever it might be, saying that he only wanted to have his accounts justly settled, and his actions fairly examined, &c., &c. At first, I was inclined to the opinion that the appointment of Chairman ought to be made at the time specified by Law, and in a note I so informed Henline's counsel, promising to look farther into it and write more at length—but I also stated that it was a doubtful point, that I was not a judicial officer, and could only give opinions on the construction of Law, and stating that as my *opinion* was to be respected by his client, I had no hesitation in saying that he ought to resign, and that, in my firm belief, he was doing an injury to the public by continuing in office, while a resignation, so far from hurting his own reputation, would be a decided benefit to it. Not being at all satisfied in my own mind that I was right in my construction of the Law, I examined it more attentively at my leisure, getting also written opinions from several distinguished lawyers who were near me, not then writing to the Attorney General, as an answer from him would have been too late for my purposes; and from principles decided by the Supreme Court in cases in regard to the appointment of constables, and for reasons given by the eminent lawyers who gave me a written opinion, I became satisfied that Chairmen could be appointed after the regular time, and communicated this opinion, with the reasons, to all parties interested in Yancey.

The point, however, is a doubtful one—and perhaps lawyers will differ about it until it is decided by the highest judicial authority.

In the mean time Mr. Henline, assuming to be Chairman, sent me what purported to be a Report for the School year ending this Fall: but, under any circumstances, it would have been improper to receive this as satisfactory, while the condition of things in Yancey rendered a strict compliance with the Law more necessary than at ordinary times. The paper contained none of the essentials of a return; but, anxious not to enforce the penalty provided in the 57th section of the Act of the last Assembly, until every fair opportunity had been afforded to avoid it honestly and honorably, I notified the



Chairman of Yancey of the deficiency in his Report, and gave him a month longer to complete and send to me a proper return. He has not yet done it—and I have sent to the Attorney General the necessary Certificate and instructions to enable him to move, in the next Superior Court of Wake County, for judgment for the penalty of five hundred dollars provided for by the section of the Act before referred to. As this is the first case arising under this new Law—and as the remedy it proposes for the prevention of improper use in the School money is summary, and has appeared harsh to some, I have thought it proper to mention the foregoing facts, and to give all concerned an opportunity of judging my course, and of seeing whether I have abused my power for purposes of oppression. My correspondence on this subject I would also gladly publish: it would be too voluminous for this Report, but it can be brought out in a distinct form by the General Assembly.

The Chairman of Madison—the Clerk of the County Court of Yancey—an ex-member of Assembly from that county, and the County Solicitor, have all made to me communications unfavorable to the Chairman of Yancey, and the last three directly accusing him; and as he still claims to be in office, and could not be directly or immediately reached in any way, all the remedial machinery of the Law has been resorted to.

Efforts have been made by me, to have Teachers instructed in their right of bringing suit for monies withheld and due to them—and the County Solicitor has been instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury, in accordance with the provisions of the 48th section of the Act of 1854-'55.

Thus the first year after the passage of the Act of 1854-'55, the penalty provided for in it is loudly called for by the public interests: still this is a power which should be used with great caution, while towards Chairmen who honestly endeavor to discharge faithfully the vexatious duties of their responsible offices, every reasonable indulgence is to be granted. A good Chairman is one of the most useful and deserving citizens of his County—a bad one is decidedly a miserable

nnisance. Another reason for giving the details above, was to show the deficiencies of the Law in its remedial provisions—and to demonstrate the importance of the suggestion that Boards of County Superintendents be empowered to displace or supersede their Chairmen, in certain cases, and under proper restrictions. Again: it will become manifest, on a careful examination of the circumstances of the case above related, that many serious difficulties may arise on the construction of the Law as it now stands. Several important points are involved in the case from Yancy; and under the distinct caption below, these and others are stated for the guidance of future Legislatures.

#### LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.

When but little attention was paid to the Common Schools, the inconsistent, or impracticable or doubtful provisions of the Law were overlooked—and when different constructions were put on it in different places or at different times, there was no apprehension of collisions or difficulties in the future, and little disposition to look to the future, or to ultimate consequences. The convenience of the moment was consulted and only that—and, in consequence, a great number of precedents have been established in conflict with each other, and from which an immense amount of litigation could be started. Some of these I will point out as briefly as possible:—

1. Every Officer of the Schools, except the Chairman, holds his office, by express law, until his successor is appointed. This is a singular exception—and there is even no provision for the appointment of a Chairman at any other time than that specified in case of the death or resignation of the old incumbent. Again: the last Legislature changed the time for the appointment of County Superintendents—and it was not said whether that provision was to operate this year or not. By general Law, however, it would go into effect before the time specified in it for the selection of Chairmen.

Before the Act was ratified, Superintendents were appointed under the old Law; and yet this Law was to go into *immediate* effect. Hence a new complication in the difficulties connected with the case in Yancey—and there were involved

in it these four important questions. *First*—Would Superintendents and their Chairmen, appointed according to the former Law, be *ousted* from office by the last act. *Secondly*—Can the County Superintendents meet on any other day than that specified by Law, and elect their Chairman? *Thirdly*—In case of no new election by the Superintendents of a Chairman at the time appointed, does the old Chairman hold over? and if he does hold over, is his old bond good for another year? *Fourthly*—If he is continued in office by a failure to elect at the right time, can he afterwards be superseded before a new election of Superintendents? These are all important questions—there are many precedents every way, and therefore, a decision in favor of any side would make many acts illegal, and afford opportunities for mischievous persons to cause a great deal of difficulty.

2. It would be well to pass a general Act providing for the organization of the Common School system in new Counties. I believe that, as the Law stands, it could be made sufficient: but it is not so understood. [See Appendix D.]

3. The 35th section of the Act of 1854-'55, has caused serious difficulty, just as the former requirement of Law on this subject did.

An equitable, and a satisfactory method for the division of the School Fund among the Schools of each County is a desideratum: formerly there was much diversity of action and opinion in this matter, and the late provision of the Law seems not to have afforded a remedy. In Appendix, letter B., will be found a copy of a letter from me on this subject.

4. The compensation of Chairmen is matter of doubt. The Law allows them two-and-a-half *per cent.* on all monies which pass through their hands; but then arises the question, what money is subject to this tax?

For instance, a Committee of Finance in a certain County refused to allow a Chairman this *per cent.* on any money except what he had paid out: a decision which I did not think was fair to the Chairmen in many cases. Again: another Chairman coming in as a successor to one who resigned in the midst of his term, receives from his hands a large sum

which had once been taxed, and has all the trouble of paying it out, and receives nothing for it.

The general rule is for each Chairman to deduct his *per cent.* as soon as the money comes into his hands; but when this is paid over to another, can he charge commissions? The Law ought to be made more plain.

5. The division of the School year does not yet meet with entire approval—and the mode of holding elections for Committees is very generally complained of.

6. Now that our Common School system is fixed on a firm basis, and is a permanent Institution of the country, it is important to devise peculiar regulations for large towns, the Laws which are suitable to the State at large, not being practicable in cities. In these the Schools cannot flourish under a system devised with reference to the wants of rural Districts; and it is time to prepare a plan to be used in such towns as may adopt it by a popular vote. Such a course is essential to the full success of Common Schools in town as well as country; and certainly in large cities and towns there is as much necessity for cheap facilities of education as among any part of our population. As it is, it is to be feared that the poorer children in such places are not as much benefited as they ought to be.

As all will readily understand, Schools in such places should be divided into *male and female*; and the towns should be allowed to tax themselves, with a view of building up Free Academies, High Schools, &c., &c. The system, in a flourishing town, could be easily made to graduate down from a Classical Academy to Infant Schools, supplying within itself the wants of every age and every condition, and enabling all the children to be educated *together*, instead of being divided as they now are into hostile castes by the dear Institutions of aristocratic pretensions, and the Free School, wearing, in our large towns, the brand of plebeian poverty, and supposed to be patronized only by the humblest.

In short it is time for the whole School Law to be carefully re-written, and re-enacted; and in saying this, no reflection is intended on the able, judicious and laborious Committee who prepared the admirable revisal of our Statute Law which



was passed at the last Assembly. That Committee, with a just sense of its duties, undertook only to revise, codify, abbreviate and make consistent the existing Law; and they modestly forbore any attempts to make a new School Law, or to add to the old one.

I was myself very desirous to propose, in conjunction with that member of the Revisal Committee who was in the Assembly, a new School Law; but these difficulties were in the way, *viz.*:—The Revisal Committee had to revise *all* the Law, the School Law included; a member of it could not, therefore, consistently sign the revisal of the School Law, and then, as a member of the Assembly, offer a new Law as a substitute.

Such a substitute, therefore, had to come from some other; and the member alluded to, told me that if it were such as he could approve, he would willingly advocate its adoption when offered as an amendment to the work of the Revisal Committee. But in such a case it would come up for discussion and consideration under the most unfavorable circumstances. The revisal of the whole Statute Law was a great work: to pass it all at one session was also an arduous task. It, the revisal, therefore, had to be hurried through without undergoing the discussion and consideration annually accorded to new Acts of Assembly: the Legislature had, very properly, to rely, to a great extent, on the judgment of the Committee who revised the Law. If they had not, they would still have been in session.

Hence any one offering a new Law, of any length, on a matter of such importance as our Common Schools, as an entire substitute for the revisal of the Committee, would have met with decided opposition to his plan, in spite of any intrinsic merits which that plan might have possessed; and possibly, if such a result were not very probable, this substitute, if not at once rejected as a whole, would have been hastily "cut to pieces," the original revisal sharing the same fate, and then the two patched together in such a way as to make the substitute any thing else but desirable. Therefore, it was my own opinion, and that of wise and judicious members, that it was best not to attempt any serious alterations of the



Law at the last Assembly. I am, however, preparing, in order to submit it to the next Assembly, an entirely new School Law; and in making this announcement, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I am not in favor of attempting any radical changes in those things where practice has confirmed us in any good habit. I am most decidedly of opinion, that it is best in this as well as in all other things, "to let well enough alone;" and my great object is simply to make our "well enough" principles more consistent, easy in practice, and certain in result.

In short, I wish, first, (and this *must* be done,) to make such alterations as my own, and the experience of other Officers teach us, are necessary to insure a compliance with the law: to make it as consistent as possible with itself, and to cause it to speak plainly on all doubtful points. In the second place, I desire to suggest additions, necessary also, as I believe, to make the system more comprehensive in its scope, and to afford it facilities for higher development. The substance of one and the most important of these additions will be found in Appendix A.

Attention is also called to Appendix C.

Another addition would be a system of regulations for large towns, &c., &c.

My plan, carefully prepared after much study of our own system, and experience of its operations, together with an examination of the views of many experienced and judicious subordinate Officers, will also be compared with the systems and experience of other States. Providence permitting, it will be submitted, with the reasons for each alteration and addition, with facts and illustrations, to the next Assembly.

#### STATISTICS.

When I made my first Annual Report as Superintendent of Common Schools, I had not been able to see the full returns of the Census of 1850, only the outlines being before the public. We will thus be able to test the accuracy of my calculations on certain matters, based almost wholly upon private information and personal observation, the School returns, at that time, only furnishing data for conjecture.

I supposed that the number of white persons between the ages of 5 and 21 could not be less than 195,000, (one hundred and ninety-five thousand;) and from the more full School returns of this year, and from my own personal knowledge, I made another calculation, for the purpose of comparing the result with the statement of the Census, and thus testing the accuracy of my method of calculating, and of forming general conclusions. I made the result, (see Table,) 116,642, (one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and forty-two,)—with a probability to me, of this being several thousand under the mark. See the table for the calculation.

Now, by the Census of 1850, the number of white persons between the ages of 5 and 21 is 215,453, (two hundred and fifteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-three!) Thus it will be seen that, according to the Census, I have been remarkably correct, in a matter where I have to rely a good deal on my own private information and experience: and I hope that after this reference to the character of my estimates, I will not be considered as speaking at random in what follows;—

The whole number of children at School, in 73 Counties, during the past year, is 112,632, (one hundred and twelve thousand, six hundred and thirty-two:) and the whole number in the State who attended Common Schools is about 130,000, (one hundred and thirty thousand.) The number at Colleges and Academies is about \*10,000—making the whole number at School in the State 140,000, (one hundred and forty thousand.)

If we will now bear in mind that a large number of children attend School only every other year—and that of those between the ages of 5 and 21, a considerable number who will go to School have not yet commenced, while a still larger number have finished their education, for the present at least, we will find there will be a very small margin left for totally illiterate children.

The calculation is every way just to ourselves, not flattering: and the grand results of these calculations proclaim

\* In my first Report, I estimated the number at Academies, &c., at 7,000: in the Census of 1850, it was put down at 7,522! This was close guessing.

truths and principles which every son or daughter of North-Carolina ought to know.

The logic of facts and figures is irresistible: their voice is all-powerful, and it is uttered here *ore rotundo*, with a voice loud and emphatic. Hear what they say!

According to the Census of 1840, we had only 19,483, (nineteen thousand, four hundred and eighty-three,) children at School in all the State, at every kind of School: and now, while the population has increased but little, we have more than half that number at Academies and select Schools alone, and one hundred and forty thousand at all our Institutions of learning! We had then, in 1840, 2 Colleges and 141 Academies and Grammar Schools—(a number of these *Grammar Schools* were what was called “Old Field Schools,” and no better, if as good, as many of our Common Schools:) the Colleges have increased to 14, with several on the way, and the Academies to 300 at least!

*Both our Colleges then numbered 158 students:* the University alone has now more than twice that many! Before the year 1840, we had no system of Common Schools: during that year our present system went into operation. Lo the result! Are these evil fruits? Can any State boast such a progress? We had been a free State 64 years, in 1840, and had made in education a progress indicated by these figures taken from the Census:

Colleges,	2
Academies and Grammar Schools,	141
Primary Schools,	632
	<hr/>
Total,	775.

Children attending these Schools:—

At College,	158
Academies,	4,398
At all other Schools,	14,937
	<hr/>
Total at School,	19,493.

In 1840, the Common Schools went into operation, and fifteen years after the account stands:—

Colleges, Male,	5
“ Female,	9
Academies, &c., about	300*
Common Schools, about	3,500
	<hr/>
Total Schools,	3,814.

Attending these, are:—

Students at College, at least	1,000
“ At Academies,	9,000
“ At Common Schools,	130,000
	<hr/>
Total children at School,	140,000.

The salaries of Teachers, as the Table will show, besides being certain cash, are much higher than the wages of Teachers in the old-fashioned Country Schools were—the School-houses are better, the average scholarship higher, *while Teachers are annually improving, whereas formerly they were stationary.*

In 1840, one in every  $7\frac{1}{2}$  of our adult population could not read and write, *of whom every two-thirds were women, the mothers, guardians and first Teachers of the citizens of the State.* Of the growing white population it will not be one in 15, perhaps not one in 20, while the ratio of ignorance is continually and rapidly diminishing.

The average time during which the Schools have been taught for the whole State, is about *four months*: and the average salary, every thing considered, is nearly as high as it is any where in the United States.

• The opening for good Teachers, of both sexes, is wide and tempting; and it is matter of great surprise to see how little this State of things is appreciated by our young people in need of employment, considering how eagerly offices which do not pay so well as the vocation of the School Master, are



sought after. This is partly owing to the want of better information—partly to that selfishness which is a characteristic of this age, and which seeks emolument from offices where the incumbent, having to perform a prescribed routine of labors, does not necessarily feel that his usefulness is enhanced and measured by the interest he takes in the welfare of others, and his own official character is tested by the characters which he helps to form. This kind of responsibility is shunned more and more; and it is painful to observe how much more labor men are willing to perform in situations which isolate them from the common feelings, wants and sympathies of their fellows, than in more lucrative callings more apparently interwoven with the condition of society, and more apparently requiring hearts to feel for the general good. It is the fault of the age, which is not illiberal with its money, but is not willing to accompany its gifts with its prayers and its sympathies. The average salaries as stated in the Table do not include the highest sums paid—nor are the highest sums now paid the best salaries that good Teachers may expect.

Good Teachers, with amiable character, and a disposition to improve continually, can command salaries from ten to twenty *per cent.* higher than those given: for such there are many localities where schools can be made up for six months in the year. *I write knowingly*—and from my correspondence with Committees and others wanting Teachers, and from other good sources of information, I feel authorized in saying that for moderate abilities, a good English education, and a good moral character, accompanied with a desire to improve, and a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of the Teacher's vocation, and a disposition permanently to locate, there are a large number of pleasant places where from 30 to 60 dollars *per month* will be paid for 6 months in the year.

From the returns received, 1,369 (one thousand, three hundred and sixty-nine) Teachers were licensed last year; but while all the returns have not exhibited the licenses granted, others do not contain the whole number licensed during the year. It is safe to conclude that 2,000 Teachers have been



examined; and this one fact is a monument of progress worthy of especial note. It is a fact which comprehends in itself arguments and truths of great force and importance, and one which enables us to compare our present position with that of former years.

Four years ago, there were, perhaps, 200 Teachers who had been once examined—and thus of our 2,500 Teachers, eleven twelfths were such as chose to offer themselves, and as could gain the confidence of District Committees, who were often illiterate, careless, and governed by a variety of motives.

And low as the standard was, there was no prospect and no hope of its being elevated; and, without dwelling on the subject, the picture presented in this part of our system of Common Schools, was cheerless in the extreme. A complete revolution has occurred; and while no one pretends that examinations by Committees are always thorough, or are generally a perfect test of the attainments of those examined, he is blind indeed who cannot perceive in annual examinations a continual spur which makes the promise of things infinitely better than formerly.

#### DISTRICTS TAUGHT.

Of these, nineteen hundred and five (1905) are reported in 71 Counties; but in some of these there are several Schools in a District, and in a large number there were Schools going on at the time the Chairmen made their returns.

We may, with safety, estimate the number of Schools taught at from twenty-eight hundred to three thousand: and as perhaps four or five hundred Teachers would be likely to teach more than one School, and as we estimate the number licensed at two thousand, there will be from three to five hundred Teachers employed without license, and contrary to Law.

Thus while the Law, in this important matter, is not as strictly and wisely administered in many places as it ought to be, it is totally neglected in some others: and thus we ought to keep up a continual and vigilant oversight, while the promise of a return for it is very flattering. From having a corps of only one-twelfth—(perhaps really not a twentieth,) of

all our Teachers in an improving condition, we have, by the efforts of three years, placed at least five-sixths in that situation, have cut off many old nuisances who never learned good habits nor forgot bad ones, and supplied their places with much better material, while this good work is still vigorously going on.

#### CONCLUSION.

A desire to make this Report as short as possible, prevents me from dwelling on the many interesting inferences and conclusions to which it naturally gives rise.

As the whole Report, however, can be seen by but few, the Legislature having provided for the printing of only a small number of copies, its leading facts cannot be too often repeated or brought too conspicuously before the public mind; and if our facilities for the general diffusion of official information and statistical documents of this kind were greater, there would be less despondency among the friends of progress, and less boldness on the part of its enemies.

IN ALL ESSENTIAL POINTS THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF NORTH-CAROLINA HAS UNDERGONE AN ENTIRE AND QUIET REVOLUTION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS; and this revolution, as the foregoing Report will show, is based on principles, and has been effected by agencies pervading and lasting in their influences. Let us test this assertion by the light of a few indisputable facts.

*First*—The Reports of Chairmen have, during each of these three years, exhibited a marked improvement—each year they have been more promptly made than they were the year previous, each year they have been more exact and more satisfactory in matter, while the number who have not reported at all has correspondingly diminished. And now, after three years, the returns made for the last year hardly look like they belonged to the same system of things with those made four years ago—and the number of Counties failing to make any returns has been reduced from nearly a third of the whole to about one in twenty.

This certainly indicates a great change, and shows that the continual pressure from the head of the system down through

all the branches has produced a gradual but certain lightening, resulting in good.

*Secondly*—The example of the very few Counties heretofore managing their system of Common Schools with tolerable success, has been caused to be felt all over the State; and the position occupied by these, four or five years ago, has been reached by more than half of all the Counties. In short, good practices have been transplanted.

*Thirdly*—For the one or two hundred Teachers who desired to improve in their calling, and who, *once in a lifetime*, underwent an examination, we have two thousand who are under the spur of annual examinations—and one half of them at least are advancing more rapidly than did the one hundred of our best Teachers formerly.


*Fourthly*—Subordinate Officers everywhere, as well as Teachers, have been making progress in knowledge—and while the most indifferent have been exposed and superseded, or been spurred up to more diligence and care, the best and most experienced, have more of the operations of the system over the State at large, have become more comprehensive in their views, and have had their ideas made public property.

*Fifthly*—There is, everywhere, more confidence, more hope, more life, more public spirit, a greater sense of responsibility—and the tendency this way is increasing.

*Sixthly*—Inveterate difficulties in a number of Counties have been healed, it is hoped and believed permanently cured.

*Seventhly*—With the improvement of Teachers, wages have advanced, the number of School Districts not taught has decreased, and the average time of keeping the Schools open has been lengthened, and the number of children taught greatly increased—while Colleges, Academies and High Schools have been induced to lend their influence in *favor* instead of *against* this great system, and politicians and parties have come to recognize in it the great hope of the country.

*Lastly*—The whole system is becoming pervaded with a *North-Carolina spirit*—and the fountains of our School Literature have been purified of their evil influences, and been



made to yield waters that will have a continually reviving influence on the Schools, and on the whole body politic.

To these facts I point as a justification of the course which I have pursued while Superintendent of Common Schools.

I have not spent the most of my time on the road, as some expected I would ; and during the year 1855, for reasons given in the body of my Report, I was able to travel very little. I have much respect for many who differ with me on this subject: time and results, to whose judgment I confidently appeal, will decide between us.

Believing that a General Superintendent of Common Schools ought to be intimately acquainted with the geographical features, and the social, industrial, moral and intellectual condition of every part of North-Carolina, I made it my only care to add as much as possible to my information of this sort. Studies of this kind had occupied much of my time for years before I was elected to the office I now fill—but I felt still my want of a more minute knowledge, and spared neither time nor expense to obtain it.

As I traveled, I tried the experiment of delivering an address in every County through which I passed—and as any one, who has practically considered the matter, might easily guess, the success was indifferent. In the most enlightened communities in the world, a mere address, plain and practical as it ought to be, on general education, and on the spirit of Common Schools and the duties of Teachers and Officers, would draw very thin houses—and of those who would attend, a very small proportion would be of that class for whom such addresses should be intended. And of those who hear such speeches, a very few only remember them—indeed few hearers of speeches of any kind remember more than the mere sensations produced at the time, the manner of the speaker, &c., &c.

Thus the tracks of the traveling orator would be tracks in the sand—while, considering the extent of North-Carolina, and the slow means of travel, it would take the time, the whole time, of twenty speakers to go into every part of every County, and speak to audiences composing one-fourth of the people, in one or two years.



When any one travels to speak, he should be relying on this, not as his system of operations, but as one of the means of operating a system: and thus, the speech being a means and not an end, may assist in producing lasting and widely different impressions. Thus parties, societies, &c., have their speakers; and thus I have been endeavoring to arrange a plan of operations by means of which friends of Common Schools, when they make addresses, will be heard by those interested, while these addresses will be designed to assist in working a machinery already devised. And, I may add, as proof of the honesty of my convictions in this matter, that perhaps interest and health both might have been promoted by a different course.

Any one can easily conceive that it must have been irksome to me, after my re-appointment as Superintendent, to play a silent and unseen part—and to feel, that while it was easy to make one's self conspicuous, the impatience of the public was not to be gratified. My position certainly required some sense of duty to hold it—while my location under the influence of a local cause became extremely unhealthy, the malaria, though not producing any fatal results, destroying the health of three-fourths of the whole community, white and black, for several months. For myself, my health has been bad since June. Certainly there was not much inducement, derived from considerations of pleasure or interest, to stand in such a position, in a poisoned atmosphere, shaking chills from every breeze, while it made one liable also to the criticism of the public. I hope I have acted on a sense of duty—and my convictions of policy I am ready to maintain. Having, however, as I trust, cleared the path of the Superintendent, and established the points to which and by which it is to lead—having fixed my ends, determined on the means, and arranged a permanent plan—and having, as I hope, so cleared the way that the correspondence of the office will be lighter, and having nearly completed those troublesome labors of authorship, which, for reasons before given, I believed devolved upon the office—having, as I hope, a foundation on which to stand and build as a lecturer, I trust to be able to spend much of this year in efforts to get together Conven-



tions of Teachers and of others interested in the cause of education. It is important to meet with the Teachers when the Superintendent travels—and to make his labors of this kind part of some settled plan of operations, the mere speech not being the whole plan, but part of a system. By operating with methods now matured—by getting the people of the villages and towns where the Conventions are to meet, to throw open their houses for the free entertainment of those who attend as Teachers and Officers of our system, and by hard drumming, I hope to be able to get together respectable Conventions of Teachers and others who will come not only to hear my views, but to interchange views with each other, and to hear addresses from leading friends of the cause.

Our first attempts of this kind will doubtless result in but moderate success—such efforts, heretofore, have uniformly proved a total failure. If they so terminate again, it will by no means prove the failure of our system of Schools: it will only show that these are not the means best suited to our emergencies. They certainly are not—and if they were our only means of hope, our case would be really hopeless, for it would be next to impossible for any man to travel over North-Carolina, and get together one-half of those most interested to hear a plain, careful, sober lecture on education, and on the duties of Teachers and Committees.

Still we are becoming more and more ripe for Conventions of Teachers and Officers—the system of things is gradually and surely infusing more life, exciting more enquiry, and creating more and more of a spirit of association and consideration of effort; and by the favor of Providence, I hope that we will be able now to begin a Convention movement that will not die out without causing any results. In this we must not despise the day of small things, but be patient and untiring; and we must also remember that however this movement may now progress, it is not the most proper criterion by which to judge of the success of our Schools. THAT SUCCESS, I CONTEND, IS ALREADY CERTAIN: the day of triumph is now dawning on us! In this, the greatest political concern of every country, we have left every Southern State behind us: AND THERE ARE IN THE SCHOOLS OF NORTH-CAROLINA THE

CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF FUTURE EMPIRE. Our social condition more than that of apparently better favored regions, has helped to foster this system of Schools; and our masses, nearly all of them being of the middle class, are becoming moulded into a homogeneous population, intelligent, eminently republican, sober, calculating, moral and conservative.

As it is the mind which makes the man—so it is the mental and moral qualities of the PEOPLE which constitute a State. England boasts of her bold peasantry who make good soldiers, and faithful retainers and supporters of a rich and powerful aristocracy, cultivating their lands like a garden, and diligently working their factories and mines; but unless there is, in time, more of a leveling upward, she cannot remain what she is, much less take the van in the march of greatness in this age of popular progress. Neighboring States in this mighty confederacy boast of richer soils and greater commercial facilities than ours—and over the names of some is thrown a lustre reflected from the virtues of eminent statesmen, and the successes of popular politicians, while others are aiming at greatness wholly by means of expensive works of improvement.

These will all do very well in their places; but they are not the foundations which sustain a great and lasting dominion: indeed great works without a great people are a mockery. Their advantages, accruing to the leading few, enhance their power of wealth—and their cost pressing on the ignorant multitude accumulates the load of poverty, and widens the gulf between privilege and oppression, between the guiding mind and the laboring hands and suffering body of the State.

And an aristocracy, however enlightened, liberal and good, do not constitute an enlightened, liberal and excellent PEOPLE: nor can the masses of the people be enlightened, unless there is joint effort on some common plan which unites the means of all. We have tried this beneficent plan, and we are on the eve of success; and who can behold our three thousand Common Schools educating all the children of a large State, *at home, in the country*, where they are under parental care and guidance, and in view of and amidst the

virtue inspiring cares and labors of the household, the farm and the workshop, the teachings of the School blended with the teachings of Nature, and the associations of rural simplicity, thrift and integrity, and all left perfectly free in conscience, and open to religious truth, and studying for themselves the Word of God, and not recognize here the foundations of a political power that will grow and expand indefinitely, achieving results and exerting happy influences, and giving birth to great events far, far beyond the highest realities or even hopes of the proudest commercial or military empires? These "haste to swift decay," their vices growing with their prosperity, the heart being entirely rotten by the time the body is fully grown, while corruption and death follow in the path of their outward conquests: but the development of power, based on popular intelligence, virtue and piety, will, by the law of its nature be perpetual, and its expansion, infusing new life into every invaded territory, must, in the end, become as wide as the earth. It marches not as a political organization—it is a principle that reaches, by its resistless moral weapons, far beyond the country in whose institutions it is cherished.

And here, though this Report is already too long, I feel sure that I will be excused for an allusion to some facts in our history worthy of continual remembrance by all our citizens. The first Governor of North-Carolina was William Drummond—he was a martyr in the cause of liberty. Cotemporary with him was Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, the type of a race exactly the opposite of that which William Drummond and his wife represented.

The former stands out in history as a rapacious tyrant, extremely jealous of the privileges of the aristocracy, bigoted, cruel and vindictive—despising the people, and regarding their progress in intelligence and privileges as destructive of all that *he* and *his* class held dear. Drummond, returning from North-Carolina to Virginia, eagerly espoused the popular cause in the celebrated outbreak known as Bacon's rebellion—a movement to which history accords the honor of having been prompted by patriotic desires to redress intolerable grievances, and led and participated in by persons of charac-

ter, education, and unflinching courage and integrity. Very prominent among these was Drummond, a sober-minded friend of civil and religious freedom—and not less prominent was Sarah, his heroic wife. When the revolution began she exclaimed—"The child that is unborn shall have cause to rejoice for the good that will come by the rising of the country!" The actors fell, died the death of rebels, but their principles lived and spread and conquered.

Drummond was taken, and he and Berkeley, the representatives of two antagonist races, confronted each other. "You are very welcome," cried the exulting Berkeley with a low bow; "I am more glad to see you than any man in Virginia; you shall be hanged in half an hour." "The patriot," says Bancroft, "avowing boldly the part he had acted, was condemned at one o'clock and hanged at four." His valuable possessions were seized by the tyrant; his principles became the inheritance of a mighty nation. He died in 1677—and singularly coincident, in that North-Carolina of which he was the first Governor, a little less than one hundred years after, the cause for which he fell spoke at Mecklenburg, in authoritative tones, from the lips of men of similar origin and similar natures—it was taken up in Virginia, and from the soil watered by his blood sprang the leader whose sword helped to give it a glorious victory, and whose virtues are blended with its praises in every language.

That Berkeley, whose character defines opposition to the American cause, in writing to his superiors in England, answering their questions in regard to the condition and prospects of the Colony over which he had been appointed as Governor, used these words:—"I thank God *there are no Free Schools nor printing*; and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for *learning* has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and *printing* has divulged them and libels against the best Government. God keep us from both." In North-Carolina, whose first chief officer was the antitype of Berkeley—in North-Carolina, where the American principle first spoke out, the first successful system of Free Schools is established at the South—and here, more than two hundred thousand children are en



joying the fruition of that happy condition of things, for endeavoring to establish which, the children of their first champion were made orphan beggars; while their noble mother, embracing disaster, disgrace and suffering for herself and her own offspring, looked down to the far future, and rejoiced at the hoped-for blessings that should cluster around the head of the unborn child!

Surely, while we contemplate the wonderful mercies of Providence towards us and our children—and while we look back at the past, and see with what agencies He has worked, and how the Press and the Free School, in His hands, have been instrumental in bringing to the People so much of freedom and happiness and prosperity—surely, while Tyrants tremble at their progress we will rejoice in it, humbly giving God thanks for both, and praying to Him that He would, by these and by other means, cause the Light to shine brighter and brighter, and His Truth to be made manifest to all the earth!

Availing myself of this occasion to thank your Excellency and the Literary Board for uniform courtesy to myself, and interest manifested in the cause of general education,

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

*Sup. Com. Schools for the State.*

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5, 1856.



## APPENDIX.

[A.]

*Extract from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of N. C. to the General Assembly of 1854-'55.*

### I.—TEACHER'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Considering this a subject of importance, and believing that my views upon it would meet with very general approval, if understood, I have concluded to append to the foregoing Report the details of the plan matured for the establishment of Teachers' Libraries. It is hoped that special attention will be given to this whole matter by members of Assembly; and that they will take what is here said in connection with what has already been done for the improvement of Teachers; and putting the whole together, arrive at a full understanding of the condition and prospects of things in this vital department of our system of Common Schools. Our present position is briefly this: there is an opening for three thousand good Common School Teachers in the State, and there are hardly enough Teachers of any kind to supply this demand, while the quality of the supply is much complained of.

*There is an absolute necessity for some economical, practicable, and systematic effort to produce an efficient corps of Teachers; and this effort must be persevered in till the end is obtained.* Here is one vital, tangible point through which we can operate; the proposition cannot be disputed, and the only question is as to the means.

Normal Schools would not supply the demand, would cost immense sums, and would educate a class who would not be likely to seek employment in Common Schools. We have begun a system the best adapted to our circumstances; it is just beginning to assume form and consistency, and already the good effects are very generally admitted by those having the best opportunity to form correct opinions. Teachers are required to be examined by County Committees; and that

there may be a Committee in each County, the Chairman, a salaried Officer, is put at its head. The certificates must be renewed every year, and are good only in the County where issued; and by this means a County with a low standard cannot impose its licentiates on Counties where the standard is higher, while those who depreciate in morals and character during the year can be cut off.

To add to the efficiency of this system, I have caused graded certificates to be used, that the rank of all having license to teach may not be considered equal; and I have also furnished blanks by which the Chairman, with little trouble, can keep a record of the names and rank of all licensed. Examinations may not always test the capacity of Teachers; but the fear of them, the desire to get higher grades each year, and the consciousness that the honors and rank of each will be annually sent to the General Superintendent, make every Teacher of the least spirit strive, during the year, to improve. They never forget the examinations; and their efforts to improve themselves will do more good than the efforts of those supported at Schools by means that cost them nothing.

The machinery is beginning to be sensibly felt, and of *sixty-two Chairmen* who have testified to me on the subject, *one* thinks the system not useful, two or three want to see it tried farther, and *fifty-eight* are unqualified in their approbation.

There is one more step necessary—some legislation to *insure* good Examining Committees, and to bring Teachers into associations for mutual improvement, as well as to bind them together in bodies, that they may present more tangible objects for the exertions of their friends and of the friends of education in their behalf. They should be placed in the way of attaining to greater legal dignity, of protecting themselves from evil associations, and of forming themselves into a power in the State, with rights and privileges as a body, with a character to defend, and a position to be proud of. This can all be effected by simple and economical means. In other States they have Teachers' Institutes—an institute embracing Teachers in a certain territory or district, and the Teachers being required to attend periodical meetings, lasting often for a week, for discussion, conversation and examina-

tion of plans and books, &c.; and to hear lectures from the Superintendent or some one sent by him.\* All the expenses of these meetings are paid by the public—and we see at once that such a system would not suit our State.

The plan which I propose, to attain the same or better ends, is this, *to wit*: To pass a general Act, entitling the licensed Teachers, Examining Committees and Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents, to be incorporated in each County, on certain conditions, into Teachers' Library Associations, with power to receive and hold property. Let the Chairmen of the County Boards be relieved from the necessity of acting on Examining Committees—and let these Committees, to consist of only three in each County, be elected by the County Court, or by the Board of County Superintendents. Let them choose one of their number for Chairman for one year—and let all who act have their necessary expenses paid. (It will be great economy in the end.)

Let there be appropriated from the School Fund, in each County, one dollar for each Common School of the County, for two years, for the Library Associations—and there need be no other appropriations from the School Fund. Let each Teacher with a regular certificate be entitled to membership, on condition of his paying an annual tax of fifty cents, and any higher sum not exceeding two or three dollars, which the majority of Teachers may determine. Let the Officers consist of Treasurer, the County Chairman to be *ex officio* Treasurer, (this office and that of Librarian to be in one,) a Corresponding Secretary, President, and a Book Committee. The President and Corresponding Secretary to be chosen annually by the Association, and have no salary—and the Chairman of the Examining Committee to be *ex officio* Recording Secretary and Librarian. Let the latter be required to keep the books at the County town, and permission be given to put a book case in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court—and until the Libraries become very large, it will be easy also to make arrangements with merchants and others interested in seeing the public, to have the books kept at their

\* The most eminent men in Science and Literature are often employed to lecture before these institutes.

places of business. The Librarian should be required to attend on stated days, once a month, to receive and let out books between certain hours of the day; and should be allowed out of the Library Fund twelve dollars for this duty, a certain *per cent.* on all monies contributed by others, until his salary amounts to fifty or sixty dollars, and *ten per cent. on all monies he can raise by his own exertions.*

Let the School Fund pay him only one dollar per day. Let the Book Committee consist of him, the President of the Association and the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents—their duty being to buy books, select what ones to buy, subscribe for periodicals, &c., &c. To induce Teachers to join, the Examining Committee should state on the certificate of each one how long he or she had been a member of the Association, &c., &c. The Association can adopt regulations for discussions, lectures, correspondence with other bodies, &c., &c.

Such is a general outline of the machinery—it is simple and cheap indeed, compared with Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, and compared with the great ends in view.

From such an organization the following effects may be confidently anticipated:—The first appropriation, small as it is, would buy a sufficient number of copies of Page's work on teaching, Northend's or any other, for all the Teachers in each County. Some four or five works on such subjects might be selected, and enough of each purchased to have one book, at the least, for every member. And if only one-third of the Common School Teachers of North-Carolina could be induced to read the most indifferent work on teaching, what a vast change would soon be perceptible! Opposition to new-fangled innovations is well to a certain extent; but without wishing to hurt the feelings of one worthy Teacher, do we not all know that the Teacher in Primary Schools here, forgets nothing and learns nothing?

The experience of all the world does us no good, as we know nothing of any experience but our own. Then, if we made no farther progress, we would put a large majority of the Teachers in the way of acquiring new ideas which could not fail to do them good. Scatter judiciously over the State



copies of any good work on teaching, and it will create a revolution; hitherto we have never seen or heard of any other plan than the old primeval one with no black board, no oral instruction, no lectures, no inducement to study but the whip, no evidence of proficiency but the sum stated on the slate, without a word as to how it was arrived at, no admitted indications of industry but a loud babble of sounds, &c., &c. Teachers have no fixed plans for their own improvement—none for the scholars. The only labor is to fill out the time—the only object to get the public money. We need not dwell on this.

A SECOND IMMEDIATE EFFECT *will be to insure some active person at the head of the Examining Committee, and also to insure a Committee.* As the Act of 1852, so far as it affects the office of the Superintendent, may be repealed, there is very great danger that the whole machinery of Examining Committees, undoubtedly one of the most promising features of our Schools, will fall to the ground. Chairmen will not strictly enforce the law in regard to certificates, and public spirited and intelligent persons, now doing service to their country on Examining Committees, will take no farther interest in the matter. In such a contingency it is very important to have some means of insuring Committees of this sort, and this will be a good result of the proposed plan. Allowing the Chairman of Examining Committees and all others a liberal *per cent.* on collections made by them, they will often make exertions to add to the means of the Association.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, *a sort of communion of feeling and ideas will be effected among Teachers*—they will have something to distinguish them as a class, a common bond of union, a place to meet and interchange thoughts, &c. By this contact with each other, they cannot fail to improve; the superior minds will diffuse themselves, a good idea will be contagious, &c. Besides, Teachers will feel enhanced in public estimation, and they will have a body, a society to defend, to promote, to improve; and by all their efforts to elevate their society, and make it respected, they will be individually benefited. They will, in time, have debates and conversational parties—they will correspond with other Societies; and they



will invite persons to deliver lectures before them, &c., &c. They will, as the boys do for the Society Libraries in the Colleges, make efforts to enlist interest in behalf of their Association; and they can and will be perpetually soliciting and getting contributions of books, money, maps, and works of art. The State should also be required to deposit in each Library of this sort, a copy of all books, journals, pamphlets and charts published by it; and doubtless, publishers would often make them presents, just as they do to editors and others who exercise influence on the reading public.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, *these Library Associations would furnish vital mediums through which to effect the interest and progress of Common Schools—tangible objects, also, to enlist the interest and claim the aid of the public spirited, the popularity and notoriety-seekers, as well as the philanthropic, the patriotic and the good.*

In the course of time, in many places, contributions from various sources and motives, as varied, would accumulate a considerable fund; even liberal endowments might be occasionally expected from that class who contribute large means to useful institutions; and in the end, good Libraries would be accumulated in many Counties, while in some, there would be Library Halls, with comfortable furniture, maps, globes, and works of art, forming very interesting lounging places for taste and science.

We might naturally expect a rivalry among these Library Associations, in different Counties—there certainly would, after a while, be a feeling of emulation; and in this, the people of the County would share and act accordingly.

Nothing would be better calculated to fire and rouse to exertion all classes of people in any County, than to see their neighbors of an adjoining County pointing, with pride, to their own elegant Teacher's Hall, with its varied contents, and turning with a sneer to their indifferent exhibition of the kind. These Halls and Libraries would be considered a test and type of the intellectual progress of the community—a sign of progress palpable to the senses, and producing decided impressions on all classes. Without some exhibitions of this kind, even intelligent people would be liable to make

mistakes as to the progress of the Schools ; in fact, not one in five thousand could observe and appreciate those minute indications of progress, or the reverse, which we must now study to form a correct idea of the health of our system.

It has no visible face, so to speak, to present to all as an index of its condition—no accessible points where any one can feel its pulse ; and the whole system might improve 20 per cent., and not one man in every thousand could be immediately aware of the fact, or would suspect it till the progress became still greater, and began to effect a real revolution in the State. For instance, it has been my anxious effort to note the signs of health or disease, and with me have been watching 82 Chairmen, one in every County, and practically acquainted with the condition of things.

The general voice of these is, that there is a decided tendency to improvement—the very general opinion of nearly all who have the best means of knowing, and are the safest advisers in these things, of those who have taken a strong practical interest in them, is, that a much more healthful condition of the system has been supervening. In short, no one who will take his position on the right ground for observation, and carefully examine and put together all the reliable signs that can be observed, can deny that, every thing considered, our School system promises better, by 10 per cent. at least, than ever before in its history—and that in many vital points, disease is yielding to returning health. This is a very important fact ; but these signs of returning vigor are not hectic flushes or spasmodic excitements, obvious to all superficial observers. Therefore these may enquire, “Where is the evidence of improvement?” expecting to be answered by reference to some brilliant patent exhibitions, which the system cannot possibly present under its present organization, whatever its progress ; and if it did present them, they would be unhealthy signs. Hence, the importance of arrangements by which there may be manifested, when improvements do occur, those public indications which strike the senses of every body ; and the Library Association would be one of this sort. A good Hall would make a great impression of progress ; and such exhibitions would act as a powerful stimulus on those

counties not able to make such a show—appealing to those strong feelings of our nature—pride, self-respect, and emulation.

NOTE.—A Chairman who has long taken an interest in the cause of Common Schools, and whose views are entitled to weight, suggests a plan for a cheap Normal School in each Congressional District. The plan is this: that the law allow the Board of County Superintendents of each County to appropriate, say two dollars, from the sum due each School District, for the purpose of employing Teachers in the Normal Schools. Let the Chairmen of the Counties composing a Congressional District be *ex officio* a Committee or Board of Governors to manage the School!—and let them select a place for the School, employ Teachers, adopt regulations, &c. Let each County be entitled to send a number of pupils corresponding to the sum contributed—and let the tuition be free, &c., &c. It would be easy thus to get good Schools for the free instruction of a large number of Teachers, without crippling the Common Schools, by the sums abstracted from their support; but it must be remembered that *tuition* is a very small matter, compared with the cost of *board*. These Schools, however, might be located in country neighborhoods where board is cheap, and the manners of the people such, that the demands of fashionable society would not impose heavy taxes. But even then the Board would be a heavy burden to many who can make good Teachers, and who wish to teach.

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[B.]

OFFICE OF THE SUP. OF COM. SCHOOLS OF N. C., }  
*March 1st, 1855.* }

*To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to become Teachers of Common Schools:—*THIRD ANNUAL LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:—

GENTLEMEN:

You will easily understand the cause of the delay in the appearance of this letter, which ought to have been sent out at the first of the year. The Legislature, which has just finished its arduous labors, was then in session; and as our whole system of laws had to be re-enacted and revised for the new Revised Code, it would have been improper to undertake to say, officially, what the law would require, until or before the close of the Assembly.

It made a few alterations in the School laws, of which I have given notice to the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents in a letter; and I regret that it was not my fortune to have to give notice of some other additions which I had much at heart.

I was especially anxious that Committees of Examination should be allowed their expenses while engaged in their important public duties—and I suppose that \$1 50 per day to each member would have been sufficient. Any reasonable sum, which will ensure good Committees, is money well spent. THESE COMMITTEES ARE OUR NORMAL SCHOOLS, and the cost which I proposed would have been less, a thousand *per cent.* less, than the cost of any other system for the training of good Teachers.

The appropriation for their benefit was not refused on the ground that these Committees are not needed; on the contrary, the sense of the late very intelligent Assembly was tested on this point, and I believe the members were almost entirely unanimous in opinion as to the importance and wisdom of the law in its provisions as to the mode of granting licenses to teach. And I may also state, that the words "Chairmen *may* refuse payment," &c., to those not having legal certificates, have been altered to a phraseology more positive and absolute.

But the School laws were acted on when members were engaged in arduous labors—many appropriations had to be made—the whole statute law of the State had to be revised and re-enacted—while it was also considered wise, by judicious men, not to undertake many important alterations at present in the School Laws, for fear injury might be done to all, &c., &c.

I believe your conduct was appreciated by the Assembly: your importance was fully and honorably acknowledged: while you may rest assured that in me you have an unwavering advocate. In time your expenses will be paid, and fuel and stationery furnished; and thus you will feel more at liberty to give four or five days in the year to the service of your country. There should be no pay but expenses, and these should be *all* paid: to give more, might cause the place to be sought after by those not so well qualified to fill it.

I sincerely hope you will continue to act—and that a foundation so happily laid will not be neglected. Considering the former unpromising aspect of things, as regards Teachers, it is surprising what has been done in two years; and I con-



gratulate you, and every friend of the cause, on the prospect now before us. More than nineteen-twentieths of the Chairmen bear favorable testimony to the good results flowing from the judicious action of Committees of Examination; and I *know* the fact, that in many places Common Schools have been made more respectable in the eyes of the community, while educated and leading citizens are taking more and more interest in them.

One fact speaks volumes: When I first came into office, the best Teachers were those who had not been educated under the auspices of the Common Schools—*Now*, by the effect of annual examinations, and graded certificates, in two short years, I know of Teachers, springing from the Common Schools, who are the most hopeful laborers in this department. Already, in numerous instances, Teachers of humble means, sprung from the ranks of the Common Schools, are taking the front position in qualifications and aptitude for their calling, and they are not only getting before in attainments, but they manifest more hopeful signs in other important respects. They *know better*, what they have learned by themselves, under the stimulus of annual examinations, than those whose education came easier—they *are more ambitious still to improve*, than those who rely on College diplomas as evidence that they are entirely finished scholars; and they *are more careful of their morals*, feeling that they have nothing to hold them up but their own conduct. They will also be better acquainted with the wants and condition of the masses of the people—they will naturally be more self-reliant, more enterprising, and more attached to the Common Schools.

The examination itself may not furnish full evidence of what any one knows; but the fact that there is to be an annual, close examination, and graded certificates issued, will act as a perpetual stimulus to every mind that has the least respect for itself, or for the opinions of the world.

We might naturally infer this: *and I know it from observation, and have seen Teachers studying the year round, more diligently than their scholars.* And I have seen two youths, of good morals, and of nearly equal capacities, and in the same vicinity, begin a career, a few years ago, as Teachers.



One having been sent to school a good deal, was easy about the first examination, and got a certificate with flattering numbers. The other worked hard, and after a searching examination, received a certificate indicating a respectable rank. At the last examination, this year, the recipient of academic favors rather fell behind the first examination—the self-trained Teacher had struggled up, ahead of the other in all respects, and nearly to No. 1 on all studies.

The case is fairly put, excepting only that the self-taught Teacher *had more work to do, and more domestic cares than the other*: and this case is but one of many.

There is no question but that Teachers springing from the ranks of the Common Schools, can, under our present system, be made the best *Teachers*, and the most *useful citizens*; they appreciate better what they get; they are not inclined to become stationary at some given point, like graduates who are endorsed for by diplomas; and they are all the time subjected to the wholesome influence and discipline of farms, of workshops, of counting houses, of family cares and domestic duties, thus ever kept in sight of those trials and labors which are the common inheritance, and which we are too apt to forget and learn to despise in the seclusion of Colleges; and ever kept under the hallowing influence of the family altar, but faintly felt, if felt at all, in the large boarding schools.

Of course I am not opposing Colleges—they are perhaps necessary, though they present a dangerous ordeal to the susceptible youthful heart—but I am wishing to impress on you the great truth that you constitute an essential part of the best school in the world for the training of good and useful Teachers. Reason and facts alike bear out the assertion; and the same reasoning and the same facts teach us that the safest place to educate our children also, as well as our Teachers, is under the eye of the parent, under the sacred influences of the family circle, in view of the toils and labors of our parents and fellow-men, and which the children must also learn to respect and to follow up, if we would have a nation of honest men and good Christians.

In every sense, then, your position is an extremely important and responsible one—you are the teachers of the Teach-

ers of the children of the country—the instructors of those who are to teach the schools on which depend the patriotism, the public spirit, the success and welfare of the State.

The brief experiment of the past furnishes the greatest encouragement for future exertion; and if the personal emolument to you is not tempting, how great the reward to you as citizens, statesmen and Christians! In every County there are not five only, but dozens of men, clergymen, philanthropists, public spirited citizens who would devote four days very cheerfully to the public good; and here is a most inviting field for their exertions!

As to the method and matter of examinations, I hope my former suggestions will be borne in mind—and that while the *manner* of conducting business in your tribunal and the *result* will both demonstrate its *kindness and impartiality*, they will also furnish equal evidence of *firmness, and fixed rules and purposes*. The lawgivers of the State have sustained our course by a most flattering decision: let us continue on the same career, and govern ourselves by fixed principles of justice, charity and unbending morality. Permit me to repeat the result of those principles in a few suggestions embodied in the shape of rules for perpetual reference.

Let it be

*Rule 1.* To receive all applicants kindly—so to conduct the examination as to give them a fair opportunity of showing their attainments.

2. To EXAMINE NONE as to mental qualifications, *until satisfactory evidence is given of good moral character during the year preceding the examination.*

3. To have constant reference to the wants of the community, in granting certificates with low grades, and grant as few of them as the circumstances will permit.

4. Two candidates of good character, presenting themselves for the first time—and to those so afflicted as not to be able to follow any other calling for a living, grant the greatest number of the lowest certificates—that is, among a given number, badly qualified, if any are to be licensed, and all are equally indifferent in scholarship, give the preference to these

over those who have been on trial, are able to work, &c., and have not improved.

5. Require each candidate to present his or her last certificate—and if the numbers are all *fives*, or very low, and no improvement this year, refuse a certificate, unless under special circumstances, or for public reasons.

6. In granting certificates to those presenting old ones, make a memorandum on the new certificate, something as follows: “*One, two, no higher,*” (as the case may be,) or “*Same No. on ——— as in the year 18—.*” So distinguish those who have fallen, &c., &c. This will make each certificate show, on its face, to the public, not only the rank of the Teacher, but also whether he is advancing, standing still, or going back, and it will act as a powerful stimulus. In giving notice of the times and places of examination, request all Teachers to bring their certificates, &c., &c.

7. To each one, when the certificate is handed to him or her, say that the certificate must be exhibited at the next examination, and that the next certificate will refer to the numbers on the present, &c., &c.

8. *Elevate the standard continually*, and with a prudent reference to the wants and condition of the community, the supply of candidates, &c., &c.

9. NEVER PERMIT ANY AMOUNT OF MENTAL QUALIFICATIONS TO ATONE FOR WANT OF *unimpeachable* INTEGRITY AND MORAL CHARACTER; and while you do not pretend to decide on questions of faith and doctrine, beware of atheists and infidels, whose morality, to say the least of it, is built on a sandy foundation, and not likely to resist a storm of temptation.

The great characteristic of the age is an overweening confidence in man, and in human means for the accomplishment of everything desirable; and the more we are blessed by Providence the more prone we are to forget God, and to en throne in His place the idols of our own creation. Let us be careful to seek light from the Sun of the Universe—be careful that our mental activity, in its atheistical tendencies, be not the forerunner of such moral darkness, such reigns of terror as have been inaugurated by the infidel philosophers of France. The worst and most hopeless feature of any society

is a false civilization; it will inevitably lead to social and political depravity, while the mere education of the mind, on principles which do not recognize God as He has revealed Himself to us, as the Author of all things, and the Sovereign to whom the allegiance of every heart is due, will only increase the evils of such a state.

The Heart and Mind must be educated together—and the more we learn, the more should we honor and reverence the Infinite Mind.

In regard to Books, it is hardly necessary for me to repeat my former recommendations.

The full series of *N. C. Readers* is not yet in type for these reasons, viz:—It is necessary for me to examine everything as it passes through the press, and it has been uncertain, for several months, what changes would be made in the School Laws, and in the officers of the law. As you are aware, there has also been a severe pressure among business men at the North; and the past season has not been one favorable to new enterprises. The Assembly did me the honor of continuing me in office without opposition; and as the financial embarrassments of the country are wearing off, the Readers will be immediately printed.

In the meantime, the children can use such Readers as are on hand; and they can easily be classified in the Bible, which all ought to have, and which, no doubt, nearly all do possess.

In preparing other readers it is not intended to supersede the use of this; and it is not, in my judgment, an evidence of good taste or sound sense to suppose that the inspired Scriptures are not proper standards of style for those learning to read. The Bible, and only the Bible, answers the very first questions that occur to the human mind as it begins to learn to reason and reflect; and many of you, doubtless, know from experience, that it is to the very youngest what it ought to be all, the most interesting reading Book in the world. Perhaps the multiplication of other School Books, and the attempts to form and reform the hearts of the young by human inventions and rules of morals not accompanied with the idea of Divine Sanction, of man's natural depravity, and of a Divine Atonement, have greatly helped to form that New England



mind which is just now floundering before the world in a wilderness of errors of its own creation, and presenting painful phenomena to be effectively used by the enemies of general education.

While we are avoiding the evils of ignorance on the one side, let us be careful of this whirlpool, where impious intellect is lost on the other; and let us remember that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God;" it, and it only teaching us how the human heart is to be regenerated, and thus by the reformation of each individual heart, and its sense of direct responsibility to God, the whole world reformed, and the nations made free by the Truth.

In addition to this, always understood as urged on all, the other Books recommended are:—

1. WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK.
2. THE NORTH-CAROLINA READERS.
3. BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
4. DAVIE'S ARITHMETICS.—*Primary, Mental and School Arithmetic.*
5. MITCHELL'S, INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY—N. C. ED.
6. WORCESTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY.

To which I now add,

7. MONTEITH'S YOUTHS' GEOGRAPHY.

Geographies often serve a double purpose, as *Readers*, and as mediums of useful information of a practical character; and in this age of steam and universal commercial intercourse, Geography, in all its branches, constitutes one of the most important sciences to every class of people.

Monteith's work is an excellent manual for children, and the mechanical execution is admirably suited to the purposes in view. It, the Readers and Arithmetics are published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John St. New York—and Mitchell's Geography by Copperthwaite, Desilver & Butler, 253 Market St. Philadelphia.

These and all the works recommended may be had of the Booksellers generally; and it would be well to let Merchants who deal in School Books know what ones are recommended, that a supply may be kept at all convenient points.

I had it much at heart to lay the foundation of a Teacher's



Library Association in each County—the Teachers, Committees of Examination and local officers of the Schools to constitute the Association, and be incorporated in each County, with a small endowment to start on, and with certain privileges and powers. In a distinct communication I will send a copy of my plan to all of you, that its merits may be fully canvassed, and that I may have the benefit of your opinions and suggestions. It is coming time to build higher; when the foundations are broadly laid, and every child in a fair way to learn to read and write, we should begin to raise the superstructure upwards, and to mark out its compartments, so that in time the Common School system shall be a complete system, furnishing elementary instruction to all, facilities for improvement to Teachers and Officers, and means for a good practical education in English, and in the familiar and useful sciences to those who desire it. We must build on by degrees, keeping those ends in view as we work out the foundations and dimensions of our house; but these matters I reserve for another communication.

The last Assembly, to facilitate the getting of active Committees of Examination, reduced the number to *three*, the Chairman of the County Board still to be one; but where five good men are now acting and willing to act, they might continue, without at all violating the spirit of the law. It was not because five were considered too many that the law was changed—but because it was supposed to be less difficult to get three to act than to get five.

I sincerely hope that good Committees will be formed in all the Counties, and efforts continued until they are secured—and that the law will be strictly enforced. I would be glad if *all* the members of the Committee could have the opportunity of reading these letters; and I respectfully invite suggestions and communications, all of which will be gratefully received and well considered.

In conclusion, I would say to all, that, while light is breaking in upon us, and hope everywhere reviving, and the Schools everywhere assuming a more promising aspect, now is the time for every friend of the cause to co-operate in charity, and with vigor, looking to the main end, with every other

friend of Common Schools; and, for one, I freely express my gratitude to the Examining Committees for the essential service they have rendered in the successful battle we are fighting, and assure them that a few more years of patient effort will achieve a victory which will amply compensate every good and patriotic heart for the labors performed and the vexations endured.

With my best wishes, and sincere sympathies, I am, with much respect, your anxious fellow-laborer.

C. H. WILEY,  
*Sup. Com. Schools for the State.*

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[C.]

The small work yet to publish, to complete the series of text books specially adapted to our State, is to be a mere Primer, and intended partly as a guide to Committees of Examination.

*It is to be used both by Teachers and pupils*; and while the former are, at stated times, to examine the latter in regard to its contents, they themselves are to be examined as to their knowledge of them, by the Committees of Examination. Its great object is to familiarize the minds of all with some great leading, elementary facts and principles, necessary to be known by all the citizens of the State; and while, like works of a similar kind, used in the Prussian Schools, it will help to develop and foster a love of home and of its institutions, it will tend to diffuse Common School information among all the Teachers and pupils, thus having both an indirect and a direct influence on the progress of our system. The work will be in the form of questions and answers: and some of the questions will, of course, have to be answered by information obtained elsewhere.

As a specimen of the work, and to illustrate what is said, a few questions are here given:—

“In what State do you live?”

“Who is the present Governor of this State?”

“Can you tell into how many Counties it is divided?”

“What are its principal productions?”

"Where is the lumber region?"

"Where is the chief corn-growing region?"

"Where is the principal wheat-growing region?"

"What section of the State contains mines of gold, silver, copper and lead? Where does the iron abound? the coal? &c., &c.

"What is meant by 'The American Revolution'?"

"How long did the war of the Revolution last?"

"When was the Declaration of Independence made?"

"What is meant by 'The Declaration of Independence'?"

"What State first declared openly for Independence?"

"When and where did the people of North-Carolina or a part of them make a Declaration of Independence?"

"Did the whole State declare for Independence, in its Provincial Congress, before any Declaration was made by the Congress of all the States?"

"When and where did it do so?"

"What is the Common School system of North-Carolina?"

"Why are the Schools called *Common* Schools?"

"How are they supported?"

"Can you tell the amount of the School Fund?"

"Do you know how it is divided among the Districts of your County?"

"What is necessary to enable any one to teach Common Schools?"

"Who employs the Teacher?"

"What are the necessary qualifications of a good Teacher?"

"How may a good Teacher be known?"

"How may a bad Teacher be generally known?"

"Are the Common Schools very important to all the people of the State?"

"How then ought they to be managed?"

"How ought Committees to act?"

"What is becoming in *every* Teacher?"

"What are the duties of the scholars? &c., &c."

On each Common School Teacher's certificate will be added to the other branches on which his proficiency is stated, his qualifications with respect to this particular study.

*Arrangements will be made to have all Examining Committees furnished with copies of this work, free of expense to themselves or the State.*

[D.]

OFFICE SUP. OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C., }  
June 30th, 1855. }*To the Clerk of the County Court of — County:*

SIR: The Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Edgecomb County, called my attention to the fact that the Laws of the last Assembly, creating the new County of Wilson, contained no express provision for the organization of the Common School system in said County. It was also intimated that the County Court of Wilson, not believing itself to have the power, under the general law, of organizing the school machinery in said County—at least being so advised—did not appoint a Board of County Superintendents; and on this state of facts the Superintendents of Edgecombe County wished to know my opinion as to their powers and duties with respect to the School Districts in Wilson, taken from the territory of Edgecombe.

My opinions were given; but as the subject is one of grave importance and of general interest, I desired the Superintendents of Edgecombe to suspend action until I could get the opinions also of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. These unanimously concurred in the views I had expressed, and the result was communicated to the Chairman of the Superintendents of Edgecombe; and since these occurrences, I have seen by the Acts of the last Assembly, now in print, that the Counties of Jackson, Wilson, Harnett and Polk were all created by similar laws, while the supplemental acts providing for their political organization make no allusion to the Common Schools. Thus twelve other Counties are directly interested in the opinions communicated to Edgecombe; while in times past this very subject has caused some trouble, and given rise to contradictory precedents, and may still cause embarrassments in the future, if some general and uniform policy is not adopted.

It is to be hoped that to prevent the possibility of disputes and differences, the Legislature will pass some general act upon the subject; and at the proper time I will communicate to the officers of the Schools my views in relation to this and to some other proposed additions to and amendment of the



Laws in regard to Common Schools. In the mean time, to assist as much as possible in preventing confusion, the result of the views entertained by the Literary Board, and by myself, upon the points sent up from Edgecombe, are hereby communicated to the officers of your county, and will also be made public.

1. Since the decision of the County Court of Wilson, that it had not the power to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools, it was not deemed necessary, in this case, to express an opinion upon the application to new counties of the 1st Sect. of the 95th chapter of the Acts of 1848-'49, found in my pamphlet compilation of the School Laws on page 13th, Sec. 1., and re-enacted in the 23d Sec. of the 27th chapter of the Acts of the last Assembly.

We incline to the opinion, however, that in new counties, invested by the acts creating and organizing them with "the rights, privileges and immunities of other counties of the State," and among these with the right of holding by the existing justices, County Courts, that "shall possess and exercise the same powers, authority and jurisdiction as are possessed and exercised by other County Courts in this State," the County Courts, at the proper time, with the requisite number of magistrates in attendance, have power to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools for their respective counties.

2. We do not wish to disturb the decision of any county which thinks differently on this point; but even in such cases we are decidedly of opinion that there is no necessity for stopping the Common Schools in these counties, while urgent considerations connected with the public good, demand that they should go on.

3. In such cases the Superintendents of those old counties from which the new ones are taken, should, until the meeting of the next Assembly, continue to exercise jurisdiction over the School Districts in these latter, taken from the former counties, considering the divided Districts as one, and allowing the parts of the divided Districts to act together until the meeting of the next Assembly.

4. It is recommended that the Superintendents of the old



counties do not undertake to re-model, or permanently to rearrange the Districts of the new counties, leaving this to be done hereafter, by their own Superintendents, acting at once for the whole county; and of course better able to consult the convenience of all its parts. The present arrangement is only to meet a temporary exigency, and the Superintendents of the old counties will only make such alterations or modifications of the Districts taken from the territory of their respective counties, as the present manifest interest of the public demands.

5. Wherever the Superintendents of the old counties exercise jurisdiction over the School Districts in the new counties, those wishing to teach in these new counties must obtain certificates from the Examining Committees of those counties from which the Districts in which they wish to teach were taken.

6. All that is said of the jurisdiction of the *Superintendents* of the old counties, in parts of the new ones, applies, of course, to the *Chairmen* of the Boards of Superintendents; and when these latter make their annual returns to me, they can distinguish between the districts in their own counties, and those cut off, putting the latter to themselves under a distinct caption, but otherwise reported like the former. You will please hand this to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of your county, to be laid before the Board at an early day; and if there is no Board, to the Chairman of the County Court, to be communicated to the Magistrates.

With much respect, I am yours, &c.,

C. H. WILEY,  
*Superintendent of Common Schools.*

P. S. As a fact having the force of an argument in favor of the view that it does not require special legislation to authorize the counties created by the Acts of the last Assembly to organize the Common School machinery within their limits, I would state that all the law in regard to the School system was re-enacted at the same session of Assembly; and among other provisions "the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties," at a certain term, are to elect Superintendents of Common Schools, &c., &c.

Still, as the system can be managed in the manner above suggested, without having at present, distinct Boards in the new counties, it is not desired to induce the Court of any county to act against its own sense of what is the proper construction of law, especially as all doubts can be cleared in a short time, by a new enactment.

[E.]

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., }  
Nov. 14th, 1855. }

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your favor of the 8th inst., mailed on the 13th, (yesterday.) Some of the points arising from the late Acts in regard to Common Schools, to which you call my attention, have caused difficulties in other counties besides Alamance. My opinion, which you desire, I will proceed to give you at once, as plainly and briefly as I can.

*First*—As to the mode of dividing the School Fund among the Districts. I suppose that the object of the Legislature was to have the counties laid off into Districts of a uniform size, and large enough for one School only. As you are aware, very large and very small Districts are a nuisance; and you also are fully aware of the difficulties in the way when there are to be several Schools in one District. Such Districts give rise to endless troubles and disputes; and in some counties all the Districts are large enough for several Schools, while the division is very unequal and imperfect in others. Besides all this, as you also know, there have been difficulties heretofore in the mode of dividing the School Fund, and the former law was seldom complied with.

Now, I suppose that the Assembly were aware of these things, and wishing to have a uniform and satisfactory method of dividing the fund everywhere established, and wishing also to have all the Districts convenient in size, not too large or too small for one School, and thus to put an end to continual change, and to avoid the confusion incident to these changes, enacted the law requiring the fund to be divided equally among the Districts. It was presumed, of course, that the Districts would be made as equal as possible; perfect equality in size, none would expect or hope for, while it was believed that the Districts in all parts of the State could be made of a size convenient for one School. If these ends could be attained, they would, as you well know, produce an immense change for the better.

The idea of permanency being attached to the Districts, from their just arrangement and division, an end would be put to those perpetual agitations for change and division so

injurious in many sections. The Schoolhouse would be located as near the centre as possible, and this location being considered as fixed, there would be more disposition to improve the site and to build a good house. These are very important objects, and it may be laid down as a general rule that so long as the School in any District is not considered fixed to any one certain place, it has not made a successful beginning in that District. Believing the objects of the Assembly to have been such as I have indicated, they were founded in just and wise views; but whether these objects can now be accomplished, or *immediately accomplished at any time*, is another question. Perhaps it would be impracticable to have the whole State redistricted at once; and certainly now seems not to be a favorable time, the public mind being wholly unprepared for such a great change. Besides, the object of the Legislature, in this is only *implied*, and it is to be regretted that this intention was not more fully expressed, in which case more full justice would have been done to the motives of those who enacted the laws, while it also would have been better understood. But you know the amount of labor imposed on the last Assembly. In justice to what I believe to have been its important designs in the act in question, and the very beneficial effects of the policy fully and effectually carried out, I have made this rather long explanation, and I think it desirable that these things should be fully understood and the whole subject be thoroughly canvassed by all the friends of the Common Schools in this State.

With this view it has been my intention, as soon as my engagements would permit, to make a public communication through the Governor to the people of the State. I suggested, in my reports to the Assembly, the propriety of some alterations in the law in regard to the divisions of the School Fund among the Districts, stating the diversity of practice now existing; but in view of the difficulty of having at present a satisfactory and uniform rule, I also suggested, that it "*may be best to leave this (the mode of division) to the discretion of the County Boards, under the advice of the Superintendent,*" &c, &c. Possibly, if the subject were so left to the voluntary action of the Boards, under the advice of the Su-

perintendent, we might, by putting together the experience of different sections and different officers, and by patiently hearing and discussing the views of all parties, finally arrive at a uniform, simple, and judicious plan, based on the idea of equal Districts, of small size, convenient for one school, &c., &c. But the great question now is, what are we to do under the present law? *It will certainly cause serious injury to undertake to execute the law in part without first doing what the law intended should be done, that is, without making the Districts as nearly equal as possible: where there is no disposition to make an attempt of this kind, and where Districts are very unequal, Boards of County Superintendents will have to continue that method of division which formerly gave most satisfaction.* This advice is given, not because it is believed that County Superintendents more than any other executive officers of the law can undertake to say what laws shall and what ones shall not be enforced; nor can any one, except the law-making power, to wit, the Legislature, undertake to set aside any law because he may deem it unwise, improper, or injurious in any way. I cannot and would not have any such power, nor can your Board of County Superintendents; but when a law seems, under the circumstances, to be impracticable, and when we and all interested are so agreed, *we can fail to execute it*, with the full consciousness that this failure will be overlooked by all until proper alterations can be made. Such was the former practice in many counties on this very subject.

I am glad that you have, as you inform me, applied to JUDGE RUFFIN for his opinion on the matter, and as he has advised you to continue your former method, I feel much gratified to find that the course I have had to recommend has met the approbation of one who long expounded the law with great learning and ability, and who is eminently conservative in all his opinions. His reasons are, doubtless, similar to those I have given; and, while I have no hesitation in advising as I have done in this matter, I wish to impress on the minds of all officers the importance, generally, of a strict compliance with the law. I do hope that at an early day its provisions will all be made consistent and practicable; and that then



every part will be literally executed. If this course is not pursued, a time of great litigation and confusion will overtake us; and nothing but general forbearance on all sides has prevented suits, the decision of which, either way, would unsettle the practice of many counties, and make void many important acts. Several suits of this kind are now pending; they are troublesome, their decision either way invalidates many official acts in various counties, and they show what vast confusion might be caused by former practices if parties every where were disposed to be litigious.

*Secondly*—The penalty to which you alluded, of fifty dollars on Committee-men failing to act after accepting office, is precisely the same as it was in the former law. You will find it in the pamphlet of School Laws, compiled in 1853, page 10, section 24; it was a provision of the act of 1844-'45, and has been in force ever since. The penalty is large, but I cannot see how it can operate unjustly; those only are liable who accept an office and then refuse or neglect to perform its duties; and of course it would not be enforced except for such neglect or refusal as would be injurious to the Schools, in which case, that is, in case any one is going to act thus, he certainly ought not to accept the office.

Committees, however, under the last act, are now liable to a penalty of five dollars for not reporting to the County Superintendents according to law, the number and names of children in their District. This is the only new penalty imposed on Committees—and it was imposed because of the importance of the report and the repeated complaints of Chairmen that it was often neglected. Without such reports the County Superintendent cannot equitably apportion or divide the School Fund, or judiciously charge any of the Districts; and if it is not strictly or faithfully made, injustice may be done to many Districts. That all parties might be kept constantly in mind of the provisions of the new law, I have had this section of the act printed on the margin of the blanks on which Committees are to make their reports.

I am yours truly,

C. H. WILEY,  
*Sup. Common Schools.*



[F.]

It may be interesting to the people of North-Carolina to know something of the early history of education in the State, as far as connected with the legislation of the country. Of course it would be out of place here to undertake to give an account of all the private schools started in this State, from its settlement to the Revolution; but it will not take long to give a list of enterprises of this kind that were thought worthy of an act of incorporation by the Assembly.

In the year 1770, lots of land in the town of Edenton were vested in Trustees for the endowment of "a school of learning;" and no person was to be "admitted to be master of the said school, but who is of the established Church of England; and who, at the recommendation of the Trustees, or a majority of them, be duly licensed by the Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being."

In 1777, an act reciting the necessity of education, &c., &c., "a very promising experiment, made in the county of Mecklenburg, with a Seminary of Learning," "a number of youths there taught making great advancement in the knowledge of the learned languages, and in the rudiments of the arts and sciences," and who had since completed their education "at various Colleges in distant parts of America"—incorporates the same by the name of "*Liberty Hall*."

In 1766, a lot was granted in the town of New-Berne for a School House, and vested in Trustees for the use of the same.

In 1779, a "Seminary of Learning" was incorporated, to be located in the vicinity of Hillsboro', and to be called "*Science Hall*."

In 1779, an Academy was incorporated, to be located in Granville County, and called "*Granville Hall*."

In the year 1782, "*Smith's Academy*," to be located in Edenton District, was incorporated.

In the year 1783, an Academy was incorporated, to be located in Wilmington District, and to be called "*The Innis Academy*," in honor of James Innis, who appears to have left a legacy to the cause of education.

In the same year, (1783,) "*Martin Academy*," in the Dis-

trict of Morgan, was incorporated—and at the same time "*Morgan Academy*," in Burke County, was also incorporated.

In this year also, a School was incorporated at "New-Town, at the mouth of White Oak River, in Onslow County," and one "near the Rich Lands of New River."

In 1785, "*Davidson Academy*" was incorporated in Davidson County—and "*Grove Academy*," in the County of Duplin.

In the same year "*Dobbs Academy*" was incorporated, to be located in Kinston, Dobbs County, now Lenoir County.

In 1786, "*Warrenton Academy*," to be located in Warrenton, was incorporated; and in the same year "*Pitt Academy*," in Granville, and "*Franklin Academy*," in Franklin, were called into corporate existence.

"*Pittsborough Academy*" was also incorporated this year—" *Richmond Academy*," in the County of Richmond, and "*Currituck Academy*," in Currituck, in 1788.

These were our incorporated Schools and Seminaries up to the year 1790.

How many of these ever succeeded it is now impossible to say. Certainly few have left any memorials of usefulness that have descended to our times.

See the contrast now! At the Session of 1850-'51 of the General Assembly, no less than *sixteen* Academies and Colleges—(15 Academies and one College) were incorporated; and of these, I *know* that a considerable number are prospering.

And while on this subject, that we may know still better how to estimate the comparative advantages of the present and past condition of things with respect to education in our State, it will be of advantage to hear the opinions of those who had the best means of judging, and who took most interest in such matters. Persons who look forward, and never turn to gaze on the past, are often heard to lament for the good old subscription system of Country Schools now no more.

Now foremost among the friends of education and general improvement in North-Carolina, was the late Dr. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University—a man whose name is

deservedly dear to all who love North-Carolina. He devoted a long, active, and useful life to the cause of education and general improvement; and to much learning he added sound common sense and a habit of close observation, all improved by careful study and reading, and extensive travel at home and abroad.

He labored hard to start a new general system of popular education in N. C.; and in writing to the people on these subjects, he used these words:

“It is apparent then, that popular education cannot be efficient, when left to the insignificance into which it sinks, with no other security for its prosecution than the accidental and voluntary action to which it is now left.”

“This plan of popular Schools, hitherto the only one we know, is so haggard, and meagre and deformed in its features, and ricketty in its constitution, that it prevents many from the use of it who have no doubt that education is of the utmost importance to the young, to families, and to the population of a free State.”

“When we turn to the means of securing these advantages” (of reading and writing,) “to our children, how are all our ardors suddenly arrested and congealed, as soon as we turn to the only means of forming their principles and dispositions. The School House too often presents itself to the eye, a region infested with mists and noxious reptiles, and poisonous plants, &c., &c. “That education in our primary Schools should be held in low estimation is but a natural consequence of the circumstances under which it is acquired,” &c., &c. Such extracts could be multiplied—and some, much more severe. These letters were printed in 1831—1832—and the author, anxious to make a practicable beginning of a new system, would not allow himself to indulge the hope that a *general* system of District Schools could be established till after many years of progress from small beginnings. He calculated that to start a *general* system, a capital of a million and a half of dollars would be necessary, and this he despaired of raising until we had made advancement in improvement for a long period; and lo! the good old man is hardly cold in his grave when we have *two millions* of dollars, and

pay annually to our Schools an amount equal to the interest on *four millions* ! If he could rise and hear our complaints, how would he storm at us for our ingratitude and folly !

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[G.]

### COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are State systems of Common Schools in the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, \*Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, North-Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and California.

There are also imperfect systems, intended mostly for the poor, in Virginia, Tennessee and South-Carolina; and in various counties in Virginia this system is doing good.

There is a system in Arkansas that seems to be very imperfect, and is attended by very few children.

In Mississippi there is no uniform system of Common Schools, but in each county there is a reservation of public lands devoted to the cause of general education.

Georgia has a small School Fund from which donations are made for the poor, &c.

In Massachusetts the Secretary of the Board of Education is in fact the Superintendent of Common Schools, with a salary of \$1900 *per annum* ; and there is a general Superintendent in the States of Maine, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania—(called Deputy Superintendent, with a salary of \$1400—the Secretary of State being *ex-officio* Chief Superintendent,) North-Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, California—and there are Deputy Superintendents in Virginia and Arkansas.

The sums divided to each child, and Teacher's salaries, as far as known in the several States, are :

\* Uncertain.



NEW-HAMPSHIRE about \$2 50—Average salary of Teachers, exclusive of board, Male \$17 38, Female \$7 83.

MASSACHUSETTS—Average wages of Teachers, including board, Male \$37 76, Female \$15 88.

RHODE-ISLAND about \$4 *per* scholar.

CONNECTICUT—Average wages of Teachers in winter, Males \$18 50 inclusive of board, Females \$8 50 inclusive of board. In summer, Males \$22, Females \$7 50.

PENNSYLVANIA—Average wages of Male Teachers *per* month \$19 25, Female \$12 03—average sum expended for each scholar \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA—Average salary of Male Teachers *per* month about \$21, of Females \$18 *per* month. (Wages are rising every year in this State)—for 1856, they will perhaps be \$25 (average) for Male Teachers, &c.

LOUISIANA—Average tuition of each scholar \$9.

KENTUCKY—Average distribution to each scholar about \$1 75.

OHIO—Average rate *per* scholar \$2 07½.

MICHIGAN—Average distribution about \$2.

INDIANA—Teachers' salary—average salary of Males *per* month \$23 01, Females \$15 62.

ILLINOIS—Average monthly salary of Male Teachers \$25, Female \$12.

MISSOURI—Average disbursement for each child about \$1 40.

IOWA—Average monthly wages of Teachers, Male \$19 61, Female \$9 39.

WISCONSIN—Average Teachers' wages *per* month, Male \$21 10, Female \$10 87.

CALIFORNIA distributes about \$5 to each child.

It will be seen from the above Table that the wages of Male Teachers in the Common Schools of North-Carolina are becoming as important, the price of living considered, as in a large majority of the States—and it will not fail to excite just pride in the breasts of the citizens of this State to observe the estimation in which Female Teachers are held.

The disproportion between the wages of Males and Females in other States is surprising and mortifying—and it is one



of the evidences of a state of society unfavorable to the rise in society of girls born in the humbler walks.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA, FEMALE TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS RECEIVE HIGHER WAGES THAN IN ANY STATE IN THE UNION; and on this most significant and gratifying fact we may base a reasonable hope that here female poverty will not be crowded into factories, and into the dens and purlieus of crime, as it is in States boasting of higher civilization.

Whatever be the appearance of things among certain fortunate classes, that country only is in a healthy condition, morally, in which ample and honorable means are furnished to females of the poorer classes to support themselves respectably, and to rise to the higher ranks of society.

Hence, while the top or front view of things in our North-Carolina is not so splendid as in some other countries, there is not concealed within the heart of society that rottenness which may be easily discerned by close inspection in States or countries whose progress we are too apt to envy.

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#### APPENDIX TO TABULAR STATEMENT.

The return of the Chairman of *Anson* came to hand as this Report was going through the press—and also a letter of a satisfactory character from the Chairman of *Johnston County*, giving good news from that County, and promising a return early in the Spring.







in —, 1555

162 977,011,317

their returns

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

*To His Excellency, Thomas Bragg,*

*Governor of the State of North-Carolina:*

SIR:—As this is the year for the meeting of the Legislature of the State, it is important to submit this report by the third Monday in November, or as soon after as possible.

The law requires it to be made on or before the first Monday in January; nor could I have it prepared at an earlier day, were I to wait for all the returns from the different counties, and to make all the calculations necessary to enable me to submit all the facts and statistics enumerated in the law.

But as my last annual report to your Excellency was full in this respect, and a copy has been kept for the use of each member of the Assembly, while an extra number has been circulated among the people, and as it is proper and necessary that the Legislature, soon after its organization, be put in possession of the views of the general superintendent, in regard to changes and modifications of the common school law, I have felt it to be my duty to submit it, at this time, instead of an elaborate report, a brief statement of the general condition of our great common school interest, with such suggestions and recommendations as I think worthy of the attention of the law making power.

The common school system of North-Carolina is continually increasing in efficiency and usefulness, and the progress forward is accelerated every year.

In the very nature of things, it was obliged to have im-

mense difficulties, at first, to contend with; and not the least of these was that great fact which made the system so necessary, to wit: The very large proportion of illiterate people among the masses of the adult population. From the foundation of the commonwealth until the year 1840, we had never had occasion to make a strict and general examination of the intellectual condition of the great body of the people; until then we had no means of having minute information of this kind brought home to us in such a way as to be of practical interest to the whole public. The attempt to establish a universal system of primary schools, to be managed by the people, and to educate all their children brought the State at once into collision with its ignorance; and the difficulty every where felt, and of which there was general complaint of getting the schools successfully under way, instead of being an argument against them, was the best practical illustration of the absolute necessity of something of the kind.

Besides this, there were other serious and inevitable obstacles to immediate success; but the institution, so congenial to a republican soil, founded on the broadest principles of philanthropy, and the wisest considerations of self-interest and self-defence, has gradually taken firm root in our midst, and like our native oak, its fittest emblem in this respect, grows gradually, but hardily, unfolding by degrees that sturdy strength, vitality and vigorous tenacity of life which will constitute it the most powerful and enduring production of the country.

The operations of the system, in all its branches, during the current year, manifest a gratifying progress in life and vigor; and to the experienced eye of one who has long surveyed the whole field with interest, the evidences of this progress become, each year, more obvious and practical in their character.

The returns from the chairmen of the boards of county superintendents for the current year are not all in; but those which have reached me exhibit a marked improvement over those of last year, as a general thing, while those of last year are most strikingly in contrast with those made five years ago.

Generally, the officers of the system are more punctual, careful and hopeful—the standard of teachers' qualifications has been advanced—a great deal of common school information has been disseminated among all classes, and facts, statistics and ideas of importance planted in places where they cannot fail to produce good fruit.

I feel much gratified at the progress which, as general superintendent, by persevering efforts and some sacrifices, I have been a means, in the hands of Providence, of effecting in this last respect, during the eighteen months that have just passed away ; and two new and important events of the present year will give sufficient evidence of this progress, while they furnish a most remarkable and pleasant indication of the very great change which has occurred in public opinion, at home and abroad, in regard to the educational interests and prospects of North-Carolina.

These are the publication of a common school journal, which is sent free to all the officers of the system, and the successful result of an attempt to form a State educational association.

As those who have read my former reports will know, I have long felt the necessity of a periodical publication to be sent to the officers of the common schools to keep them informed of their progress, and diffuse among them common school information.

Our system, to be efficient, must have the means of instructing its agents, as well as the pupils who attend school ; and whoever takes a practical view of the subject, will find that the best method, for this purpose, has been adopted, *without costing our people or our schools a single dollar, except for postage.* There are now in the State some three thousand five hundred common schools, with nearly as many district committees ; and while much, a great deal depends on these committees, and while most of them are plain, and many of them illiterate men, the necessity of reaching them regularly, and frequently, with advice, suggestions, facts, statistics and legal information will be admitted by all. How was this to be done ? Comparatively few would come out to



hear speeches, and one man could not, in this way, communicate with half of them in five years, while often the impression produced would not be lasting: No large proportion of the committees took or ever saw any one newspaper, while it would be a hopeless task to undertake to get them to subscribe to and pay for a school journal, especially as they considered that they were sufficiently taxed by the duties of their office.

It was, therefore, my desire to have a paper or magazine, devoted to the interests of the common schools, printed and sent free to all the districts, and also to the county superintendents, and to the committees of examination—and then the great question was how to raise the means.

I had a faint hope three years ago, that if the office of superintendent were continued, and the officer made a faithful use of his opportunities, the time would come when he could command the resources necessary for an annual or semi-annual publication of the kind, by a judicious use of his position and influence; but I have been enabled to have the expenses of a heavy Quarterly borne, and to distribute, free of cost, to the parties interested, three thousand five hundred copies.

It has been a leading purpose of the superintendent of common schools to keep the public, at home and abroad, well advised of the progress and statistics of these schools, and of the rapid advancement of collegiate and academic education in our State; and I finally became satisfied, after the dissemination of much important information of this kind, that the advertising pages of a periodical sent free to every school district ought to command a sum sufficient to defray a good part of the expenses.

My first effort was to procure advertisers at home; and it seemed a most desirable thing to get all our colleges and academies to advertise in the columns of a publication of this kind, by which those higher schools would be benefiting themselves, and helping to raise means to stimulate the cause of primary education among the masses, would be making themselves and their terms known in every part of the State, while the appearance of so many advertisements of the kind



would have presented an imposing view of our educational progress and resources.

It was soon found, however, that it would be a tedious and perhaps hopeless business at this time, to undertake to raise the means needed, in this manner; and after making a fair trial of a scheme so plausible, and sparing no expense in giving proper information of its advantages to those interested, I had recourse to Houses largely interested in the publication and sale of school books, and especially to those who publish the North-Carolina Readers, and other text books used in this State.

And then it was that I received a most significant token of the importance which is now attached abroad to our common school interest, as well as of the signal advantages of the course heretofore pursued by me in endeavoring to have books specially suited to our use and exclusively adopted. As an author I had formerly had the best (and a most mortifying) evidence of the estimation in which our literary resources were held by publishers; and was told, as other authors of our State have been told, that our book trade was not of a character to justify much risk upon it.

Now I was able to see a fixed rule of the trade reversed—and it was to me a source of no little gratification that I had, in an humble way, been an instrument in assisting to effect this singular revolution.

I was enabled to do what no other publisher of a school or literary journal in the Union could do: I succeeded in selling the advertising pages of my proposed periodical for a sum sufficient to pay the entire cost of three thousand five hundred copies of a large quarterly publication, to be thus sent free to all the officers of our common school system. And what made the arrangement the more peculiarly gratifying was the fact that those advertisements were not only unobjectionable, but generally just such as I could wish to be brought before the readers of the journal.

No other periodical could sell its advertising pages near so high; and not only is this so, but I saw editors of journals operating unsuccessfully for advertisements at much lower rates,

and with the very persons with whom I was dealing. These gentlemen made a most liberal venture on the good sense of our people; and it would not be just to say that no other than mere pecuniary motives were the actuating causes of this investment. They certainly felt pleased at the idea of making so important a contribution to a good cause; and they calculated, not unreasonably, that a people of broad, common sense and strong attachments to their own State, would very generally adopt in their schools books carefully prepared for their use, and peculiarly suited to their situation.

The advantages of such a publication, filled with plain explanations of the law, with statistics and with useful common school information, going regularly to every committee and to every superintendent in the State, cannot be over-estimated; and while the manner in which it was got up is a pleasing evidence of the resources of the office of general superintendent, and of the great changes in public opinion, abroad, concerning our beloved State and its institutions, its intrinsic importance is of incalculable value. There is an eager desire to get the numbers among committee-men—and already before the second issue, this desire is re-acting for good on teachers who wish not to be behind committees in information, and who are beginning to send in orders for the work.

This publication is one of the facts alluded to as a strong and favorable illustration of the progress and resources of our system of common schools, and of the influence which their data and statistics are exercising on public sentiment in other States; and a few of the leading particulars of the transaction are given in order that this gratifying change, its causes and its practical and useful results, may exercise their legitimate and wholesome influence on opinion at home.

The other circumstance, the recent meeting of a large number of prominent teachers and friends of the cause of general education in our State, in Salisbury, is a great fact in our history. Every attempt heretofore made to get together a respectable educational convention representing the different sections of the State, and its various schools, proved a total failure; and tho' I could not but be well aware of the impor-

tance and even necessity of such a movement, the history of the past and my own observation admonished me of the danger of the attempt.

We have been a divided community : as every student of our past career, and every one familiar with scenes in our legislative halls, well knows, we have seldom been pervaded by one sentiment, sympathy or sense of interest, in our State affairs ; and this divided and localized feeling has marred many schemes intended for the general good, and retarded the progress of the State in useful improvements. One advantage of the common school system was, that it was *one* interest, (unfortunately the *only* one) which pervaded every section, from Currituck to Cherokee ; an advantage to which I have had frequent occasion to allude and which, I felt sure, would produce important consequences.

We had, in the last few years, made great progress in education of every kind ; but still the laborers in this field did not know each other, and the war on ignorance was a guerilla warfare, conducted without system, or combined effort.

The superintendent of common schools, from the day he entered on the untried field of his duties, has regarded himself, and all the subordinate officers, as but parts of *one* system ; and he has unceasingly represented the cause of education in all its departments, as one cause, and called on the laborers of every grade for aid and co-operation of effort, at the same time, on behalf of the common schools, offering a brotherly greeting and a cordial sympathy to all. And finally, he could not restrain the desire to see what fruit this course had produced in the hearts of those interested ; and with many misgivings, and an humble dependence on the guidance of Providence, determined to make another effort to unite and conciliate the friends of education, for their own good, for the good of the cause and for the good of the State. The result was a great success. Of the efforts used to diffuse proper information, to secure a good representation of all sections, sects and interests, to provide for the comfort of the attendants, to infuse courage into the bosoms of those who wished to attend, but feared to be concerned in a failure, and

to secure a triumph where many, many of all classes wished for it, and none hoped for it, or looked for it, it is not necessary to speak. Such efforts, wisely directed and perseveringly continued were all that were wanted: the necessity of such a convention, *if it could be made successful*, all were prepared to admit. Every one could see very plainly an inviting future; but to reach it, required the passage of a bog which had never yet been bridged, and in which many feared they would ineffectually flounder. The passage, however, was safely effected; and a meeting, of the right elements, a large and imposing meeting took place, all barriers to union were broken down, and the educational interest of North-Carolina was placed in a position to speak hereafter, with one voice, and in all its departments, to strike with a thousand energetic arms nerved and animated with one heart, one mind and one hope. The ultimate result of the course so successfully inaugurated no one can over-value; and already several counties are in the field with county, affiliated associations, whose influence will be exerted directly and most effectually on common school teachers. Three counties have applied for constitutions; and I feel confident that if the cause is pushed on vigorously on the plan I am pursuing, that in one year, half the counties in the State will have similar associations.

These events furnish unmistakable evidence of the progress of that great cause which I have the honor to represent; and while it would afford me pleasure to multiply other evidences, the two prominent circumstances to which I have alluded, are sufficient.

While a great deal is yet to be done, there is work for every citizen of the State, and every one is vitally interested in it. But we need, above all, patience, caution, liberality, and comprehensive views, based on minute observation, over a wide field, and a thorough acquaintance with the educational, social and moral condition of the masses of the people, present and past, on the part of those who have the guidance of the destinies of our common school system; and hence, I feel it to be my duty most respectfully to submit, through



your Excellency, a few suggestions to those who have the power of making and changing our laws.

As I have often had occasion to submit, a reform system, or a system of any kind, embracing in its influences *all* the people of a State or country, and expected to be successful only after effecting a complete revolution in the habits of the masses, *must* have time to grow and develop itself through several generations. It would be worthless, if it could come to maturity in a few years; it would not be a revolution, and a revolution, a radical change in the intellectual condition and habits of the whole people, is what we aim at.

The system has much to overcome; and this fact, instead of being an argument against it, only exhibits its necessity in a stronger light. But it must *grow*; and to revert to a figure used in a former part of this report, it must and will grow like the hardy and long-lived oak of our forests.

We should look constantly to the end proposed; and considering how glorious it is, and how vast are the interests at stake, we can surely afford to be patient, and to labor perseveringly. The State could not undertake a grander enterprise, or one whose success is more intimately connected with the perpetuity of free institutions; and when we remember this we certainly ought to be willing to make efforts commensurate with the greatness of the cause at stake.

Such considerations should always be present to our minds when we come to legislate upon our common school system; and with great respect for the wisdom of the Assembly, I would earnestly invoke its favorable sympathies. Much legislation is not needed; great changes in the law, at any one time, would undoubtedly be injurious.

The system must grow and mature by degrees, quietly adapting itself to the circumstances of our situation; and as it thus grows, and those who nurse and watch it observe its tendencies and irregularities, they should seek the cautious intervention of the law-making power to remove obstructions, to render more complete some defective part, and to furnish opportunities and facilities for further development and expansion.



Such are the changes in the law now respectfully recommended as the result of experience and careful observation; and while they propose no innovations, their object is chiefly to perfect what is already begun, to give practical efficiency to the intention of past legislation, and to open a way for a higher development, which must be the natural result of a healthy life and progress in the system, and towards which it manifests an inherent, obvious and certain tendency. The legislation, therefore, which is now asked for is simple, yet important. It is not intended to change or re-model the system; it is designed only to make it more consistent, and to give it room for expansion.

The proposed changes are given in the appendix to this report; and those which are simply *changes*, and not now principles to be incorporated into the law, are briefly explained. These are *essential*; and it is hoped that the explanation given in the appendix, brief as it is, will make their importance and necessity obvious to every reader.

Two suits at law, in two different counties, are now pending in regard to the construction of one clause proposed to be amended or added to—(that in regard to the time for which chairmen of boards of county superintendents are elected, and the validity of their bonds when the chairmen are continued in office without a new election) and the common schools seem to be interested in a decision both ways. I have long foreseen the possibility of great difficulties arising from the obscurity of the law in this matter—and in recommending, as I have done heretofore, a change of the law or an addition to it, I have suggested that an immense amount of litigation might arise. As stated, two suits have already occurred. The opinion of the attorney general in regard to the construction of the law in question has been obtained, and is given in the appendix, letter D.

The change in regard to the method of distributing the school fund among the districts in the counties is important. No general law, on this subject, has been executed to the letter in all the counties: indeed the county boards of superintendents have generally felt themselves called on to act, to

some extent, in this matter, on their own discretion. It is injurious, in any system, to have an impracticable law to execute: Officers, feeling called on by the necessities of the case, to fail to enforce such provisions, become accustomed to the use of a dangerous power, and are liable to the temptation of exercising a discretion about the method of executing other laws. We should, therefore, have no laws but what can be directly enforced; and while it is very desirable to have the school fund divided on some general system, in all the counties, I do not believe it is yet practicable to accomplish this satisfactorily.

In many places the population is yet sparse—in some counties the districts are very irregularly laid off, and in others there are several schools in a district.

The last Assembly, as I believe, wisely desired to have the districts generally laid off of a size not too large or too small for one school; and hence their act requiring the school fund to be distributed equally among the districts. But the object of this law was not expressed in this clause, and it was hard to make its meaning generally understood. Indeed the remodeling of the districts, (a thing greatly needed in many places,) will have to be a work of time, and the matter left to the county boards, under the advice of the superintendent. This has been my opinion from the first; and I soon found it impossible to enforce the law of the last Assembly. Very few counties followed it. I think, however, that the Assembly should by all means express its opinion in the form of a recommendation to the county boards: it will furnish a standard for them to work up to as they are able. The form of the law on this subject is suggested in the appendix.

Some provision ought to be made by the Assembly for ascertaining the census of counties divided since the taking of the last census by the General Government. We ought to have a standing law on this subject, so that on the organization of new counties the share of the school fund to which they are entitled, could be paid directly to their own officers. At present the officers of the new counties, and of those from which they are taken, have to arrange the matter among

themselves—and in such arrangements, so far, we have succeeded satisfactorily, owing mainly to the good sense, and moderation of the officers; but it is easy for very troublesome disputes to arise.

It has even been questioned whether, without a special act, a new county can organize a board of county school officers for itself. On this subject I entertain no doubts, and have given an official opinion, which will be found in the appendix (see letter B.) but to settle the matter firmly and finally, it might be well to give a general power, when legislative provision is made for taking the census in divided counties—See appendix, letter, &c. The other modifications of the law are sufficiently explained in the appendix; and I hope it will not be considered at all improper in me to say that I will take pleasure in going before the committees of the Legislature, to furnish interesting information and statistics, which cannot be given in detail in this report.

As to the *second class* of legislation proposed in the appendix, to-wit: the additions to our common school system to facilitate its proper development, I can only say here that I consider them of great importance. It would, however, take up too much space, and be too liable to distract attention from other essential recommendations, to argue the matter here; and I can only express the hope that the Assembly will give me an opportunity in some informal meeting, of making some plain statements on this subject, and on other matters of vital interest connected with our educational progress and condition. I feel sure that the occasion demands such a course, as many things ought to be brought before our Legislators which could not well be put in this report; and I am equally confident that the members of Assembly would cheerfully extend the courtesy asked for.

I earnestly hope no one will misconstrue the object of such an address; and I take occasion to say, that I trust all my future, as all my past course does, will indicate a firm purpose to avoid even the appearance of solicitations, direct or indirect, for personal ends.

The first occupant of a most important office, I have felt my responsibility towards posterity; the conduct of such an

officer will be a precedent, influential for good or evil, when he is gone. I am, therefore, proud to say, that, so far, I have been blamed by my friends for standing too far aloof from those who have the power to fill the office I hold; and while I mean any thing else than disrespect for the Assembly by such a course, I do most sincerely hope that no honest man will ever be able to criticise my conduct while in office, towards the law-making power, and towards the political excitements of the State, for any thing else than, to those who criticise, its too distant courtesy.

Such allusions are appropriate to the occasion; and it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the manly and patriotic course of your Excellency, and of the Literary Board, in regarding the common school system, and the educational interests of North-Carolina, as totally disconnected with, and entirely above, all the questions and agitations of the day which divide the country into contending parties.

And, in conclusion, permit me also to remark that this subject, our educational interests, always of paramount importance, is one which now advances peculiar claims to the most favorable attention of our people of every class, and especially to that of those who have the shaping, under Providence, of our political destinies. We live in troublous times: the shadows of a fearful future seem to be shooting athwart a horizon heretofore radiant only with the rainbow hues of hope. It is most devoutly to be wished that the forebodings of the people will lead to a remedy for the distractions of the times; and that we will, as a nation, humble ourselves before God, and seek His aid in our troubles, and His deliverance from the dangers which evil passions have conjured up. It becomes us to be prepared for contingencies; and the first great preparation to be made is, with humble confession of our own faults, to cast ourselves on the mercy and protection of the Ruler of Nations. Next in importance to being right before Him, is the careful development of all our moral, intellectual and physical resources; and surely, if the awful crisis that many dread should come, the South cannot well afford to spare any effort which has a tendency to unite the people, to pervade their minds with common sentiments, and to



qualify all classes for co-operative, enlightened and manly action in the day of trial.

If we, in North-Carolina, would be independent and happy, with or without the Federal Union, we must be a united, enlightened and virtuous people; but when new national communities are to be formed, it would be madess, in such a momentous crisis, to strike a blow at an institution which, more than any other, is adding nerve and sinew, and all the mighty resources of heart and mind to the body of our people.

As I know from communications from the highest sources, made to me from the North and the South, and from beyond the limits of our country, complimentary to the State and to the movements and efforts of the superintendent, the publications from his office have made a decided impression and excited a lively interest abroad; and while the first educators and the most illustrious laborers in this field, even in the Northern States, can find something in our example to commend, our Southern neighbors are not ashamed to look to us for information.

We are in a most interesting crisis of our fate; let us be true to ourselves, with grateful hearts, receiving and acknowledging the kindness of that Being who will do great things for us and our posterity if we will only make ourselves worthy of them. Let the just and honorable example of your Excellency, so eminently worthy of the first magistrate of North Carolina, be emulated by every class of officers and citizens; and let every cause tending to the moral and material prosperity of the whole community be deeply enshrined in the affections of all the people, and aided and cheered on by their sympathies and co-operative exertions. Availing myself of the occasion to offer to your Excellency and to each member of the Literary Board my sincere acknowledgements for uniform courtesies to me and patriotic interest in the great cause I have the honor to represent,

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

*Sup. of Com. Schools of North-Carolina.*

Nov. 15th, 1856.



## APPENDIX. [A.]

## 1. CHANGES IN THE LAW RECOMMENDED.

SEC. 24. To this section the following clause, or something similar should be added: "Who shall continue in office for one year, and until his successor is regularly chosen." Such is the language of the law in regard to all the officers of the common school system, except the chairman; and this singular omission with regard to him has given rise to doubts and serious difficulties. The following questions growing out of this and the next section of the common school law are now of great practical importance, and on their decisions depend considerable sums of money. 1. Is a chairman, regularly elected, entitled to continue in office longer than one year, and until a successor is regularly chosen? 2. The superintendents failing to meet and elect a chairman at the time specified by law, can they do this on any succeeding day or before the time for the next regular annual meeting? 3. When a chairman continues in office longer than one year, without re-election, and does not renew his bond, is the bond at first given still good against his sureties, and will it continue in force until a new election and the giving of a new bond?

These are grave matters, in regard to which there should be no doubt, and the phraseology of the law cannot be altered too soon. The superintendent has heretofore directed attention to them, and suggested that many important suits might arise from the uncertainty of the law;—two such suits are now pending. The changes recommended in the preceding and following sections will prevent such difficulties in the future.

SEC. 25.—*Bonds of Chairmen.*—These, by express provision of law, should be good until new ones are given. The law, however, may make a bond valid for any given time, but it cannot make the signers good for their liabilities; and hence chairmen's bonds should be renewed every year. And to make the requirements of the law the more effectual, the

committees of finance or clerks of the county courts, when they examine the annual reports or financial statements of chairmen, should also be bound to examine the bonds of these officers, and to state in their certificates whether new ones had been given, &c. The law then, in regard to the bonds of chairmen should have some such additional clause as the following, viz.: "The chairman shall annually renew his bond, with sureties approved by the board; and in all cases said bonds shall be good and valid against said chairman and his sureties as long as he continues in office, or until a new bond is given and accepted." See the opinion of the attorney-general in regard to the present law; it is marked D.

SEC. 27. The Legislature ought to provide some simple means by which the comptroller shall know certainly who are the chairmen of the different counties. Perhaps it would be well, indeed, it seems altogether proper, to require the chairman, when he calls on the comptroller for a warrant, or rather when he presents the comptroller's warrant to the treasurer, to give the certificate of the clerk of the county court, under his seal of office, stating that said applicant is chairman of the board of superintendents of common schools of said county, and has as such, filed a bond according to law, &c., &c.

SEC. 28.—*Liability of Sheriffs, &c., &c.*—According to the law, as it now stands in this section, the sheriffs are required to pay over the taxes collected for school purposes, at the first meeting of the board of superintendents, which is the third Monday in April; but the right of action in favor of the chairman, against the sheriff, arises on the first Thursday in January. Here is an inconsistency which requires an immediate remedy. The origin of this inconsistency is probably this, to wit: When the school law was revised by the committee who prepared the present revised code, it was provided that the superintendents should meet and elect their chairmen early in the year; and this meeting and the right of action were doubtless intended to occur on the same day. As the law was passing through the Assembly, the time for the meeting of the board was changed to the third Monday

in April; and no alteration was made as to the time when the right of action should accrue against the sheriff. He should be required to pay over to the chairman, by the first Monday in January at least, and the right of action accrue after demand on that day, &c.

SEC. 31. The machinery for the election of committees is cumbrous, and very troublesome and onerous to chairmen; and every effort should be made to simplify it as much as possible. That the law may be faithfully executed, nothing unreasonable should be required of those who are to execute it. The chairman is properly required to give notice of the election in three places in each school district; but he is left to his own resources as to the means of having these notices sent out and posted up. It is a heavy job to write these notices for each school district in a large county, and it is a still severer task to have them properly posted up. The superintendent for the State ought to be authorized to furnish printed notices, with blanks, to all the chairmen; and it should be made the duty of the sheriff to post up these notices, in conspicuous places, at the proper time, while he should be liable to a penalty for a failure to comply. At present, notices are not always sent out in time; they are not sent into every district; and the chairmen often hand them out to persons who forget to stick them up, or who do not trouble themselves to put them in proper places. It is notorious, that few persons vote at these elections; but the interest in them is annually increasing, and every necessary legal provision should be made to have them conducted in a more satisfactory manner.

SEC. 35. *Division of the School Fund among the Districts.*—No general law on this subject has been everywhere obeyed: indeed the boards of county superintendents have mostly exercised a discretion in this matter. The last law, (its object not being fully understood) has given general dissatisfaction, and has seldom been complied with; but whatever may seem the apparent necessities, it is very unsafe to allow a law to remain and to permit the officers to set it aside. I am decidedly of opinion—and I have the best opportunities for

judging in these things—that it is best to leave this subject to the discretion of the county boards, under the advice of the general superintendent. The opinion of the Assembly should be known, and the law might be made to read as follows: “The boards of county superintendents, acting under the advice of the general superintendent, shall distribute the moneys received from the literary fund and from county taxes, fairly among the school districts, so as to equalize among all, as far as possible, the facilities for education.” See appendix, letter C.

SEC. 36. The word “soon” in this section ought to be changed to something more definite in its meaning.

SEC. 45. The provision for authenticating the report of the chairmen is defective, lacking, however, only a few important words.

The chairman’s return is to be examined by the committee of Finance, and if there is no committee, by the Clerk of the County Court; but to make this certificate conclusive it ought to be certainly known by the general Superintendent that it is genuine.

He, therefore, recommends that the Clerk be required to authenticate the certificate with his seal of office. By mere oversight, no doubt, the law was altered requiring the Clerk to affix his seal of office only to his own certificate, when there is no committee of Finance; whereas he ought also to be required to certify to the genuineness of the certificate of the committee of Finance, and affix his seal of office, &c., &c.

## II. ADDITIONS TO THE LAW.

A matter of paramount interest connected with common schools here, as well as everywhere else, is some practicable method of increasing the number and efficiency of common school teachers. I have often had occasion to discuss it in my reports and in other writings as well as in lectures and addresses, and perhaps it would not be necessary to go fully into the question here.

We have already a system which has done much and



promises a great deal more in elevating the standard of teachers; but this system has one radical defect.

The persons appointed to examine teachers receive no compensation for their services or expenses, and so far we have been enabled to have examining committees only by persevering solicitations and appeals to their patriotism and public spirit. These committees are an indispensable part of our system, and we want only the means of procuring them. There ought, therefore, to be a provision allowing county boards to pay the members of these committees a sum which would cover their expenses, say two dollars a day to each while engaged in the discharge of their duties, and I do not hesitate to affirm as the result of much careful observation and experience that an equal sum of money could not be better applied. It requires some public spirit to induce a man to ride, say fifteen miles to the county town and pay his own and horse's expenses at a hotel, and spend several days of his time for the good of the public. The school fund can well afford to spare the sum asked for, and without it one of the wisest and best provisions of our law cannot be fully carried out.

2. On the same principle, that of equalising public burdens and of not requiring peculiar sacrifices on the part of a few, it is recommended that members of boards of county superintendents be exempted from liability to serve on juries except in capital cases, and from road and militia duty.

3. A new edition of the laws in pamphlet form ought to be published, as no provision was made for it at the last session, when all our laws were re-enacted. Too much pains cannot be taken to keep committees and all others well informed in regard to the requirements of the law; and after all our efforts in this line, there will still be too much ignorance on the subject. In this connection I would most respectfully and earnestly recommend a plan for disseminating a knowledge of the law for the improvement of teachers and for furnishing a simple, satisfactory and permanent record of the progress of the schools.

I have devised a form of blank for teachers, by means of



which they can easily keep a good record of their schools, showing the attendance of each scholar, the average attendance, &c., &c. The blanks are in a small, thin book, of large pages, with proper headings, lines, explanations, &c., &c.; one book will last say five years, and the blanks are to be preceded by a few printed pages containing the laws, forms, explanations, suggestions, &c. According to the plan, each school is to be furnished with one of these blank books, where it is to be kept for the inspection of committees, parents and friends of the school.

It will be, in fact, a permanent record of the school, and furnish opportunities to all concerned to compare the industry and ability of one teacher with those of others, and the progress, position and statistics of the school at different periods; and with all these advantages it will contain the school law, open, at a convenient place, to the examination of all concerned, and at a cost but little exceeding the expense of publishing the law by itself. To accomplish with still greater effect the whole object proposed by this blank book, it is desirable that teachers, when they wish to renew their licenses, be required to offer for the inspection of the examining committees the journal which they have last kept, that the committees may judge of their diligence, methodical habits, &c., &c. Thus the filling out of the blanks will be a good educational exercise to the teachers, and in performing this task they will remember that their work will be a permanent record of their faithfulness, to be seen by many for years to come.

It may be added, as a further advantage of this improvement, that the law will be in the midst of every community, at a known and fixed point—whereas, by distributing it only among committees it gets into possession of persons who may not be in office more than one year, and who, after going out of office, do not preserve it or hand it to their successors.

4. Attention is solicited to the recommendations in my last report in regard to teachers' library associations; but possibly libraries can be built up in the counties without the direct aid of the State. I have finally succeeded in enlisting a gen-

eral and more gratifying interest in the formation of county associations of teachers; and very recently a number of counties have applied for constitutions, while I really believe that if no accident prevent, a large proportion of the counties in the State can be enlisted in the matter in the course of a year. We are just in the midst of a most interesting crisis in this respect; the way is at last prepared, the iron is hot, and I am impatient to strike. There can be no objection to a general act of incorporation for these associations, where no pecuniary aid and no improper privileges are asked; and if spared, I will furnish the outlines of a bill, which I sincerely hope will pass. The advantages of these county associations of teachers and friends of general education are incalculable; and this assertion is based on facts as well as reason.

Years ago, a certain county of the State contained an imperfect organization of the kind, and although it lasted but a little while, and had few of the advantages of those now proposed, its effects are still most obvious, while it so elevated the standard of common school teachers' qualifications, and gave them such position and character, that teachers from that county are in demand and are employed in nearly every part of the State.

5. *District Associations of teachers, or Teachers' Institutes.*

—It is known that a permanent State educational association was formed under most happy auspices, at the recent educational convention, held in Salisbury. This society will be of immense service in uniting the friends of education in the college, the academy and common school—in stimulating the cause, in disseminating useful knowledge, in enhancing the dignity of the calling, and in assisting in the formation of county, affiliated societies. Those latter will act more directly and chiefly on common school teachers—the former will be chiefly participated in by professors, classical teachers and leading friends of the cause.

Now, there ought to be an intermediate association between the county and State society; and if the State should extend no aid to the Library Association on the plan heretofore recommended, I most earnestly invoke its assistance in behalf

of the district societies, on which, perhaps, a small appropriation could be, under present circumstances, more judiciously bestowed. My limits will not permit me to discuss this matter at length, or even to give a full sketch of the plan. We will have, I hope, with good reason, county associations, acting under the State Society, and embracing many of the teachers in the primary schools. Now these latter will naturally like to look abroad beyond the limits of their county; they will desire to exchange views with their co-laborers in other sections, to witness the practice of other places, to see the people and improvements of neighboring counties. We want them to have such desires; we want them to be emulous of coming up to or excelling what is commendable in other places, to come in contact with public opinion, and feel its force as a spur to exertion, to become better acquainted with the State, to be thrown more into society, and be put on its hospitalities, to have their views enlarged, their sympathies with the cause and its champions kept in an active state, and their self-respect enhanced. Let the State, therefore, be divided into, say ten districts, each district having an association to be composed of representatives from the county societies embraced in its limits—these county societies being allowed, say one representative for every six, eight or ten members. The district association could meet once or twice a year—should hold its sessions for several days, and invite and secure the attendance of eminent teachers, writers, men of science, &c., &c. They would pass the time in hearing lectures from such visitors and from the general superintendent, in discussions among themselves, and in enjoying the hospitality of the community. Such meetings would be similar to the Teachers' Institutes which are springing up in every State where they have common schools. The expenses of these Teachers' Institutes are borne by the State, and there is one universal expression of opinion in their favor. Their influence is more pervading and more rapid than that of normal schools: they are vastly cheaper, and nothing has yet been devised which seems to exercise a more general, salutary and immediate influence on common school teachers. The first

men of every class, with the State superintendent, attend these institutes—they are held in different sections of the State once or twice, generally twice a year, and their sessions are protracted through several days, sometimes weeks. The ideas of the teacher are liberalized and expanded—he learns to respect himself and love his calling, and the community also learn to esteem and cherish him and his vocation—his emulation is excited, his stock of information is increased, his bad habits are corrected, his false notions exploded, his love of study stimulated.

Now suppose there are three thousand teachers in the State, and ten district societies; if every ten common school teachers were allowed to have one representative—that is, if the county societies were to send one delegate for every ten members, the annual meetings of the societies would be attended by 300 teachers, the semi-annual ones by 600 teachers. Allowing the expense of each delegate to be ten dollars, the whole expense of the annual meetings would be 3000 dollars, and of semi-annual ones \$6000.

Now \$6000 would stop the schools, on an average, not two days in the year: indeed this sum taken from the school fund in the counties would not stop the schools on an average *one* day, as many of the counties do not expend all their monies every year.

The county societies would elect their delegates—and thus these county, district and State associations would be practically impressing the representative republican idea at the foundation of our Government, on the minds of all interested, while the desire to be elected representative would in itself be a spur to the common school teacher, who now has little to excite his emulation, knows no experience but his own, and confined to a narrow view, becomes hedged in with prejudices, is localized in his feelings, is aiming at no higher goal, is not sustained by the sympathies of his fellows, does not feel that he is part of a great general system, regards himself as isolated from society, and is chilled and dwarfed by its neglect.

But it is impossible to give even a condensed view of the



many important considerations bearing on this matter, and I can only hope that an opportunity may occur of discussing the subject more at length before members of Assembly.

An experienced, intelligent and public spirited officer of our common school system, and a sincere friend to the cause, recommends a plan for district normal schools, to which I ask the special attention of the Assembly. The above plan of district teachers' associations, and this system of normal schools, ought to be fully understood before any definite action is taken on them by the law-making power.

A committee was appointed at the educational convention, recently held in Salisbury, to memorialize the Legislature in regard to this system of normal school—and as the matter will be discussed in said memorial, it is sufficient only to mention the subject in this report.

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## APPENDIX [B.]

OFFICE SUP. OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C., }  
June 30th, 1855. }

*To the Clerk of the County Court of — County:*

SIR:—The chairman of the board of superintendents of common schools of Edgecombe county, called my attention to the fact that the laws of the last Assembly, creating the new county of Wilson, contained no express provision for the organization of the common school system in said county. It was also intimated that the county court of Wilson, not believing itself to have the power, under the general law, of organizing the school machinery in said county—at least being so advised—did not appoint a board of county superintendents; and on this state of facts the superintendents of Edgecombe county wished to know my opinion as to their powers and duties with respect to the school districts in Wilson, taken from the territory of Edgecombe.

My opinions were given; but as the subject is one of grave



importance and of general interest, I desired the superintendents of Edcombe to suspend action until I could get the opinions also of the president and directors of the literary fund. These unanimously concurred in the views I had expressed, and the result was communicated to the chairman of the superintendents of Edgecombe; and since these occurrences, I have seen by the acts of the last Assembly, now in print, that the counties of Jackson, Wilson, Harnett and Polk were all created by similar laws, while the supplemental acts providing for their political organization make no allusion to the common schools. Thus twelve other counties are directly interested in the opinions communicated to Edgecombe; while in times past this very subject has caused some trouble, and given rise to contradictory precedents, and may still cause embarrassments in the future, if some general and uniform policy is not adopted.

It is to be hoped that to prevent the possibility of disputes and differences, the Legislature will pass some general act upon the subject; and at the proper time I will communicate to the officers of the schools my views in relation to this and to some other proposed additions to and amendment of the laws in regard to common schools. In the mean time, to assist as much as possible in preventing confusion, the result of the views entertained by the literary board, and by myself, upon the points sent up from Edgecombe, are hereby communicated to the officers of your county, and will also be made public.

1. Since the decision of the county court of Wilson, that it had not the power to appoint superintendents of common schools, it was not deemed necessary, in this case, to express an opinion upon the application to new counties of the 1st section of the 95th chapter of the acts of 1848-'49, found in my pamphlet compilation of the school laws on page 13th, section 1, and re-enacted in the 23d section of the 27th chapter of the acts of the last Assembly.

We incline to the opinion, however, that in new counties, invested by the acts creating and organizing them with "the rights, privileges and immunities of other counties of the

State," and among these with the right of holding by the existing justices, county courts, that "shall possess and exercise the same powers, authority and jurisdiction as are possessed and exercised by other County Courts in this State," the county Courts, at the proper time, with the requisite number of magistrates in attendance, have power to appoint superintendents of common schools for their respective counties.

2. We do not wish to disturb the decision of any county which thinks differently on this point; but even in such cases we are decidedly of opinion that there is no necessity for stopping the common schools in these counties, while urgent considerations connected with the public good, demand that they should go on.

3. In such cases the superintendents of those old counties from which the new ones are taken, should, until the meeting of the next Assembly, continue to exercise jurisdiction over the school districts in these latter, taken from the former counties, considering the divided districts as one, and allowing the parts of the divided districts to act together until the meeting of the next Assembly.

4. It is recommended that the superintendents of the old counties do not undertake to re-model, or permanently to rearrange the districts of the new counties, leaving this to be done hereafter, by their own superintendents, acting at once for the whole county, and of course better able to consult the convenience of all its parts. The present arrangement is only to meet a temporary exigency, and the superintendents of the old counties will only make such alterations or modifications of the districts taken from the territory of their respective counties, as the present manifest interest of the public demands.

5. Wherever the superintendents of the old counties exercise jurisdiction over the school districts in the new counties, those wishing to teach in these new counties must obtain certificates from the examining committees of those counties from which the districts in which they wish to teach were taken.

6. All that is said of the jurisdiction of the *superintendents* of the old counties, in parts of the new ones, applies, of course, to the *chairmen* of the boards of superintendents; and when these latter make their annual returns to me, they can distinguish between the districts in their own counties, and those cut off, putting the latter to themselves under a distinct caption, but otherwise reported like the former. You will please hand this to the chairman of the board of superintendents of your county, to be laid before the board at an early day; and if there is no board, to the chairman of the County Court, to be communicated to the Magistrates.

With much respect, I am yours, &c.,

C. H. WILEY,  
*Superintendent of Common Schools.*

P. S. As a fact having the force of an argument in favor of the view that it does not require special legislation to authorise the counties created by the Acts of the last Assembly to organize the Common School machinery within their limits, I would state that *all the law in regard to the School system was re-enacted at the same session of Assembly*; and among other provisions "the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties," at a certain term, are to elect Superintendents of Common Schools, &c., &c.

Still, as the system can be managed in the manner above suggested, without having at present, distinct Boards in the new counties, it is not desired to induce the Court of any county to act against its own sense of what is the proper construction of law, especially as all doubts can be cleared in a short time, by a new enactment.

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## APPENDIX C.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., }  
Nov. 14th, 1855. }

DEAR SIR:

I have just received your favor of the 8th inst., mailed on the 13th, (yesterday.) Some of the points arising from the late acts in regard to common schools, to which you call my attention, have caused difficulties in other counties besides

Alamance. My opinion, which you desire, I will proceed to give you at once, as plainly and briefly as I can.

*First*, As to the mode of dividing the school fund among the districts. I suppose that the object of the Legislature was to have the counties laid off into districts of a uniform size, and large enough for one school only. As you are aware, very large and very small districts are a nuisance; and you also are fully aware of the difficulties in the way when there are to be several schools in one district. Such districts give rise to endless troubles and disputes, and in some counties all the districts are large enough for several schools, while the division is very unequal and imperfect in others. Besides all this, as you also know, there have been difficulties heretofore in the mode of dividing the school fund, and the former law was seldom complied with.

Now, I suppose that the Assembly were aware of these things, and wishing to have a uniform and satisfactory method of dividing the fund everywhere established, and wishing also to have all the districts convenient in size, not too large or too small for one school, and thus to put an end to continual change, and to avoid the confusion incident to these changes, enacted the law requiring the fund to be divided equally among the districts. It was presumed, of course, that the districts would be made as equal as possible; perfect equality in size none would expect or hope for, while it was believed that the districts in all parts of the State could be made of a size convenient for one school. If these ends could be attained, they would, as you well know, produce an immense change for the better.

The idea of permanency being attached to the districts, from their just arrangement and division, an end would be put to those perpetual agitations for change and division so injurious in many sections. The school-house would be located as near the centre as possible, and this location being considered as fixed, there would be more disposition to improve the site and to build a good house. These are very important objects, and it may be laid down as a general rule that so long as the school in any district is not considered



fixed to any one certain place, it has not made a successful beginning in that district. Believing the objects of the Assembly to have been such as I have indicated, they were founded in just and wise views; but whether these objects can now be accomplished, or *immediately accomplished at any time*, is another question. Perhaps it would be impracticable to have the whole State redistricted at once; and certainly now seems not to be a favorable time, the public mind being wholly unprepared for such a great change. Besides, the object of the Legislature in this is only *implied*, and it is to be regretted that this intention was not more fully expressed, in which case more full justice would have been done to the motives of those who enacted the laws, while it also would have been better understood. But you know the amount of labor imposed on the last Assembly. In justice to what I believe to have been its important designs in the act in question, and the very beneficial effects of the policy fully and effectually carried out, I have made this rather long explanation, and I think it desirable that these things should be fully understood and the whole subject be thoroughly canvassed by all the friends of the common schools in this State.

With this view it has been my intention, as soon as my engagements would permit, to make a public communication through the Governor to the people of the State. I suggested, in my reports to the Assembly, the propriety of some alterations in the law in regard to the divisions of the school fund among the districts, stating the diversity of practice now existing; but in view of the difficulty of having at present a satisfactory and uniform rule, I also suggested, that it "*may be best to leave this (the mode of division) to the discretion of the county boards, under the advice of the superintendent,*" &c., &c. Possibly, if the subject were so left to the voluntary action of the boards, under the advice of the superintendent, we might, by putting together the experience of different sections and different officers, and by patiently hearing and discussing the views of all parties, finally arrive at a uniform, simple, and judicious plan, based on the idea of equal districts, of small size, convenient for one school, &c.,



&c. But the great question now is, what are we to do under the present law? *It will certainly cause serious injury to undertake to execute the law in part without first doing what the law intended should be done, that is without making the districts as nearly equal as possible: where there is no disposition to make an attempt of this kind, and where districts are very unequal, boards of county superintendents will have to continue that method of division which formerly gave most satisfaction.* This advice is given, not because it is believed that county superintendents more than any other executive officer of the law can undertake to say what laws shall and what ones shall not be enforced; nor can any one, except the law-making power, to wit, the Legislature, undertake to set aside any law because he may deem it unwise, improper, or injurious in any way. I cannot and would not have any such power, nor can your board of county superintendents; but when a law seems, under the circumstances, to be impracticable, and when we and all interested are so agreed, *we can fail to execute it*, with the full consciousness that this failure will be overlooked by all until proper alterations can be made. Such was the former practice in many counties on this very subject.

I am glad that you have, as you inform me, applied to JUDGE RUFFIN for his opinion on the matter, and as he has advised you to continue your former method, I feel much gratified to find that the course I have had to recommend has met the approbation of one who long expounded the law with great learning and ability, and who is eminently conservative in all his opinions. His reasons are, doubtless, similar to those I have given; and, while I have no hesitation in advising as I have done in this matter, I wish to impress on the minds of all officers the importance, generally, of a strict compliance with the law. I do hope that at an early day its provisions will all be made consistent and practicable; and that then every part will be literally executed. If this course is not pursued, a time of great litigation and confusion will overtake us; and nothing but general forbearance on all sides has prevented suits, the decision of which, either way, would

unsettle the practice of many counties, and make void many important acts. Several suits of this kind are now pending; they are troublesome, their decision either way invalidates many official acts in various counties, and they show what vast confusion might be caused by former practices if parties every where were disposed to be litigious.

*Secondly*—The penalty to which you alluded, of fifty dollars on committee-men failing to act after accepting office, is precisely the same as it was in the former law. You will find it in the pamphlet of school laws, compiled in 1853, page 10, section 24; it was a provision of the act of 1844-'45, and has been in force ever since. The penalty is large, but I cannot see how it can operate unjustly; those only are liable who accept an office and then refuse or neglect to perform its duties; and of course it would not be enforced except for such neglect or refusal as would be injurious to the schools, in which case, that is in case any one is going to act thus, he certainly ought not to accept the office.

Committees, however, under the last act, are now liable to a penalty of five dollars for not reporting to the county superintendents according to law, the number and names of children in their district. This is the only new penalty imposed on committees—and it was imposed because of the importance of the report and the repeated complaints of chairmen, that it was often neglected. Without such reports the county superintendent cannot equitably apportion or divide the school fund, or judiciously charge any of the districts; and if it is not strictly or faithfully made, injustice may be done to many districts. That all parties might be kept constantly in mind of the provisions of the new law, I have had this section of the act printed on the margin of the blanks on which committees are to make their reports.

I am yours truly,

C. H. WILEY,

*Sup. Common Schools.*

## APPENDIX D.

TARBOROUGH, Sept. 6th, 1856.

C. H. WILEY, Esq.:

*Dear Sir*—Your letter asking my opinion as to the continuance in office of the chairman of the board of superintendents of common schools, and as to the liability of his sureties on his official bond, was received some time since. Upon examining the several points, I find that they are attended with some difficulty, and the extent of the obligation of the sureties must depend very much upon the condition of the bond executed by them. All the questions, however, can be easily raised and presented for decision by the Supreme Court, and I would advise as the best plan which could be adopted by you, that you have suit brought on the bond, against the defaulting chairman and his sureties; and if the case is decided in their favor in the lower Court, to send it up to the Supreme Court, so that the law may be definitely settled at once.

I would also suggest the propriety of your calling the attention of the next legislature to the law as it now stands, and advising an amendment, which can be easily made, and will prevent any further difficulty from arising.

Very respectfully yours,

JOS. B. BATCHELOR,

*Attorney General of North-Carolina.*

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## REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

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### DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina.*

The undersigned, acting as directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, under a resolution of the last Legislature, submit the following report :

As soon as the necessary buildings were so far completed as to accommodate as many as forty patients, the directors thought it proper to appoint a superintendent of the institution, pursuant to the provisions of the act establishing the Asylum, and believing Dr. Edward C. Fisher (who had been entrusted with the completion of the buildings) every way qualified for the discharge of the duties of that office, conferred it upon him ; and he has since had charge of the institution. To his report herewith submitted, they refer for all the particulars and details of the management of the institution, and would call particular attention to the suggestions and recommendations of the superintendent, as to what is yet necessary to render the asylum complete in all its parts, especially so much thereof as refers to the means of procuring an adequate supply of water, the lighting the institution with gas, and the putting up a permanent enclosure around the grounds, or a portion of them.

The directors beg leave to make one or two suggestions, in addition to those contained in the superintendent's report.

The construction placed by them upon the 29th section of the act establishing the asylum, taken in connection with the 20th section of the same act, has prevented their receiving a larger number than five patients from any one county. They have been informed by one of the compilers of the revised code, that such was not the intention and is not the true construction of the act; but that while it was not designed to restrict the admission of any number of patients from any one county, it was at the same time intended that no county should be required or compelled to provide for more than five, but that all above that number should be provided for out of the general fund for the support of the asylum. The directors would recommend that the meaning of the law on this subject, should be more explicitly declared.

The directors also call the attention of the Legislature to the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th sections of the act, and submit to their consideration whether the provisions contained therein should not be modified, if not repealed.

Some difficulty has arisen among the directors as to the propriety of receiving into the Asylum those who are strictly *idiots*, and not lunatics. One or two cases of this kind have been presented and received by the directors, but in the absence of any direct, positive authority to that effect. They would, therefore, recommend a clear and decided expression of the intention of the legislature as regards this unfortunate class of persons.

The directors having, as far as their time and ability enabled them to do, discharged the very onerous and responsible duties confided to them in connection with the Asylum, and having put the same, as they hope, in successful operation, beg leave to tender their resignation, and to recommend that the appointment of the new directors provided for in the act establishing the asylum should be made as speedily as possible.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,  
C. L. HINTON,  
THOS. D. HOGG,  
JNO. M. MOREHEAD.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN :—In our report, submitted in November, 1854, detailing the work upon the buildings of the Asylum at that time, the conjecture was hazarded that “a space of twelve months would be sufficiently long for the completion of so much of the remainder as to justify the directors in putting the institution into operation.”

Although our anticipations were not literally realized (from causes not necessary to detail at present in this report,) sufficient progress had been made for that purpose in the following February.

The various items of work, such as brick and carpenter's work, plastering, stuccoing, painting, &c., were all completed by the respective contractors during the past and present years, and we are pleased to say, with some unimportant exceptions, have been executed in a satisfactory and acceptable manner.

During the progress of these, the tedious and somewhat intricate task of arranging, and locating the entire heating, ventilating, cooking, washing and drying, with much of the cold and warm water apparatus, was being carried on by the contractors, Messrs. Nason & Dodge, who have faithfully and skilfully performed their contract; which have thus far been found to answer their respective ends and purposes in a satisfactory manner to the institution, and to reflect credit upon themselves.

So complete are all the arrangements of piping connected with these several fixtures, as to justify the hope that under the control and direction of a skilful engineer, they will be found to be as complete in arrangement, and permanent in kind, as could have been executed at the contract cost, and will aid very materially in contributing to the general convenience and comfort of the establishment. To secure an abundant supply of warm air in the stories above, it was found necessary to reduce the size of the original chamber below very considerably, by the erection of two additional walls the entire length of the building; thus opening *two* warm air

chambers, from which the flues opening on the respective stories, and passing on either side of the halls, distribute the air at the requisite points.

For the erection of these walls, with other items of expenditure, such as excavations, levelling and paving, foundation, &c., a much heavier amount of expenditure had to be encountered than was at first anticipated, and for which no separate provision had been made; the brick work thus needed, with additional work of the same kind in other parts of the building, connected with the warming and water apparatus, was performed by Mr. C. W. Palmer.

Upon a close examination of the several items of work thus briefly detailed, the opinion is hazarded that the Asylum buildings will be found to have been as substantially and neatly executed, as deemed desirable in an institution of its kind; its external appearance presenting a degree of symmetry and beauty rarely combined in one of its extensive dimensions; while the interior possesses an air of cheerfulness, and an amount of ventilation rarely met with; both important requisites in the successful treatment of the mental and physical health of its inmates; all of which have been effected without any material additional cost.

Of the numerous visitors who have already had access to its internal arrangements, there are but few who leave it without an expression of their admiration, both of its completeness and elegance of structure.

To that body (the Legislature) from whom was derived both the authority and means for its construction, much thankfulness is due for the charity thus created, and the heart of every humane and benevolent citizen will rejoice to feel that here a home has been prepared for those afflicted and helpless ones for whose safe keeping it is designed. To yourselves, the early and steadfast friends as well as active directors of the enterprise, there could be presented no truer cause of gratification in return for the bestowal of your labors than to witness the results thereof, by a completion of the work entrusted to your care, and of opening its doors to many who have been knocking for admittance perhaps for a series of years, who

have spent the same in sorrow and gloom while kept as the tenants of jails in the State.

In noticing the efforts made by those who have labored in behalf of the erection and completion of the asylum, it surely will not appear invidious towards others to refer at the present time to the active efforts in its behalf, on the part of one who was its earliest champion and successful pleader, and has continued to exhibit and feel the same hearty zeal in its erection.

Unwilling as we know she is to receive a public recognition of thanks for services in the cause of benevolence, (however important or signal in their consequences,) and enjoying, as she already does, (and so well deserved,) at this moment a world-wide reputation for her active and philanthropic efforts towards relieving the sorrows of the distressed, we deem the present a suitable occasion in which to present this humble but not less sincerely felt tribute of thanks for her acceptance, for the heroic and untiring efforts on the part of Miss Dix in originating and prosecuting with success the law establishing and building the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

The allotted period of appointment as superintendent of construction having expired by act of limitation on the 31st September, 1855, it was your pleasure to appoint the undersigned physician and superintendent, to take effect from the first day of October succeeding.

As soon as the apartments designed for the superintendent and family could be made ready for occupancy, he moved into them. These apartments have been found to realize to the fullest extent, the hopes entertained, respecting their comfort and suitableness of furnishing spacious and convenient accommodation for a family.

Active measures were then taken, and preparations made by hiring servants, purchasing supplies and furniture for the reception of patients, and by order of your board, public notice was given through the columns of the Standard and Register, that apartments were then ready for the accommodation of forty patients.

Even before this notice was circulated, we were compelled

to yield to the urgent applications, made in behalf of an individual laboring under a violent form of mania, and to admit the same on the 22d of February. This individual, we are happy to say, was the first to be discharged some few months afterwards, entirely restored.

From the date of the first admission, to this time, a period of eight months and nine days, there have been received into the asylum fifty-one males and thirty-nine females, making a total of ninety during that period. Of these a large number have been laboring under insanity for periods varying from one to thirty years; some of them during that time have, it is feared, been confined in most unsuitable places of security, but such as the exigencies of their cases in the opinion of friends, and with the limited means at command, enabled them to provide for the security of both; others have been tenants of poor houses, where they have been either chained to the floor of their apartments, or confined to the dark and damp room of a cellar; while the much larger portion have been kept in the cells of the county prisons.

The effect upon the physical condition of many, as might be inferred under such protracted confinement, and sedentary life, has been highly deleterious by impairing the vital energies of the constitution, attended with loss of strength and flesh; and at the same time to fasten in a hopeless form upon the mind their several delusions. One of these unfortunate individuals, who was more noisy than "dangerous," and had been confined to a small space encased in what was described as a "cage," under the fear of personal violence to her friends, and who, from long disease of her lower extremities, came reeling into the house under the weight of even her attenuated form, has now after a few months residence so far regained her flesh and strength as to be with difficulty recognized as the same individual, and has been sufficiently calmed to justify us in giving her free access daily to the halls upon which her apartment opens, and to enjoy other privileges in common with those of the same class, not inconsistent with their and her own comfort.

Other instances, were they necessary, might be furnished



of the amelioration made by a removal from such places to a residence of a short period only within the asylum.

The medical history of the institution during its short career thus far presents but few subjects of interest worthy of being detailed. With much thankfulness we are called on to acknowledge the good health, with a slight exception, which has been vouchsafed to its occupants during that time.

During the hot weather experienced in the months of July and August there occurred some thirty cases of an endemic form of dysentery, which yielded readily, however, to treatment.

By reference to table 1st it will be seen that up to this date but two deaths have occurred among the inmates, in one the result of exhaustion induced by long continued abstinence from food; and in the other from epilepsy, which had existed from infancy.

The first case was that of an unfortunate individual, who previous to, and up to the day of his admission, labored under a suicidal form of mania for more than twelve months, during which time he had made more than one attempt at self-destruction, first by throwing himself into a well, and subsequently by means of a sharp instrument; the effects of which last attempt were plainly visible upon his person when brought to us. Having failed in both, he finally resorted to the expedient of effecting his purpose, by abstaining from food and nourishment of all kind; and notwithstanding the continued and persevering efforts made to induce him to take nourishment, and the repeated efforts to administer it to him, by artificial means consistent with his enfeebled condition and emaciated frame, he finally sank a victim to this long cherished delusion.

By reference to table 2d, it will be seen as before remarked, that a very large proportion of the admissions are those of what are usually termed *chronic* cases, and as such precluding any hope of ultimate recovery from hospital treatment.

In forming this prognosis of the cases of long standing, we are not without hope, however, that a sensible improvement will be attained in the condition of many; and that some give



unmistakeable evidences of increased comfort and mental quietude, as well as improvement in the general state of bodily health. Some, who have been the solitary tenants of their prison rooms for years, have, since their removal, already to some degree, learned to appreciate the privileges of companionship and intercourse with others, and of enjoying the freedom of exercise in the open air: while others gladly embrace the opportunity afforded them of performing manual labor at certain periods of the day, around the building, under the supervision of an attendant, or some other responsible person. For many of those who comprise the class of chronic cases (always a large proportion) much has already been done for their comfort, and at the same time valuable assistance in several departments of labor has been rendered by them to the institution.

In the management of the multiplied affairs of the Asylum, no greater amount of difficulties have been encountered than were to be apprehended from the novel character of many of the duties devolving upon the subordinate officers associated with us, and from their entire want of familiarity with them.

Most of them, we are pleased to be able to say, have exhibited much zeal in the discharge of their trust; while others, we regret to say, either from a repugnance to, or from a want of capacity for the performance of them, have come very far short of realizing the expectations excited in their favor.

In this connection we refer especially to those who have filled the delicate and important offices of *attendants* upon the patients; a position, which, though of inferior grade to others, is hardly second to any position in the Asylum in its importance and responsibility.

The same difficulties which others have experienced in procuring suitable persons to act as attendants in similar institutions, (particularly at the South) we have most signally encountered, and are, we greatly fear, likely to continue. Located as the institution is, in a strictly agricultural region of country, affording a comparatively sparse population, and necessarily few of those, who would be qualified for, and willing to fill the post, it is greatly feared that the same difficulty will

continue to exist. It is deeply to be regretted that such is the case, as the successful treatment of our inmates, as well as their comfort and happiness, must depend in a great measure upon a competent and faithful corps of assistants in this department of the institution.

It is known to your board that the health of the undersigned became much enfeebled during the early portion of the present year, resulting in an illness of several weeks confinement to his room, during the months of April and May. Under the urgent advice of his medical friend, and with the consent of your board kindly granted him for that purpose, he was induced to absent himself (altho' very reluctantly) for some weeks from his post.

During this period the duties of superintending the institution devolved upon Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, whose services were engaged for that purpose by your board. The confident assurance entertained in his ability to discharge the important trust, was most satisfactorily demonstrated by the skill and energy displayed while in its discharge; and it is a source of much gratification to the undersigned, that he is privileged to assure the directors that the entire interests of the institution were most faithfully cared for, and to express our sincere obligations to him for the valuable assistance rendered to us, as also to the inmates of the institution by the bestowal of his valuable services.

Through the agency of Dr. Johnson, the services of Dr. Francis Fuller, of Granville county, as resident assistant physician, were secured during the same period of our absence, who has continued to devote his entire time and services to the institution to the present time. In preparing and administering medicines, as well as closely supervising the inmates in conjunction with the other officers, during the whole of that period he has rendered most valuable services, and from the representations of others as well as from our own personal observation, we feel assured that much has been done by him for the general good of the inmates.

It is, therefore, not less our duty than pleasure to bear testimony to the constant devotion of his time and efforts to his

duties, and for the faithful manner in which he has exerted himself to carry out the wishes of his superior; as also for his uniformly correct deportment at all times to his associates in duty, and attentions to the visitors at the Asylum.

Mr. William E. Anderson, of Raleigh, was appointed to the office of treasurer of the Asylum, on the first of March, 1856, and has discharged the duties of the same in a satisfactory manner, besides rendering important services as correspondent for the undersigned, for which we feel under many acknowledgments.

Mr. R. K. Ferrell, who had received from you by appointment the office of steward, on the 13th of September, 1855, at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and by his attention and devotion to the same deserves our sincere and cordial thanks, and commands our entire satisfaction for the faithful manner in which he has performed the same.

Much to our own regret, as we doubt not equally to yours, Mrs. E. C. Alexander, for reasons satisfactory to herself, declined accepting the appointment of matron, so cheerfully and gladly tendered her by your board, with the earnest hope of her acceptance.

Failing to secure her services, and there being a present and urgent necessity that the office should be filled at as early a day as possible, it was your pleasure to appoint Mrs. L. A. Fisher to the same, who has discharged the duties in an acceptable manner.

Other but subordinate positions devolving more especially upon the superintendent, remain yet to be filled, which will be done so soon as suitable individuals can be found as incumbents.

Inexperienced and incomplete as our corps of assistants were when entering upon their respective positions, we have experienced in the management of the institution no greater amount of difficulties than were reasonably to be apprehended in the efforts to carry it on, "*ab initio*," and with proper system its internal management. Justice to them, however, demands at our hands the candid acknowledgement of an ever ready willingness to heed the counsel and instruc-

tions which we could best give, and, at the same time to exhibit an earnest desire to adhere, to the best of their ability, to the rules and regulations of the establishment.

The same degree of fidelity, accompanied with a faithful compliance on their part, with the prescribed duties of each, with the lights of past experience will, we doubt not, abundantly testify to their greater proficiency and the enhanced value of their services for the future.

At the time our last report was submitted to you, the operatives were engaged in digging a well of considerable diameter near the boiler house, from which we hoped to obtain a large supply of water, and which would answer the purpose of a reservoir, sufficiently large to yield, at all hours, the necessary quantity for the institution, at least for a few years to come; notwithstanding the serious difficulties and obstacles presented by a continuous mass of rock, which has been penetrated to the depth of some fifty-five feet, we are deeply concerned to state that our efforts have proven well nigh abortive, and the hopes then expressed and reasonably indulged in of procuring the needful quantity, (even for our present wants) have been most sadly disappointed.

Having reached the greatest depth to which the pump could be made available in elevating it, the maximum amount of water we have been able to obtain (by accurate measurement) per day, does not exceed 1500 gallons; a quantity insufficient for the *steam* works alone, while that for the cooking and washing departments, and the large quantity daily needed over the buildings, is unprovided for.

This deficiency, so sensibly felt at all times, but especially since the warm weather began, and our numbers have increased, has been measurably supplied, though at the cost of considerable labor on the part of such domestics as could be spared for that purpose, aided by some of the more robust and quiet patients, by drawing the contents of another well situated some distance from the one at the boiler house, and discharging the contents into the same, by means of pipe, &c. This expedient, laborious and troublesome as it is, and attended with so many difficulties towards its regular execution, on



account of the imperfect apparatus employed, and the uncertainty attending its operations, must necessarily be abandoned, and prompt measures taken for procuring a supply of this indispensable ingredient of health and comfort from some other source.

In a previous report, having dwelt somewhat at large upon the importance and necessity of being provided with a constant and abundant supply of water in the institution, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the same at this time. Suffice it to say that the experience of those who have been long connected with the management of such institutions, has established the conclusion that no Asylum is adequately supplied with less than "50 gallons per day for each inmate;" certainly not less than that quantity will be required here, from the fact that all of the cooking, washing, bathing, and drying apparatus, with what will be needed by the two steam boilers, are all to be supplied from the one source.

If we look, too, to the contingency of fire, (and what building is exempt entirely, though every effort has been employed in the construction of this that the most cautious prudence could suggest to avoid its occurrence, and remember the necessity there is for such a large number of lights to be used in it,) a proper degree of caution requires that it should be provided at all times, with such a supply as will, at any moment, be sufficient to arrest the destruction of the property, and perhaps that still greater calamity, the loss of life.

It may be proper to state, that in order to secure a uniform and general distribution of water over the whole building, accessible at all times, as also for its ready application at any moment to any portion of it in the event of fire, there have been located in the attic of the centre building sheet iron tanks, capable of containing more than five thousand gallons of water, which can be used at the several points referred to at any moment. In order to fill the same, and to replenish them when necessary, an efficient and reliable pump, manufacture by Mr. H. R. Worthington, of New-York, operated by steam, has been placed in the large well, near the boiler house, which has been found to answer, in an admirable manner,



the purpose of elevating the water from its source to a height of one hundred and twenty feet. We feel it due to the manufacturer of this valuable apparatus, to express our entire satisfaction with its sufficiency, and with the complete fulfillment of the promises made in its behalf.

Looking, then, to the indispensable necessity there exists, as well to the comfort and health of the institution as to its actual continuance and preservation, and having ascertained by satisfactory experience the utter hopelessness of obtaining such supply from our present resources, there is left but one from which it can likely be obtained.

From a conjectural estimate of the probable cost of the machinery requisite for forcing the water from the stream flowing at the foot of the hill, known as "Rocky Branch," there is good reason to believe that the same can be accomplished by an expenditure of about four thousand dollars; this sum we respectfully suggest that you will apply for to the next General Assembly, to be expended for that purpose.

Owing to an increased expenditure of the funds appropriated by the last General Assembly, in arranging and completing various fixtures connected with the warming, ventilating, and other apparatus, besides the expense incident to the construction of various appendages connected with the whole establishment over and above the amount called for by their respective items, it has been found impracticable, from the want of funds, to go on with the construction of the gas works during the present year. The delay thus occasioned is a source of much regret and inconvenience, as it involves the necessity of resorting to such substitutes for light as are more expensive and hazardous to the safety of the buildings, and are fruitful causes of soiling the flooring, and of otherwise defacing the buildings. It is presumed that no difficulty will be encountered in procuring such amount of means as may be necessary to have this desirable work put under way very early in the coming Spring, and completed according to the original design.

To meet the necessities existing for several buildings, there have been erected at convenient and suitable distances, a

smokehouse capable of curing a large quantity of pork, a framed stable which furnishes shelter for six horses and four cows, with space in the roof sufficient for the storage of a large quantity of provender, and a framed corn house large enough to contain a hundred barrels of corn.

Near the end of the north wing of the building, the excavation for an ice house, believed to be sufficiently large for the wants of the Asylum, has been made, and will be made ready for the reception of ice as soon as practicable. Other buildings absolutely needed, and intended for important purposes, will be erected as soon as the funds of the institution will permit of it.

By the statement annexed and marked D., as furnished by the steward, it appears that the gross product of the garden and farm amounts to the sum of ———, as well as exhibiting a list of the various articles of subsistence, which have been furnished to, and consumed in the institution. The aggregate value of these articles is, perhaps, as great as could have been expected, when the impoverished condition of the entire premises and the excessive drought of the past season, are considered.

Before an adequate return can be looked for, from cultivating the land, with the cost of labor employed in same, a series of years, with the free and generous application of manures to the soil, will be required to give a remunerative amount of fertility to both garden and farm. It may be proper to remark that the cultivation of both, performed chiefly by the domestics, hired at the Asylum, has received valuable and important aid from many of the inmates. From an inspection of the grounds, it will be seen that but little has been done for their improvement, or for their enclosure, except the construction of a temporary fence on the line east and south of the buildings.

We need hardly advert to the grievous annoyances to the institution and occupants, continually occurring, from the entire exposure of its grounds, and the consequent liability to hourly intrusions of those who are drawn hither by curiosity, or, as it is believed in some instances, by some worse motive.

For the want of suitable enclosures, (within which all such

patients as would otherwise make their escape,) could exercise at pleasure, and at the same time be free from observation; such are now from necessity compelled to be kept within doors, much larger portions of each day than is either agreeable to our own feelings or consistent with the preservation of their health; we therefore respectfully suggest, in view of the value and benefits to be derived from them, that you will adopt such measures as you may deem advisable to obtain their construction at the earliest practicable period, and also for the erection of a general enclosure of the grounds.

For the present use of the patients the enclosure of one or more acres contiguous to the wings, to be used by each sex separately, and laid out with suitable walks, trees and shrubbery, would seem to be desirable, while the construction of the entire enclosure could be postponed to some future time, if thought advisable.

A subject intimately connected with the management of the insane by those who occupy the important position of their superintendence, as well as by those who are charged with their safe keeping and removal to the Asylum, demands a passing notice.

We refer especially to the modes of deception practised by false representations and promises on the part of friends and others, and of concealing, not only the purpose in view, but also the place of their destination. Apprehending violent opposition to their being brought here, representations of a grossly false character are sometimes made, or the objects and place in view are carefully withheld from the patients, and the first intimation which is often given them is the disclosure from the officer of the house, where and for what purpose they have been brought. The consequence in all such cases is, that a total want of trust towards those who had accompanied them, is at once excited in their minds; while it not unfrequently happens that a strong feeling of suspicion towards the resident officers is often engendered as being a party to the deception, which may continue for a longer or shorter time, according to their mental condition, and the time of their continuance in the institution. As there are a number

of the insane now scattered over the State, who will probably be brought here, and to avoid the repetition of any such contingency in future, as the one alluded to, or any other of a graver character, we feel it our duty to call public attention to the errors, (arising, as we are assured they often do, from kind feeling,) already committed, for the purpose of inducing others who may hereafter be called upon to act in this capacity to avoid the same.

To all such, would we say, that as soon as the arrangements for the journey are made, a frank and kind statement of the proposed journey, the place in view, with the object sought, should be made; if, upon this representation, there should, (as may sometimes) occur, an unwillingness on the part of the patient to accompany them, and subsequent efforts to bring about a compliance with their wishes be alike unsuccessful, resort must then be had to such coercive measures as will be found necessary.

Far better will it be to resort, if necessity compels it, to personal restraint, than any expedient or false representation by which "truth will be compromised" to secure a compliance.

A striking evidence of the evil consequences resulting from fictitious representations is furnished by one of the inmates of the Asylum at this time, who, under the belief that by the presentation to the Governor of the State of a spurious memorial which had been manufactured for the occasion, he would receive immense sums of money due him, and which were then in the custody of the Executive, was committed to the institution. As might be supposed, there was no difficulty in bringing him to this place; but the disappointment of the poor deluded man can be more easily imagined than described, when he was told the true purpose for which he had been brought. The effects upon him were also of a serious nature, in causing him to refuse taking his food for weeks after his admission, and thereby seriously impairing his health; while he has not yet ceased upbraiding us with the charge of illegally detaining him in the house, and preventing him from obtaining his just rights. We trust that a statement of this case, with the ill consequences resulting to the



victim of the deception, will be sufficient warning against the repetition of a like deception by others hereafter.

We beg leave to call your attention to that section of the law regulating the support and maintenance of the indigent insane, in order that such change or modification of it may be made at the next meeting of the Legislature as will relieve it of the serious objections now existing, and of doing away with the many inconveniences arising from its execution.

The present mode of providing for the support of this class of the insane as required to be made by the counties should be entirely abolished, as well as the restriction as to the *maximum* number from each county, and substitute some other more general rule by which the institution can be supported, and its doors opened to all, from every county and town in the State, be their respective numbers what they may.

Having now, after a lapse of nearly six years of devotion on your part to the work of constructing the asylum to the present time, permit us to congratulate you upon having brought your labors of supervision so far to a close as to be permitted to see the institution opened and dedicated to the benevolent purpose for which it was designed, and of testing by several months occupancy, its adaptation to its purposed ends. While the experience of the same period has developed the fact that there are defects of arrangement in some particulars of the plan (and what of man's designs are exempt from such?) yet it is satisfactorily demonstrated that the general arrangements combine many, if not all, the advantages looked for in its adoption.

It could hardly have been expected in planning and arranging so large a building, that defects in one or more particulars would not occur, since such perfection would be the offspring and exercise of more than mortal wisdom. The future, with its attendant instructions, will enable you to repair many of the present defects, by additions and alterations which experience and your own wisdom will alike suggest.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the institution has been kindly remembered by some during the past year in be-



stowing various articles of utility, and some which have proved sources of entertainment to its inmates. To the respective editors of the Raleigh Standard and Register we return our sincere thanks for files of newspapers furnished us during the last few months. There are quite a number of our inmates, who from the lively interest manifested in them, have no doubt derived much pleasure from their perusal; and we feel well assured if the different editors in the State were aware of the satisfaction and pleasure which would be afforded to many from seeing their weekly issues, they would most gladly send them to us.

To Mr. G. W. Mordecai we are under obligations, for a package of religious tracts containing a thousand pages, for distribution among our inmates.

To the Rev. N. F. Reid, of Raleigh, we are indebted for a religious service, held in one of the public rooms, (the chapel not being finished) which was highly valued, and enjoyed by our household.

To Mr. Jos. Nason, of New-York, we are indebted for a beautifully engraved and elegantly finished steam guage, designed for the public office.

To Mrs. T. P. Devereux, we are indebted for an extensive collection of rare flowers and plants.

In conclusion—to the same liberal spirit which has uniformly characterized the dealings of the General Assembly, as well as to the kind sympathy and aid of all its citizens, do we now commend the Asylum, with its several interests for support and countenance, feeling well assured that if the responsible duties devolving upon those directly charged with its control and management are faithfully performed, it will, in reliance upon the aid of Divine Providence, be blessed to the good of many.

EDW'D. C. FISHER.

## TABLE FIRST,

*Shows the number of Discharges, Elopements and Deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Asylum, from 22d February to 31st October, 1856.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients discharged, eloped, and died	7	3	10
“ Recovered,	3	1	4
“ Much improved,	2	1	3
“ Improved,		1	1
“ Died,	2		2

## TABLE SECOND,

*Shows the number of admissions, and the state of the Asylum, from 22d February, to 31st October, 1856.*

Patients admitted since the opening of the Institution,	Males,	59
	Females,	31
	Total	90
More than 12 months' duration before admission,		72
Less “ do. do. do. do.,		12
Duration unascertained,		6
		90
Remaining 31st October, 1856,	Males,	52
	Females,	28
		80

## TABLE THIRD,

*Showing the probable causes of insanity, as far as could be ascertained.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ill health,	4	7	11
Domestic trouble,	2	3	5
Blow on the head,	2		2
Masturbation,	3		3
Religious excitement,	1	1	2
Intemperance,	3		3
Disappointed love,	2	1	3
Loss of property,	1		1
Loss of Parents,		1	1
Pecuniary embarrassment,	1		1
Spinal disease,		1	1
Exposure to heat,	1		1
Epilepsy,	7	1	8
Convulsions,	1		1
Unknown,	31	16	47
	59	31	90

October 31st, 1856.

# TABLE FOURTH.

AN EXHIBIT OF PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO, CONTINUING IN, AND DISCHARGED FROM THE INSTITUTION FROM FEBRUARY 22, d 1856, TO 31st OCTOBER, 1856.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPORTING CAUSES.	DURATION, WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM.		CONDITION.	PROSPECT.	RESULT.
							M.	D.			
1	28	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Exposure to heat,	4 months,	3	16			
2	30	"	Married,	Epilepsy,	"	5 years,	8	2			
3	37	Female,	Widow,	Melancholy,	Domestic affliction,	14 "	7	26	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Cured, Remains,
4	31	"	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	"	7	26	Improved,	"	"
5	34	Male,	Single,	Epilepsy,	"	11 "	7	26	"	"	"
6	36	"	"	Dementia,	"	7 "	7	21	Stationary,	"	"
7	38	Female,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	15 "	7	21	Unimproved,	"	"
8	48	"	"	"	"	24 "	7	19	"	"	"
9	40	"	"	"	"	6 "	7	19	"	"	"
10	27	Male,	"	"	Unknown,	6 months,	7	18	"	"	"
11	38	"	"	Imbecile,	"	20 years,	7	16	"	Unfavorable,	Cured, Remains,
12	32	Female,	"	Unknown,	Mania,	5 "	7	10	Improved,	"	"
13	30	"	Married,	Melancholy,	Domestic affliction,	15 "	7	4	Unimproved,	"	"
14	37	Male,	Single,	Epilepsy,	"	15 "	7	2	Stationary,	"	"
15	35	Female,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	7 "	6	27	Unimproved,	"	"
16	22	Male,	"	"	"	6 "	6	26	"	"	"
17	28	"	"	"	"	6 "	6	23	"	"	"
18	24	"	"	"	"	6 "	6	22	"	"	"
19	30	"	Married,	"	"	2 "	6	22	"	"	"
20	19	Female,	Single,	Epilepsy,	Intemperance,	9 "	6	21	Stationary,	"	"
21	30	"	"	Mania,	"	11 "	6	21	Unimproved,	"	"
22	33	"	"	"	Bad health,	15 "	6	16	"	"	"
23	50	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	6 "	6	16	"	"	"
24	50	Male,	Single,	"	Domestic trouble,	6 "	6	16	"	"	"
25	35	"	Married,	"	Intemperance,	1 "	6	15	"	"	"
26	26	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	1 "	6	15	Improved,	"	"
27	40	"	"	"	Masturbation,	2 "	6	15	"	"	"
28	18	Female,	"	"	Unknown,	2 months,	6	15	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	"
29	30	"	"	"	Bad health,	4 years,	6	8	Improved,	"	Cured,
30	38	"	"	"	Religious excitement,	18 "	6	6	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
31	37	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,	Unrequited love,	13 "	6	3	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
32	37	"	Single,	Epilepsy,	"	8 "	5	29	Stationary,	"	"
33	28	"	"	Mania,	"	4 "	5	29	Improved,	"	"
34	32	"	"	Swindler,	Bad health,	2 "	4	4	Much Improved,	"	Removed,
35	46	"	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	25 "	5	22	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
36	35	"	"	"	"	30 "	5	18	"	"	"
37	56	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	6 "	5	15	"	"	"
38	31	"	Married,	Imbecile,	"	6 "	5	11	"	"	"
39	30	"	Single,	Mania,	"	4 "	5	7	"	"	"
40	61	"	"	"	"	20 "	5	2	Improved,	"	"
41	45	Female,	"	"	Disappointed love,	6 "	5	1	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	"
42	18	Male,	"	"	Loss of parents,	2 "	5		Much improved,	"	"
43	39	"	"	"	Unknown,	30 "	4	29	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	"
44	26	"	"	"	Convulsions,	6 "	4	29	"	"	"
45	60	"	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	1 "	4	4	Much Improved,	"	"
46	19	"	Single,	Idiotie,	Epilepsy,	3 "	4	28	Stationary,	"	Removed,
47	52	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	7 "	4	27	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Died,
48	40	"	Married,	"	"	5 "	4	27	"	"	Remains,
49	47	"	"	"	"	4 "	4	26	"	"	"
50	40	"	Single,	Maniacal,	"	18 "	4	25	"	"	"
51	20	"	"	Mania,	"	2 months,	4	25	"	"	"
52	28	"	"	"	"	5 years,	4	22	"	Unfavorable,	Cured,
53	41	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	1 month,	4	21	Improved,	"	Remains,
54	56	"	Single,	Melancholy,	Domestic trouble,	4 years,	4	21	Much improved,	Favorable,	"
55	45	"	"	Bad health,	"	6 months,	4	19	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	"
56	48	"	Married,	Melancholy,	Disappointed love,	16 years,	4	8	"	"	"
57	49	"	"	Mania,	Loss of property,	16 years,	4	27	"	"	"
58	28	Female,	"	Melancholy,	Domestic trouble,	16 years,	4	27	"	"	"
59	27	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Pecuniary embarrassment,	16 "	4	27	"	"	"
60	39	Female,	Married,	Maniacal,	Unknown,	2 "	3	27	Unfavorable,	Died,	Remains,
61	50	Male,	Widower,	Mania,	Unknown,	2 months,	1	14	Improved,	"	Cured,
62	25	Female,	Single,	Maniacal,	Bad health,	5 years,	3	4	Unimproved,	Favorable,	Removed,
63	45	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	2 months,	3	1	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
64	"	Male,	"	"	"	15 years,	2	26	Much improved,	Favorable,	"
65	38	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	6 "	2	24	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	"
66	"	Male,	Single,	"	"	14 "	2	20	Much improved,	"	"
67	22	"	"	"	"	6 months,	2	7	Improved,	"	Removed,
68	45	Female,	"	"	"	1 month,	2	18	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
69	54	"	Married,	Maniacal,	Spinal Disease,	6 years,	2	16	"	"	"
70	50	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	"	2	16	"	"	"
71	25	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	"	25 "	2	16	"	"	"
72	32	"	"	"	"	1 "	2	15	"	"	"
73	32	"	Married,	Mania,	Kick of Horse,	2 "	2	11	Improved,	Favorable,	"
74	30	"	Single,	Epilepsy,	"	7 "	2	7	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	"
75	35	"	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	29 "	2	7	"	"	"
76	25	Female,	"	Mania,	"	4 "	1	15	"	"	"
77	25	"	Married,	"	"	3 "	1	14	"	"	"
78	28	Male,	"	Maniacal,	"	3 "	1	14	"	"	"
79	28	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Intemperance,	4 "	1	11	"	"	"
80	21	"	"	Dementia,	Bad health,	6 "	1	10	"	"	"
81	21	Male,	"	"	"	6 "	1	10	"	"	"
82	40	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,	Epilepsy,	17 "	1	1	"	"	"
83	30	Male,	"	Unknown,	"	5 "	1	"	"	"	Died,
84	21	Female,	Single,	Dementia,	"	30 "	1	"	"	"	Remains,
85	32	Male,	"	Mania,	Bad health,	1 "	24	"	"	"	"
86	36	"	"	"	Unknown,	6 "	16	"	"	"	"
87	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	10	"	"	"	"

TABLE

of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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## TABLE FIFTH,

*Shows the Number of Patients and from what Counties they were brought.*

Alamance,	2	Iredell,	1
Anson,	5	Johnston,	2
Bertie,	3	Mecklenburg,	2
Beaufort,	2	Montgomery,	1
Burke,	3	Moore,	1
Chatham,	2	Nash,	1
Cumberland,	1	New Hanover,	3
Cleveland,	1	Northampton,	1
Chowan,	1	Orange,	3
Craven,	4	Perquimons,	1
Catawba,	1	Rockingham,	2
Caswell,	2	Randolph,	2
Davidson,	1	Robeson,	1
Davie,	1	Richmond,	1
Franklin,	5	Surry,	1
Forsyth,	2	Sampson,	1
Granville,	5	Wake,	9
Guilford,	4	Washington,	1
Gaston,	2	Warren,	1
Gates,	1	Yancey,	1
Hyde,	1		
Halifax,	2		—
Harnett,	1		88

## SUMMARY.

North-Carolina,	88
South-Carolina,	1
Germany,	1
	—
Total,	90

October 31st, 1856.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully reports, that since his appointment on the 1st March, 1856, he has,

RECEIVED.			
From Public Treasurer of North-Carolina,		\$	22,000 00
Do. do. Am't paid by Pay Patients,			1,667 39
Do. do. " " " County "			1,161 00
Do. Overpaid Bowers, Snyder & Carter: Re-			
funded,			1 25
Do. A. H. Van Bokkelin, acc't., Water Tanks,			100 00
		\$	24,929 64
EXPENDED.			
On Furniture account,	\$ 318 50		
" Building "	9,498 36		
" Support, "	5,236 52		
" Warming Apparatus,	4,162 00		
" Salary Account,	2,358 33		
" Account of wages of attendants,	842 23		
" General Expenditure Account,	1,722 59		
" Sundries, as clothing and articles			
for Pay Patients,	131 03		
Returned to Restored Patients,	54 00		
		\$	24,323 56
Leaving a balance on hand on 31st October, of		\$	606 08

I have examined the above account, and find it correct.

C. L. HINTON,  
*Com. of Board of Directors.*

The following Statement will show a more particular classification of the foregoing amount expended.

Stone Work,	\$ 47 30
Tin and Tinning,	580 17
Bricks and Brickwork,	209 00
Carpenter's Work,	2,254 70
Painting,	80 00
Stuccoing and Plastering, Lathing and Whitewashing,	3,300 00
Hardware,	196 89
Glass,	177 26
Window Sash,	299 45
Furniture,	318 50
Lumber,	1,122 83
Steam Engine, expended on	100 00
Heating Apparatus,	4,499 06
Hauling,	38 70
Miscellaneous,	35 00
Support Account for provisions, &c.,	5,236 52
Salaries,	2,358 33
Wages of Attendants,	842 23
Restoring Fugitive Patients,	21 37
Returned to Patients cured,	54 00
Articles for Patients,	109 66
Miscellaneous or General Expendit.,	1,722 59
	<hr/>
	\$ 24,323 56

The accompanying Books, with vouchers to correspond, will show how each item was expended.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. ANDERSON,

*Treas. Lunatic Asylum.*

31st Oct., 1856.

## TOTAL SUMMARY,

*Showing amount expended on Asylum from its foundation  
to 31st October, 1856.*

Architecture,			\$	552	25
Advertising Proposals,				66	72
Land,				2,544	63
Stone Work,	A	\$ 11,013	64		
	B		47	30	
				11,060	94
Tin and Tinning,	A	6,366	43		
	B		580	17	
				6,946	60
Bricks and Brickwork,	A	57,405	42		
	B		209	00	
				57,614	42
Carpenter's Work,	A	61,120	42		
	B		2,254	70	
				63,375	12
Lime,	A			12,021	76
Paints, Oils and Drugs,	A			2,397	45
Painting,	A	1,910	00		
	B		800	00	
				2,710	00
Wells,	A			624	00
Stuccoing, Plastering, &c.,	A	15,753	50		
	B		3,300	00	
				19,053	50
Water Tanks,	A			1,890	24
Hardware,	A	1,515	24		
	B		196	89	
				1,712	13
Glass,	A	1,591	45		
	B		177	26	
				1,768	71
Window Sash,	A	2,568	01		
	B		299	45	
				2,867	46
Furniture,	A	6,370	84		
	B		318	50	
				6,689	34

Lumber,	A	\$ 1,234 24	
	B	1,122 83	
			\$ 2,357 07
Steam Engine,	A	725 68	
	B	100 00	
			825 68
Steam Fixtures, &c.,	A	18,771 21	
	B	4,499 06	
			23,270 27
Travelling Expenses,	A		923 00
Slave Labor,	A		961 12
Freight,	A		2,505 31
Hauling,	A	1,071 70	
	B	38 70	
			1,110 40
Miscellaneous or Gen. Expendit.	A	2,240 87	
	B	35 00	
	B	1,722 59	
			3,998 46
Support,	A	2,713 99	
	B	5,236 52	
			7,950 51
Sundries,	A		1,062 78
Salaries,	A	3,300 00	
	B	2,358 33	
			5,658 33
Wages of Attendants,	B		842 23
Restoring Fugitive Patients,	B		21 37
Returned to cured Patients,	B		54 00
Sundry articles for do.,	B		109 66
Deduct incidental expenditure,			245,545 46
			60,606 88
Which shows amoun tactually ex- pended on building alone.			184,938 58



## D.

## ESTIMATE

*Of produce raised on Asylum farm and garden, 1856.*

15 barrels of corn at \$4,	\$	60	00
800 lbs. of fodder at 1,		8	00
100 bushels of oats, at 75 cts.,		75	00
75 " " peas, " "		56	25
25 " " Irish potatoes, at \$1,		25	00
100 " " snaps, at 50 cts.,		50	00
milk,		28	80
2500 lbs. of pork, at 8½ cts.,		212	50
Amount in garden,		217	50
	\$	733	05

R. K. FERRELL, *Steward.*

October 31st., 1856.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

*Board of Directors.*

Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD,      Hon. CALVIN GRAVES,  
 GEO. W. MORDECAI,      CHAS. L. HINTON,  
 THOS. D. HOGG.

EDWARD C. FISHER, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

FRANCIS T FULLER, Assistant Physician.

RUFUS K. FERRELL, Steward,

LAVINIA A. FISHER, Matron.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holden &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## REPORT OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, 1855-'56.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, held by appointment at Haywood, on the 17th of April, 1856: on motion of James Cassidy, Esq., Hon. Hugh Waddell was called to the chair, and Messrs. H. A. London, D. E. McNair, and John Manning, jr., were appointed secretaries.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., the secretaries were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented by proxy and in person. The roll was then called, and it was ascertained that a majority of the capital stock was represented, either by proxy or in person.

Seth B. Jones, Esq., presented the commission of the Governor, appointing him to represent the State in this meeting.

The Reports of the President, Engineer, and Treasurer were then read, and, on motion of M. Q. Waddell, Esq., were received and ordered to be filed.

Nathaniel Clegg, Esq., then offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

WHEREAS, By a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, requesting the Directors to secure the services of E. A. Douglass, Esq., of Pennsylvania, or some other competent engineer, to superintend the work on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; and in compliance with which the Directors did employ said Douglass for the sum of five thousand dollars per annum:

*Resolved*, 1st, That though we have the utmost confidence in the skill and ability of said Douglass, we are of opinion that he has not devoted that time and attention to our work which the salary given him would justify and demand.

*Resolved*, 2d, That if said Douglass cannot devote more of his time and talent to our work, that the Directors are hereby requested to reduce his salary or to discharge him.

Which resolutions, on motion of M. Q. Waddell, Esq., were laid on the table.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., then offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That no portion of the three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature of 1854 and 1855, shall be applied in payment of any interest or preferred stock until the completion of the work on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

On motion of Isaac Clegg, Esq., the consideration of this resolution was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Col. A. Murchison, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

HAYWOOD, April 18, 1856.

The Convention met according to adjournment, Hon. Hugh Waddell in the chair.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., offered the following resolutions, viz. :

*Resolved*, 1st, That the balance of the three hundred thousand dollars be kept by the Treasurer of the Company, for the purpose of paying the interest upon preferred stock.

*Resolved*, 2d, That it was unwise and impolitic in the Directors of the Company to fritter away the funds of this Company, in holding their meetings at so many different places in the State, involving an expense in traveling, by the payment of the per diem of each member of the Board, wholly useless and at war with the best interests of the Company.

Which resolutions were unanimously rejected.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., then offered the following resolution, viz. :

*Resolved*, That the Directors of this Company have delay-



ed this work unnecessarily, by refusing to accept bids for the work on Deep River from persons who were responsible, and offered to take the work and run the chance of getting their pay out of any funds remaining after the Cape Fear River should be finished; and, finally, when the work on Deep River was let out, they let out only a portion of it, greatly to the detriment of those residing and owning lands above the points to which the work is now only to be finished.

Which resolution was adopted by a majority of 21—the State voting no.

John H. Haughton, Esq., offered the following resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors shall put to contract all the remaining work on Deep river, or so much thereof as the means of the Company will justify, having a due regard to the completion of the Cape Fear, as contemplated by the resolution of the last general meeting at Wilmington on this subject; and that, in carrying out this resolution, said Board are hereby authorized to employ the slaves of the Company, or to sell them, and apply the funds thereof, as in their discretion they may deem best for the speedy consummation of the object herein expressed; and that the resolution of the last Wilmington meeting, or so much thereof as is in conflict with this, be rescinded.

*Resolved 2d*, That the work on Deep river be done on the most economical plan upon which the Chief Engineer can have the same executed, having a due regard to a good navigation.

Which resolutions were adopted.

On motion of J. Cook, the Convention took a recess of one hour.

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After recess, the Convention met.

Col. John McRae offered the following resolution, viz:

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors of this Company be and are hereby authorized and requested, if in their opinion they shall deem it advisable, to enter into an agreement with some private individuals or companions, for put-

ting on boats and transporting produce and merchandize over such portions of the work as may or shall be completed; and that in making any such arrangement, they shall fix the rate of tolls to be paid on such produce and merchandize, and a maximum rate of freight to be charged by such individuals or companies.

Which resolution was passed.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Col. McRae:

WHEREAS, It is an essential feature in the operation of any Corporation or Company, that there be some head man possessing suitable qualities, who shall be responsible for the successful prosecution and management of its operations; and whereas, in the prosecution of the enterprise undertaken by this Company, the suitable qualifications required are skill and experience, such as we believe to be possessed by Mr. E. A. Douglass, the gentleman chosen by the Directory as Engineer, with the approbation of this Company. Therefore

*Resolved*, That while we hold him responsible for the success of his plans, adopted by our Directory, it would be manifestly unjust that they should be changed, or that he and his agents should be interfered with in the execution of them, without his consent.

Which were adopted.

Col. Alexander Murchison was put in nomination for President by J. H. Haughton, Esq., and unanimously re-elected.

On motion of Robt. E. Rives, Esq., the old Directory, composed of Messrs. John H. Haughton, Archibald S. McNeill and James Cassidey, were re-elected.

The following resolution was offered by A. D. McLean:

*Resolved*, That whereas the southern bank of the Cape Fear immediately above the McAlister lock, is such, being relatively very low, as will not allow the dam at that point to be raised to the height recommended by the Chief Engineer of the Company, without very serious damage to the private property of A. D. McLean, the owner of the land, and to the great jeopardy and hazard of the navigation of the river, inasmuch as the banks are now regularly swept away, as freshets occur,

ORDERED THEREFORE, That the Chief Engineer, or, in his absence one of the Sub-Engineers, be requested to examine, as soon as practicable, the premises, and make an estimate and report to the President and Directors the cost necessary to rear up a level for the future protection of the interest of the owner of the land, and that the President and Directors be authorized to contract for the repairing of such level, provided that same do not cost more than two thousand dollars.

Which resolution was adopted.

On motion of H. A. London, it was

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Company be authorized to receive subscription for preferred stock, and the first monies raised by said subscription be used by him, first to pay off John C. Smith and Henry Elliott, and after that, Alex. Murchison and all others.

On motion of John A. Moore, it was

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors be instructed at as early a day as possible, to raise from the preferred stock any deficit that the contemplated alterations in the work may not meet, for the completion of the work at the Gulf, and at P. G. Evans': *Provided, however*, That this resolution be understood as applying to the work only so much of said stock as may not be necessary to pay old debts against the Company.

On motion of B. I. Houze, it was

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors be recommended to have the timber on Jones' Mill Dam Island cut and burnt, and such other timber as may likely cause sickness, by the erection of the dam at Jones' Falls.

On motion of J. W. Scott, it was

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be ordered to pay, out of any monies in his hands belonging to the Company, the interest on the preferred stock which has been or may hereafter be taken semi-annually, as the same may fall due.

On motion of Robt. E. Rives, Esq., Nat. Clegg and J. W. Scott, were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the current year, and to receive as a compensation for their services the usual per-diem.

On motion of N. M. Clegg, it was

*Resolved*, That the President and Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to make such an arrangement with the Trustee for the use of the steamboat J. H. Haughton, by the Company, as may be to the best interest of all the parties.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Dr. S. McClanahan, and passed unanimously, viz:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, a resolution of enquiry as to the propriety and expediency of establishing on Deep River a National Foundry and Armory, and whereas such a work would not only add greatly to the value of the coal region and to that of the agricultural interests of the surrounding country by furnishing a large home market for all surplus produce, but to that of the State of North-Carolina at large. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That a committee of six persons be appointed by the President of this Convention, who shall memorialize Congress on this subject, and visit Norfolk and Charleston if deemed proper, at which points there are Navy Yards interested in this subject, and procure their aid and that of their representatives in Congress, in obtaining for the State of North-Carolina the benefit of the Foundry and Armory.

The following gentlemen were appointed in accordance with the foregoing resolution:—J. H. Haughton, Esq., J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Col. John McRae, Dr. S. McClanahan, E. J. Hale and B. I. Houze, Esq.

On motion of J. C. Smith, the President of the Convention was added to the Committee.

On motion of Robt. E. Rives, Esq., Haywood was selected as the place, and the third Thursday in April next, as the time of holding the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.



On motion of B. I Houze, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, for the able, impartial, and satisfactory manner with which he has discharged his duties.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., it is ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in pamphlet form in the usual manner, and under the supervision of the Secretaries.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., the Convention then adjourned.

HUGH WADDELL, *President*.

HENRY A. LONDON,	}	<i>Secretaries.</i>
JOHN MANNING, JR.,		
D. E. MCNAIR,		





## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Stockholders of the  
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the act of the General Assembly we executed the mortgage on all the work to the State, soon after your last annual meeting. We then sold bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars to Messrs. John D. Williams, John W. Sandford, T. S. Lutterloh, A. A. McKethan, N. A. Stedman, D. & W. McLaurin, John Eccles and S. W. Tillinghast, at par value.

Your President has been unable to comply with the resolution passed at your last meeting, requiring him to settle the claims of those persons whose lands have been damaged by our works, as a very wide difference exists between him and the landholders as to the amount of damage done; and in leaving it to the decision of arbitrators, he was convinced that the Company would not receive justice at their hands, as there has existed a strong prejudice against the work; but we think that the prejudice is fast subsiding, and that those who have hitherto considered themselves injured, will perceive that they are benefitted.

The President, acting in accordance with a resolution of your Board, has purchased forty negroes for the use of the Company, at an aggregate cost of thirty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents; they have been employed most of the time at Cross Creek, first under the Contractor, and afterwards by the Superintendent.

By another resolution, we were required to secure the services of E. A. Douglass, Esq., of Pennsylvania, or some other competent Engineer. In accordance with this resolution, the services of Mr. Douglass were secured about the first of May last. He was furnished with a corps of Assistants, consisting of two first Assistants and two Sub-Assistants, and as soon

thereafter as we obtained plans and specifications from him, we advertised for proposals to do the most important parts of the work, viz:—Cross Creek, Jones' Falls, Silver Run and Buckhorn. On the seventh of August, contracts for the work at these points were closed at prices less than the estimates of the Engineer, requiring the Contractors to have their several contracts completed, according to the plans, specifications and directions of the Engineer, on or before the first day of December. The Contractors were all more or less retarded in their operations by freshets and sickness, and failed to complete their contracts within the specified time, except Nathan King, the Contractor at Jones' Falls. It is believed that Dr. R. K. Smith would have finished his work, but that he was requested to do some necessary extra work. We believe they all did their work according to the plans, specifications and directions of the Engineer.

It was our intention to have done the remainder of the work with the hands belonging to the Company, there being but little at any one point; but the Contractor at Cross Creek failing to procure a sufficient force, we thought it advisable to keep them there, hoping to complete that work before the winter freshets; but finding that all the aid rendered by the President and Engineers in furnishing hands and purchasing materials failed to stimulate him to proper exertion, we thought it best to discharge him as not complying with his contract—and as Nathan King had completed his contract before the specified time, thereby showing himself to be an energetic man, we employed him to superintend the work. We immediately put on a force of one hundred and twenty-five hands, and the work was progressing rapidly, and this being the most important, the Chief Engineer and his Assistant devoted most of their time to this point. Hopes were entertained that the work would be completed by 10th January, but a sudden freshet on 27th December carried away a considerable portion of the west bank. Knowing that Mr. Douglass was on the work at the time your Board, by resolution, requested him to report, who, if any one, was censurable. We accordingly received a report from him, in which is contained the following statement, viz:

"The work in the main has been constructed in accordance with my plans. There was, however, some work done at the lock end of the dam which was unnecessary, and not in accordance to the plans or directions of the superintending Engineer. The time lost at that work would have went far towards securing that end of the dam, and perhaps would have placed it within such control, as to put in their power to have prevented the breach."

A contract was closed with Patrick Lenehan, on 15th December, to erect a cut stone lock, laid in hydraulic cement, at Red Rock; and also to build a down-stream slope to the dam. He has most of the rock quarried and dressed, and is now engaged in excavating the lock pit. He had commenced the down-stream slope, but all his timber was carried away by the freshets in January. We can use the old lock till the new one is completed.

All the other locks and dams are repaired, so that boats can now pass from Cross Creek and Jones' Mills on Deep River; this being the case, and knowing that a considerable amount of work still remains to be done before the Coal Fields can be reached with boats, we thought it would be to the interest of the Company to put the work on Deep River under contract, so that the Contractors may avail themselves of the low stage of water which we usually have during the months of May and June. Bnt according to a resolution passed at your last meeting, we were not allowed to let out that work until the work on the Cape Fear was completed. To obviate this difficulty, we have made a contract with John Eccles, of Fayetteville, to finish the work at Cross Creek for the sum of eight thousand dollars, requiring him to give bond for twice that amount to have the work completed according to the plans, specifications and directions of the Engineer in ninety working days from the first of April last. Owing to some features in the bond objectionable to him, he has refused to sign it, but is now engaged in the work; by this the work on Deep River will be three months in advance of what it would have been.

The work on Deep River, consisting of three locks, to be built of dry masonry at Jones' Mills, the excavation of the

canal, raising and securing Bryant's lock and dam, building a dam at the head of the canal, and raising and securing Clegg's lock and dam, we put under contract at an aggregate cost of four thousand dollars less than the estimates of the Engineer, requiring the Contractors each to give bond for twice the amount of their contracts, to do the work according to the plans, specifications and directions of the Engineer, and to have the work done on or before the 20th of October next.

The contract for the locks was given to Kirksey & Co.—for the dam at the head of the canal, to Smith, Farrish & Bryant—for Smith & Bryant's lock and dam, to Robert E. Rives—for Clegg's lock and dam, to N. Clegg & Co.

The negroes belonging to the Company are now engaged at Battle's.

The steamboat has been running between Cross Creek and Lockville for some time past. She has carried some freight from Lockville, and a considerable amount of rosin from different points. We have made an arrangement with Worth & William's line to take the freight from Cross Creek to Wilmington.

Before the boat commenced running, the hands were engaged at different points to facilitate the work.

For a more elaborate report of the State of the work and its prospects, we refer you to the report of the Engineers; and for the State of our finances we refer you to the report of the Treasurer.

ALEX. MURCHISON, *Pres.*

Haywood, N. C., April 17th, 1856.



## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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*To the Stockholders of the  
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company :*

GENTLEMEN :—In consequence of the failure of Mr. Douglass, the Chief Engineer, to report to you, I have been very unexpectedly required by the President and Board of Directors to submit to you a report.

I would first respectfully beg leave to remark, that although in justice to you a report from the Engineer's Department should be submitted—informing you of what has been done during the past year, also as to the present condition and future prospects of your improvement—yet, owing to the position which I hold, it would be injustice to the Chief Engineer for me to enter into a full and elaborate report; for my views might differ very widely from those entertained by him—thus creating confusion where harmony should exist. It is therefore hoped that nothing more will be expected of me than to state what has been done during the past year, and what is the present condition of your improvement.

Operations were commenced at Cross Creek on the 11th of June, by hands in the employment of the Company. A coffer dam was built, timbers purchased, shanties erected, and all necessary preparations were made for building a lock and dam at that place.

On the 7th of August the work was put under contract, the contractor agreeing to keep a sufficient force upon the work to insure its completion by the 1st day of December; but, although frequently urged to increase his force, he still continued to employ a very small force, so that, on the 20th of November, only ten days prior to the expiration of his contract, the lock was only eight feet high and the dam about four feet, and neither fully packed. The specifications required the lock to be twenty feet and the dam thirteen feet

in height. It became very evident that the work could not be done in the time prescribed. The contractor, Jonathan Leslie, was therefore discharged on the 22d of November, and Col. Nathan King was employed to superintend the work; and the Company immediately put a force of 125 hands on the work. It progressed well; so that, on the 27th of December, the dam was at its full height and the lock was within 3 feet of its height and packed up; at which time a very sudden freshet caused the bank on the side of the lock to give way. This bank was swept off in a few hours, for a distance of 150 feet. In consequence of this failure, it became necessary to change the original plan, and to connect the lock and the bank by means of a dam. Owing to the high stage of water during the winter, nothing was done towards erecting this dam. The work is now under contract, (John Eccles, contractor,) and from present prospects, the work will have been completed in the course of two or three months.

On the 7th of August, Col. Nathan King became contractor at Jones' Falls. The bed of the river at this place is a soft sandstone; and the old dam, having no down-stream slope, allowed the water to fall perpendicularly, and the bottom was worn away to the depth of from ten to thirty feet; and fears were entertained that the dam would be undermined. To obviate this, a lower slope was built to the dam, so as to cause the water to fall gently upon the bottom. The dam was also raised, so as to afford five feet water on the mitre sill at Silver Run. The abutments were also thoroughly repaired. The total cost of this work was about \$16,000. It is believed that this work is perfectly secure, and will require but slight repairs for several years.

At the same time, Bollinger & Lally entered into contract to repair the lock and dam at Silver Run. The nature of the foundation being the same as at Jones', similar work was necessary. A down-stream slope was built to the dam, and, as the lock was in very bad condition, considerable work was done to strengthen it. New gates were put in and the dam raised, so as to give a depth of five feet water on Red Rock mitre sill, and the whole thoroughly repaired, except the bot-

tom of the lock, which needs repairs. This work would have been done, but as there are no sluices in the dam, the water had to be allowed to pass through the lock while the dam was being repaired. It will be advisable to have the floor of this lock repaired at the first favorable opportunity. The repairs of this work have cost about \$15,000.

At Red Rock, Patrick Lenahan has contracted to repair the dam and to erect a stone lock. He has quarried and dressed most of the rock, and is now engaged in excavating for the foundation of the lock. The old lock can be used while the new one is being built, so this work need not interfere with the navigation.

At Haw River, no work has been done, and as the lock and dam are in good condition, it is believed that but slight repairs will be needed for a year or two.

At Green Rock, the lock has been braced and a small force is now engaged in refacing the abutments.

At Narrow Gap, no work has been done. But little is needed, except to brace the lock on the river side, and to gravel and tighten the dam.

At Sharp Field, the work has been thoroughly repaired under the supervision of Col. A. S. McNeill, and is now in good condition; some repairs are necessary on the guard cribs.

At McAlisters, the lock has been repaired and the dam graveled. The work at this place is in fair condition.

At Fox's Island, a small amount of work has been done upon the dam. The lock needs bracing.

At Northington's, the lock and abutments have been thoroughly repaired, and it is considered to be in very good condition.

The hands owned by the Company are now engaged in repairing the work at Battle's, and securing the abutment.

All the above locks, from Silver Run up, are more or less decaying, by the rotting of timbers exposed to the weather; but it is confidently believed that they can be used for two or three years with perfect safety.

Dr. R. K. Smith contracted for the work at Buckhorn on the 7th of August. This work consisted of repairing the main and sloo dams, raising and enlarging the guard banks,

and increasing the depth of the canal; all of which has been done in a faithful manner. There is such an extent of dam at this place, that it is feared that unless the main dam is well gravelled, so as to make it perfectly tight, that during a very low stage of water the pond will not be full; this may need attention during the summer months.

The work to be done at Jones' Mills, consisting of three stone locks, the canal, one new dam, and the raising of Bryant's lock and dam, has just been put under contract—the contractors giving bonds to have their several contracts completed by the 20th of October next.

It is hoped that all concerned will put forth every exertion to remove this last and only barrier between the Coal Fields and the Atlantic Ocean.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

D. G. McDUFFIE, *Asst. Engineer.*

## REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

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*To the President, Directors and Stockholders  
of the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Company:*

GENTLEMEN:—Having been appointed a Committee to audit the books and accounts of your Treasurer, and report semi-annually in detail the operations of that officer, we met at the office in Pittsborough, the 8th of November last, and reported to the Board of Directors, the amount received and disbursed by the Treasurer up to that date. We now beg leave to report the entire operation of the Treasurer's office from the meeting at Wilmington in April, 1855, to the 15th of April, 1856. By reference to the account, you will see that the Treasurer has paid out during the year several hundred dollars, on account of the steamboat John H. Haughton, and there is no evidence in the office that there has been any thing received from the same. We would suggest the propriety of employing some competent business man to take charge of the boating department, and be required to keep a regular record of all its operations. All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATH. CLEGG, }  
JOHN W. SCOTT, } *Committee.*

As the account of the Treasurer and the Committee correspond, we only publish one account current.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*Col. Alexander Murchison :*

SIR:—Since the last meeting of the Stockholders, through the courtesy of yourself and the Board of Directors, I was re-appointed the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. The time has again returned for the reports of the officers, and I beg leave to submit the following, as furnishing you the operations of my office. The report marked A. exhibits the amount collected on old claims, and the new subscriptions of preferred stock. Of the amount reported by the Committee last year as the indebtedness of the Company, \$23,321 30, including \$3,196 44, interest paid on bonds, has been liquidated. Of this amount, \$7,600 has been taken in preferred stock, as well as \$1,900 for debts not reported. The Stockholders, at their last meeting, passed a resolution, directing in what manner and to whom the amount of preferred stock, as collected, should be paid; which I have endeavored to do. But as the notes given for said stock were given payable by instalments, and the debt pressing, I was compelled to borrow from the new fund, as reported. For the reimbursement of which, I hold notes that will be paid by the time it is required for the present works. At the last meeting of the Board, I informed you that I had received a letter from the President of the Commercial Bank, that their Board required the note of \$8,000 to be paid up in full on the 25th of this month. For the present relief of the makers of that note, your Board passed a resolution offering to loan them the amount. They have respectfully declined accepting the offer. I mention it here, in order that it may be brought to the notice of the Stockholders, as well as several other notes for which the same individuals are liable, although the Company assumed the same. The report marked B. exhibits a statement of the amount received, to whom, at what points.

and for what paid. As the contractors at the different points, as well as the day laborers, have nearly all been paid, up to the 1st of April, the indebtedness of the Company must be very small.

As it may be agreeable to the Stockholders to know what has been expended at each point on the Cape Fear, you will find the same in the report marked C. The amount of labor done at each point by the hands owned by the Company has not been estimated, as I had no means of ascertaining. The application for the recovery of the insurance money due for the loss of the negro man named —— has not yet been collected, as the certificate of his death was not in proper form. It will be paid as soon as I can obtain the certificate.

There has been no return made to me of the earnings of the steamboat during the last year, though I have paid several bills. I suppose the Agent has made his return to you.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treas.*

Pittsborough, N. C., April 15th, 1856.

## STATEMENT

DR. *The Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Com. in acc't.  
from the 6th of April, 1855, to 16th*

1855.			
April 8	To balance due to H. A. London, Treasurer, on former account,	14	08
	To cash paid as follows :		
May 14	Mrs. Lea, negro hire,	143	40
"	John H. Haughton, do.,	1,000	00
"	Watt & Jordan, contractors,	38	00
	Expense ac't. for Printing,	26	50
Aug.	Do. Office rent,	41	50
July 1	Alex. Murchison, on account, salary,	1,500	00
"	D. G. McDuffie, do.	500	00
"	Int. act. on bonds, & to 1st July, 1855,	1,710	01
"	Do., to Mrs. Mary Taylor,	288	75
Sept. "	L. J. Haughton, negro hire,	1,163	16
"	Court Executions vs. the Company,	4,200	99
"	Merritt Roberson, negro hire,	145	75
"	John W. Tinnen, do.	266	79
"	John H. Haughton, do.	438	72
"	Thos. B. Harris, note for Bacon,	784	58
Nov. 6	Amount paid hands on steamboat,	1,089	10
	Bills payable, notes at Bank,	44,750	00
	Interest account, paid at Banks,	1,923	78
1856.			
Jan'y 1	Interest to Banks and on bonds,	1,486	44
23	Bills payable, notes at Bank,	13,250	00
		\$ 74,761	55
1856.			
April	To balance due to the Company from the loan of the same, until the preferred stock is collected to replace the same,	\$ 11,057	86

Pittsborough, N. C., April 15th. 1856.



## STATEMENT

DR. *The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Comp'y*  
*Treasurer, from the — of*

1855.	To cash paid as follows :	
Ap'l —	For slaves and insurance,	\$ 38,141 60
	For sundry expenses,	1,770 76
	For construction account,	15,759 92
	For timber and lumber account,	5,088 80
	P. Lenahan, contractor, Red Rock,	1,908 20
	D. G. McDuffie, salary,	1,708 33
	E. A. Douglas, do.	3,786 76
	Hiram Belford, do.	127 43
	N. King, contractor, Jones' Falls,	15,942 99
	Jones' Falls, extra work,	831 45
	Michael Darrack,	1,578 09
	Bollinger & Lally, cont's. Silver Run,	13,300 08
	Silver Run, extra work,	59 07
	J. Leslie, contractor, Cross Creek,	8,261 07
	Cross Creek,	16,247 51
	Alex. Murchison, on acc't., salary,	500 00
	John H. Haughton, do.	200 00
	R. K. Smith, contractor, Buckhorn,	4,698 02
	E. F. Conner, on account, salary,	930 75
	Interest account paid on bonds.	8,495 84
	Lock Gates,	385 50
	J. M. McPherson, salary.	245 76
	J. N. Turner,	110 66
	J. & J. N. Cameron, contractors.	1,143 60
	D. E. McNair, salary,	283 33
	Extra work, Red Rock,	396 40
	Do. Smyley's Falls,	372 75
	R. B. Smith,	596 54
	Extra work, Sharp Fields.	101 62
	Do. McAllister's,	538 30
	Do. Fox Island.	472 45
	Do. Norrington's.	1,615 96
	Do. Battle's Falls,	422 89
	Do. Steamboat J. Haughton,	441 73
	Henry A. London, salary,	800 00
	Balance due on preferred stock, loan-	
	ed to pay debts of old Company,	11,057 86
	Cash in the hands of the President	
	for loan and contingent expenses.	10,000 00
	Cash in Bank and Office,	31,677 98

Pittsborough, April 15th. 1856.

\$ 200,000 00



*in account current with HENRY A. LONDON,  
April, 1855, to 16th April, 1856.*

CR.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treas.*

## STATEMENT (C.)

*Showing the cost of Construction of the different locks and dams at each point on the Cape Fear River.*

Cross Creek,	\$ 39,171	79
Jones' Falls,	16,773	74
Silver Run,	14,223	15
Smyley's Falls.	1,962	45
McAllisters,	538	30
Fox Island,	1,401	10
Norrington's,	2,366	23
Battle's Falls.	1,158	02
Buckhorn.	5,468	24
	\$ 74,063	02

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Doc. No. 13.]

[SES. 1856'-7.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, 1855-'6.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

I transmit herewith a report of the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, addressed to me as Governor of the State. Also, a report of the Engineer-in-chief of the company, showing the present condition of the works of the same, with estimates of the cost of their completion. Also, reports of the Treasurer of the Company, showing the financial operations of the same, from the 15th April, 1855, to first November, 1856. I refer you to the reports for details, which will fully appear therefrom.

THOMAS BRAGG,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 6, 1856.

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*To Thomas Bragg, Governor of the  
State of North Carolina:*

SIR: The following is a succinct account of the proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, since the last meeting of the General Assembly. The requirements of the charter, as amended at said meeting, have, in all particulars, been complied with. The bonds of the

company to the amount of \$300,000, were endorsed by the State and sold, and a mortgage on the work to that amount was executed to the State, which was approved by yourself and the Attorney General, at that time.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held in Wilmington, in April, 1855, the Directory were instructed to employ E. A. Douglass, Esquire, of Pennsylvania, as engineer, and to have the work on the Cape Fear completed in accordance with his directions, so as to have a safe and reliable navigation to Deep River before putting the work on the latter to contract. These instructions were complied with, and Mr. Douglass furnished with all the assistance he required at our hands.

Operations were commenced at Cross Creek, which work consisted of a new lock and dam, about the 7th of August of the same year, and continued until about the last of December, when the work was nearly completed. A freshet occurred at that time, however, carrying away about one hundred and fifty feet of the west bank, rendering it necessary to extend the dam that length.

The whole work was completed about the first of August of the present year, and is now in good order.

The work at Jones's Falls was put to contract at the same time, and consisted of a lower slope to the dam, bracing and repairing the lock. It was completed about the 20th of November, 1855.

About the same time the work at Silver Run, also consisting of a lower slope to the dam, raising and repairing the lock, was let out; and completed about the middle of March of the present year. I regret to say that the lower slopes have proved a failure. The one at Jones's Falls was carried away by a freshet in May, and the one at Silver Run in September last.

A short time after the works at Jones's Falls and Silver Run were let, Patrick Lenehan entered into contract to erect a cut-stone lock and to repair the dam at Red Rock. But after a considerable amount of work had been done, it was found impracticable ever to render that work substantial. A new location has

therefore been made above the ferry at Averagesboro, and the contractor is now engaged in excavating the lock pit.

By building the new lock and dam at Averagesboro, the work at Haw Ridge will be entirely superseded.

All the locks and dams from Haw Ridge to Buckhorn have been repaired and are in tolerably good order—there are eight locks and dams.

The work at Buckhorn was let out about the middle of August. The work at this point consisting in the repairing of the main end and sloo-dams, the raising and enlarging of the guard banks, and the increasing of the depth of the canal, was completed about the middle of March of the present year.

After the object of the resolutions passed at Wilmington, before referred to, had been attained, we proceeded to let out the work on Deep River. The work at Jones's Mills consisting of a stone lock thirty feet in height.

A guard lock of posts and braces, and a canal about one thousand yards in length, was let to W. D. Kirksey. A dam, at the head of the canal, to Smith and Farish. The raising and repairing Bryan's lock and dam, to R. E. Rives. Repairing the locks and dam at Clegg's, to N. Clegg & Co. : and repairing the works at Farish's Fish-trap, to A. J. Leach. Bonds for the faithful performance and completion of these works by the 20th of October, were taken, but owing to unforeseen and unavoidable difficulties, the work at Jones's Mills will not be completed within the present year. These works, which were let out in March last, are carried on in accordance with the plans of Mr. Douglass.

Of the \$300,000 we have expended in negroes, including insurance,	\$38,141 60
In boats,	22,000 00
For construction, salaries, interest on bonds, &c.,	195,626 61
Leaving a balance on hand of	44,231 79

There are, however, estimates on bills approved, which will more than cover the last amount.

For a full and detailed account of the expenditures, I refer



you to the reports of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, together with a report from our engineer, Mr. Douglass.

The operations of the company have been very much embarrassed and retarded in consequence of the many and continued freshets with which we had to contend, and to which our improvements, unlike any other in the State, are exposed. Besides, we have had to contend with an outstanding debt of over one hundred thousand dollars. I deem it proper to state that judgments have been gotten and executions issued against the company for a large portion of the debts due to various persons for work, labor, materials, &c., which debts were contracted by the company, the State being a member thereof, and which were due at the time the mortgage on the work was executed to the State in the Spring of 1855.

There can be no doubt but that, in the event that no measures of relief are provided by the present Legislature, the work will be sold, and pass into the hands of individuals, which the undersigned has the best reasons to believe is already contemplated.

I trust it is hardly necessary in this communication to deprecate this, and earnestly to hope, that the representatives of the people will not consent that this great work, the natural outlet of the vast mineral wealth of the Deep River basin, which, not to mention the agricultural products which must pass through the same channel, is believed to be unsurpassed by that of any other region in the United States, shall pass from the control of the State.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that we now have a good navigation as high as Lockville, on Deep River, and as soon as the stone lock at Jones's Mills is completed, the navigation will be open to the Coal Fields. All of which, with high consideration, is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON,  
*President Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.*

## REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

*To the President, Directors and Stockholders  
of the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Company :*

GENTLEMEN:—Having been appointed a Committee to audit the books and accounts of your Treasurer, and report semi-annually in detail the operations of that officer, we met at the office in Pittsborough, the 8th of November last, and reported to the Board of Directors, the amount received and disbursed by the Treasurer up to that date. We now beg leave to report the entire operation of the Treasurer's office from the meeting at Wilmington in April, 1855, to the 15th of April, 1856. By reference to the account, you will see that the Treasurer has paid out during the year several hundred dollars, on account of the steamboat John H. Haughton, and there is no evidence in the office that there has been anything received from the same. We would suggest the propriety of employing some competent business man to take charge of the boating department, and be required to keep a regular record of all its operations.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NATH. CLEGG, }  
JOHN W. SCOTT, } *Committee.*

As the account of the Treasurer and the Committee correspond, we only publish one account current.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Office of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,  
PITTSBORO', December 2d, 1856.*

ALEX. MURCHISON, *President*—

*Sir*: I herewith submit to you a full report of the operations of this office from the 13th of April, 1855, to the 1st of November, 1856. The report shows what amount has been received and from what sources, also to whom and for what paid. Since the 1st of November I have received \$23,000, and have paid to contractors and others nearly the whole amount. I shall receive, on the 23rd of December, on account of the sales of the \$100,000 bonds, the last instalment of \$27,000, all of which will be required to meet the interest that will be due on the 1st of January, 1857, on the bonds and estimates of contractors. As it is your intention to make a full report of the affairs of the company to the Governor it will be unnecessary for me to do more than name to you that there are a number of large executions against the company which must be provided for, and that very shortly. The balance of the \$300,000 bonds, you are aware, is invested in negroes and boats, which the company are compelled to own at this time.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treasurer*.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Col. Alexander Murchison :*

SIR:—Since the last meeting of the stockholders, through the courtesy of yourself and the board of directors, I was re-appointed the secretary and treasurer of the company. The time has again returned for the reports of the officers, and I beg leave to submit the following, as furnishing you the operations of my office. The report marked A. exhibits the amount collected on old claims, and the new subscriptions of preferred stock. Of the amount reported by the committee last year as the indebtedness of the company, \$23,321 30, including \$3,196 44, interest paid on bonds, has been liquidated. Of this amount, \$7,600 has been taken in preferred stock, as well as \$1,900 for debts not reported. The stockholders, at their last meeting, passed a resolution directing in what manner and to whom the amount of preferred stock, as collected, should be paid; which I have endeavored to do. But as the notes given for said stock were given payable by instalments, and the debt pressing, I was compelled to borrow from the new fund, as reported; for the reimbursement of which, I hold notes that will be paid by the time it is required for the present works. At the last meeting of the board, I informed you that I had received a letter from the president of the commercial bank, that their board required the note of \$8,000 to be paid up in full on the 25th of this month. For the present relief of the makers of that note, your board passed a resolution offering to loan them the amount. They have respectfully declined accepting the offer. I mention it here, in order that it may be brought to the notice of the stockholders, as well as several other notes for which the same individuals are liable, although the company assume the same. The report marked B. exhibits a statement of the amount received, to whom, at what points, and for what paid. As the contractors at the different points, as well as the day laborers, have nearly all been paid, up to



the first of April, the indebtedness of the company must be very small.

As it may be agreeable to the stockholders to know what has been expended at each point on the Cape Fear, you will find the same in the report marked C. The amount of labor done at each point by the hands owned by the company has not been estimated, as I had no means of ascertaining. The application for the recovery of the insurance money due for the loss of the negro man named —— has not yet been collected, as the certificate of his death was not in proper form. It will be paid as soon as I can obtain the certificate.

There has been no return made to me of the earnings of the steamboat during the last year, though I have paid several bills. I suppose the agent has made his return to you.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treasurer.*

Pittsborough, N. C., April 15th, 1856.





## STATEMENT

DR.     *The Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Com. in acc't  
from the 6th of April, 1855, to 16th*

1855.			
April 8	To balance due to H. A. London, Treasurer, on former account,	14	08
	To cash paid as follows:		
May 14	Mrs. Lea, negro hire,	143	40
"	John H. Haughton, do.,	1,000	00
"	Watt & Jordan, contractors,	38	00
	Expense ac't for printing,	26	50
Aug.	Do Office rent,	41	50
July 1	Alex. Murchison, on account, salary,	1,500	00
"	D. G. McDuffie, do	500	00
"	Int. act. on bonds, & to July 1, 1855,	1,710	01
"	Do., to Mrs. Mary Taylor,	288	75
Sept. "	L. J. Haughton, negro hire,	1,163	16
"	Court Executions vs. the Company,	4,200	99
"	Merritt Roberson, negro hire,	145	75
"	John W. Tinnen, do.	266	79
"	John H. Haughton, do.	438	72
"	Thos. B. Harris, note for Bacon,	784	58
Nov. 6	Amount paid hands on steamboat,	1,089	10
	Bills payable, notes at Bank,	44,750	00
	Interest account, paid at Banks,	1,923	78
1856.			
Jan'y 1	Interest to Banks and on bonds,	1,486	44
23	Bills payable, notes at Bank,	13,250	00
		\$74,761	55
1856.			
April	To balance due to the Company from the loan of the same, until the pre- ferred stock is collected to replace the same,	\$11,057	86

Pittsborough, N. C., April 15, 1856.

(A.)

current with HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer,  
April, 1856, under the old charter,

CR.

1855. April 8	By cash collected on Old subscriptions, Preferred stock, Sale of old Company's bonds, Bills receivable for discount at Banks of notes drawn by John H. Haughton and others, under a resolution of the stockholders, passed at their meeting in Wilmington, for the relief of the President and Directors,	199 40 5,819 45 3,000 00
	By cash collected in preferred stock,	50,979 01
	By cash advanced by the order of the Board, as a loan until the preferred stock and bonds in hand can be collected,	3,705 83  11,057 86
		\$74,761 55

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treas.*

## STATEMENT

DR. *The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Comp'y*  
*Treasurer, from the — of*

1855.	To cash paid as follows :	
April.	For slaves and insurance,	\$ 38,141 60
	For sundry expenses,	1,770 76
	For construction account,	15,759 92
	For timber and lumber account,	5,088 80
	P. Lenehan, contractor, Red Rock,	1,908 20
	D. G. McDuffie, salary,	1,708 33
	E. A. Douglas, do.	3,786 76
	Hiram Belford, do.	127 43
	N. King, contractor, Jones' Falls,	15,942 99
	Jones' Falls, extra work,	831 45
	Michael Darrack,	1,578 09
	Bollinger & Lally, cont's. Silver Run,	13,300 08
	Silver Run, extra work,	59 07
	J. Leslie, contractor, Cross Creek,	8,261 07
	Cross Creek,	16,247 51
	Alex. Murchison, on acc't., salary,	500 00
	John H. Haughton, do.	200 00
	R. K. Smith, contractor, Buckhorn,	4,698 02
	E. F. Conner, on account, salary,	930 75
	Interest account paid on bonds,	8,495 84
	Lock Gates,	385 50
	J. M. McPherson, salary,	245 76
	J. N. Turner,	110 66
	J. & J. N. Cameron, contractors,	1,143 60
	D. E. McNair, salary,	283 33
	Extra work, Red Rock,	396 40
	do Smyley's Falls,	372 75
	R. B. Smith,	596 54
	Extra work, Sharp Fields,	101 62
	Do. McAllister's,	538 30
	Do. Fox Island,	472 45
	Do. Norrington's.	1,615 96
	Do. Battle's Falls,	422 89
	Do. Steamboat, J. Haughton,	441 73
	Henry A. London, salary,	800 00
	Balance due on preferred stock, loaned to pay debts of old company,	11,057 86
	Cash in the hands of the President for loan and contingent expenses,	10,000 00
	Cash in Bank and Office,	31,677 98

Pittsborough, April 15th, 1856.

\$ 200,000 00

(B.)

*in account current with HENRY A. LONDON,  
April, 1855, to 16th April, 1856.*

CR.

1855.

May 23.

May 23. By sale \$200,000 bonds of the company,  
endorsed by the State of North-Carolina,

\$ 200,000 00

\$ 200,000.00

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treas.*



DR. *The Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Com. in acc't*  
*15th of April, 1856,*

1856.	To cash paid estimates Cross Creek,	\$10,434 16
	Jones Falls,	249 00
	Silver Run,	668 49
	Red Rock and P Lenehan,	1,165 26
	Smyley's Falls R. B. S.,	1,573 19
	McAllister's lock and dam,	653 18
	Foxes' Island do. do.,	442 75
	Northington's,	643 22
	Battle's Falls,	602 02
	R. K. Smith, Buckhorn, &c.,	1,978 95
	Expense account,	502 92
	Interest paid on bonds and Cross Fork,	7,451 66
	W. H. Drake, land damages,	120 00
	Bollenger & Lally, contractors,	315 02
	Slave account, medical bills, &c.,	193 42
	Steamboat J. H. Haughten,	1,270 90
	Construction account,	5,992 18
	W. D. Kirksey & Co., contractors,	5,423 93
	Smith & Farish, do.,	10,280 63
	R. E. Rives, contractor,	12,779 75
	J. N. Clegg & Co., do.,	1,811 67
	A. J. Leach, contractor,	2,329 95
	Col. Alex. Murchison, salary,	2,500 00
	E. A. Douglas,	1,250 00
	D. G. McDuffie,	1,000 00
	J. M. McPherson,	450 00
	D. E. McNair,	430 00
	John H. Haughton,	100 00
	H. A. London,	400 00
	Balance due on preferred stock loaned old Company and the President,	14,540 15
Nov. 1	Cash on hand this day,	2,691 64
		<hr/>
		\$90,249 04

*current with HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer, from the  
to November 1, 1856.*

Cr.

1856.			
Apl 15	By amount on hand, as per Report, at the annual meeting, up to the 15th April, 1856, including loan to the old fund and the President,	\$52,735	84
July 1.	Cash received of the North Carolina Insurance Company, by death of the slave Harrison,	600	00
Sep. 23	Cash received from sale of seven slaves,	6,900	00
	Cash received of Messrs. D. and W. McLaurin, first instalment on sale of bonds of \$100,000,	30,000	00
	This amount over charged on vouchers, No. 147,	13	20
		<hr/>	
		\$90,249	04

HENRY A. LONDON, *Treasurer.*

## STATEMENT (C.)

*Showing the cost of Construction of the different locks and dams at each point on the Cape Fear River.*

Cross Creek,	\$ 30,171 79
Jones' Falls,	16,773 74
Silver Run,	14,223 15
Smyley's Falls,	1,962 45
McAllisters,	538 30
Fox Island,	1,401 10
Norrington's,	2,366 23
Battle's Falls,	1,158 02
Buckhorn,	5,468 24
	<hr/>
	\$ 74,063 02

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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*To the President and Directors of the  
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company :*

GENTS :—Herewith you have a report of the present condition of the works of your navigation, together with an estimate of the probable cost of completing the same.

The works at Cross creek have been completed, and are now in good working order.

These works have cost considerably more than the original estimate, which may be accounted for, in part, from the high and exorbitant wages which had to be paid for labor, caused by the sickness which prevailed on the river during that season, and, in part, to the freshet which occurred about the last of December, before the dam was completed, broke around the west abutment and carried away about one hundred and fifty feet of the adjoining bank, which had to be secured by extending the dam that length.

Contracts were made for strengthening and securing the locks and dams, both at Jones' falls and Silver run, the latter part of July, 1855, and the work was completed about the close of the year ; but I regret to say that the lower slopes of both of those dams were seriously injured by some of the first high freshets which occurred, and not having been promptly repaired as they should have been, were subsequently entirely carried away.

These accidents may be wholly attributed to careless and bad workmanship ; at the time these works were in the course of construction, the president was laboring under a severe attack of illness of several months duration. The superintending engineer, who also had the Cross creek work under his charge, having no reliable assistants, was obliged to devote most of his time to the latter work—consequently these works were unavoidably neglected—the result was the works were thrown together as best suited the convenience of the contractor. I have no hesitation in saying that if the timber work had been properly bolted together, and the packing, although of an inferior quality, had been properly hand packed

the work would *never* have been carried away. Before repairing Jones' falls dam and lock I would suggest having some examinations made at a point about three-fourths of a mile below, with a view of changing the location. The present dam is a good deal undermined, and the lock much shattered, scarcely worth repairing, besides the west end abuts on an alluvial bank, which is in great danger of being carried away by a high freshet; at the point designated there is a high bluff on both sides of the river, and it is believed that a new dam and lock can be built on the new site with less cost than repairing the old dam and rebuilding the old lock. It is presumed that with a small expense the old works can be kept navigable until the new works shall be completed.

Several attempts have been made to strengthen Red Rock dam, but unfortunately in every instance, before the contractor could secure his work with packing, a freshet came and carried it away.

On a recent examination of the works by a committee of your board, they found a part of the foundation of the dam, and the bed of the river immediately below the dam had been excavated out by the water to a depth of more than thirty feet; they also found the dam in such a shattered condition as to render it not only expensive but difficult to repair and strengthen, in such a manner as to make it a tight and permanent work. The lock was also found in a similar condition and will soon have to be renewed.

Under these circumstances they recommended the raising of Silver Run dam four feet, and changing the location of Red Rock dam and lock to a point a short distance above Averagesborough ferry, where there appears to be a reef of hard rock extending entirely across the river, and raise the dam to such a height as may be necessary to overflow Haw Ridge dam, and dispense with the dam and lock at that point altogether. It is also recommended to build the locks at Silver Run and on the new site of stone laid in Hydraulic cement. It is believed that this plan, if carried out, will cost less in the end than by pursuing the original plan of repairing and strengthening Red Rock dam, and rebuilding the locks at



Silver Run, Red Rock and Haw Ridge with stone ; besides, in dispensing with Haw Ridge dam and lock there will be quite a saving of annual expense in attendance and repairs, and will add materially to the facilities of the navigation.

Between Haw Ridge and Buckhorn falls there are ten locks and eight dams, including those at Buckhorn, all in working order ; most of the dams require more or less gravelling and some of them require levelling up with timber, in order to give the requisite depth of five feet water. The sloo and the embankments at Buckhorn have stood remarkably well, and it is believed that with little care they can be made to stand without any further difficulty.

The contractors for the construction of the locks and canal at Lockville, Deep river, are progressing very slowly. The Stone Lift lock is about one-fourth done. The Canal about one-half, and the Guard lock nearly done ; the latter can be completed within a month, but unless they progress much more rapidly with the Lift lock it will require several months before a boat will pass to the coal field.

Smith, Farrish & Co., have completed their dam with the exception of some gravelling.

Bryant's dam, at the head of Jones' falls, Robert Rives, contractor, is in a good state of forwardness ; the woodwork of the dam is completed with the exception of the bumping timbers—a large proportion of the gravelling remains to be done ; nothing has been done at repairing and strengthening the lock excepting so much as was necessary to protect it from injury by raising the dam ; there is a force now engaged at that work and it is presumed that the whole will be completed by March next. Clegg's dam and the works connected therewith are nearly completed ; some gravelling remains to be done, and the gates of the lock to be put in, all of which can be done in about two months. The dam at Farrish's fish trap is completed ; the lock requires bracing and relining—all of which can be done within about six weeks. Nothing has been done to the locks and dams at the Gulf or Evans' mill, as it was deemed advisable to leave those works until those below the coal field should be completed.

As the locks are all built of wood, and will, in a short time, require rebuilding, I would recommend commencing immediately and rebuild them of stone, laid in Hydraulic cement, and make them of uniform size. They are now of two sizes : one size is twenty-four feet wide and one hundred and eight feet long clear of the swing of the gates ; the other is eighteen feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length. Such locks will cost about twenty thousand dollars each.

There are superior quarries of Granite suitable for such work both at Buckhorn and Norrington.

Estimated cost of completing the works, including rebuilding the locks at Jones' Falls, Silver Run and Red Rock, with stone laid in cement :

JONES' FALLS.		
Repairing the dam,	\$17,000	
Rebuilding the lock, (stone,)	20,000	
	<hr/>	\$ 37,000
SILVER RUN.		
Repairing the dam, including raising it four feet,	20,000	
Rebuilding the lock, (stone,)	25,000	
	<hr/>	45,000
RED ROCK.		
Rebuilding the dam,	16,000	
“ “ lock,	25,000	
	<hr/>	41,000
For gravelling and levelling up the dams between Haw Ridge and Buckhorn,		20,000
For completing the locks and canal at Lockville,		25,000
“ “ Rives' work,		10,000
“ “ the work at Cleggs,		2,000
“ “ Farrish's fish trap,		3,000
“ “ Gulf,		12,000
“ “ Evans' Mill,		13,000
		<hr/>
		\$208,000

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. DOUGLASS,  
C. Engineer.

November 27th, 1856.

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Doc. No. 14.]

[SES. 1846-'7.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF  
THE PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

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REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

Up to November 1st, 1854, the control and management of the Institution for the Deaf, Mute and the Blind, was, in a measure, under the charge of W. D. Cooke, the Principal.

Arrangements were made between the former board of directors and Mr. Cooke, by which Mr. Cooke was to be paid a stipulated price for each pupil per session, whether the pupil was at the institution the whole time, or only part of it.

For this consideration, Mr. Cooke was to pay all the expenses, except repairs.

By another arrangement, a printing press was established, for the purpose of teaching such of the male students as might become qualified by education, the art of printing. The press was under the management, and at the expense of Mr. Cooke; also, the building and a small press were furnished by the institution.

Those arrangements were in existence when the present board of directors came into office in 1853; they were continued till the end of the session 1853-'54.

The institution was in a languishing condition. General discontent prevailed amongst the pupils, and as far as the directors could learn, throughout the whole State.

It was evident to the directors that there was error in the management of the institution. It was a natural conclusion with an inexperienced board of directors to believe that a superintendent who had so much experience as Mr. Cooke, in the management of such institutions, was better qualified to direct it than themselves.

The directors having gained some little experience, instead of throwing up their commissions, and letting the management pass into other hands, resolved to try the experiment of an entire change in the management of the institution. The experiment was thought to be a doubtful one; the directors had very little confidence in success; they were, however, of the opinion that matters could not be made worse. Probably good might grow out of it.

In making the contemplated change, the directors were aware of the increased responsibility and trouble that would necessarily be thrown upon them.

I am happy to say that each one was willing to take his share of the responsibility. Thus far the directors have acted with entire unanimity. The directors resolved to take the whole charge of the monetary concerns of the institution upon themselves; appoint a treasurer to the board of directors; establish an executive committee, for convenience, and to facilitate the business; to employ all the instructors and supernumeraries for the institution themselves; appoint a steward and stewardess, the steward to cater for the institution, and with the assistant of the stewardess, to take charge of all stores purchased for the same; appoint a matron to take charge of the females—to teach them to cut and make their own clothing, as well as the clothing for the males, and to learn them to do such other sewing as might be necessary in the institution.

It is the duty of all three to look to the care of the sick, and to preside at all times at the table in the mess room; to see that the pupils are properly attended to at meals, and

that they deport themselves with proper propriety, as well as to overlook their morals generally.

No money can be drawn by the treasurer of the board from the public treasurer, without the signatures of two of the executive committee.

The treasurer is authorized to advance to the steward money, in small sums, as may be required for the purpose of marketing, holding the steward to rigid account, and monthly settlements.

The payment of all other moneys by the treasurer, must be sanctioned by at least two of the executive committee. All appropriations for repairs and furniture, must be sanctioned by the directors.

The first duty performed by the directors, after the new organization, was to examine the buildings and furniture. The main building was found to be in a dilapidated state; the roof leaked badly—some of the rooms was untenable, much of the plastering was down; the leaks could not be stopped, without removing some of the superfluous work, at the top of the building. This was done, the leaks stopped, and the house was cleansed from top to bottom. The furniture was pretty much destroyed; that which was left, together with the table ware, was hardly worth the name. Some of the furniture has been partially repaired. A number of new mattresses and bedsteads and bed furniture have been added, besides repairing of the old ones. In all the departments, the inmates of the institution have been made as comfortable as the means at the disposal of the directors would admit.

Such was the state of the institution up to November, 1854; when the change was made, the former appropriations were exhausted.

The change in the administration of the affairs of the institution, has been eminently successful. Cleanliness and order has been established. The pupils are contented and happy. It is believed that the public discontent has changed to approbation; at least, we have the approval of all those who visit the institution.

The improved condition of the institution has been respond-



ed to, by an increased number of pupils. There are now in the institution forty-five pupils, and five more are expected.

Provisions of all kinds, as well as groceries, have greatly advanced in price within the two past years. Notwithstanding this, the directors have been able to keep the expenses within the appropriations, and to expend a considerable sum for repairs and furniture ; the whole expense of the institution, for the last two years, has been nineteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars, two cents, (\$19,957 02.) For information of the different items of the expenses, I refer to the account of the treasurer of the board of directors, which accompanies this report.

In the first part of my report I stated that a printing press had been established for the purpose of teaching such of the pupils as were qualified by education, the art of printing, the operations of which were at the expense of the principal. The best information the directors can obtain satisfies them that all the mechanical branches that may be established in such institutions are attended either directly or indirectly with expense to the institution.

The principal reports only four pupils have become practical printers, since the establishment of the press ; five had made some progress, but had left the institution, and ten are now learning the art of printing.

From this statement, the directors are under the belief that the press has not answered the just expectations of its founders.

The directors do not understand that the Legislature have fully sanctioned the printing, as a part of the system of education in this institution ; they are, however, in the belief that there has been an applied sanction or recognition of it as such.

The directors have no wish to interfere, in any way, with the wishes of the Legislature, relative to the organization of this institution. It is, however, a subject of serious consideration with the directors, whether the printing should be continued longer than the present session.

To sustain the printing establishment, it is clear that it must

be allowed to do all the work that is offered; the consequence of this is, that much of the time of the principal must be employed in the management of the printing. The question with the directors is, whether the present arrangement does not require more of the time of the principal, to the printing than comports with his duties to the pupils in the school. It is rare, I presume, to find the two qualities combined in the same person—a practical printer and a capability to take charge of, and conduct the education of persons in the sign language. Should Mr. Cooke leave the institution, in all probability that branch of education would necessarily be suspended.

The directors would be glad to have an expression by the Legislature on this branch of education in the institution. The directors have full confidence in the superintendent's ability as an instructor.

While the directors are necessarily compelled to pay the superintendent a large salary for conducting the two branches, they are doing a large part of the duties of the superintendent for nothing.

It is true that the directors voluntarily took this duty upon themselves. A reform in the management of the affairs of the institution was absolutely necessary. The directors made it. They have succeeded in restoring the institution to favor, and they hope to the purpose the Legislature designed it for.

Without compensation, it is hardly probable that any board of directors will continue long in the administration of the affairs of the institution. The directors have not the vanity to believe that they have adopted the best system of management for the institution. They do believe that the present arrangement, or one very similar, is best for this institution. It is believed that there will be an increase of pupils at each succeeding session. Should this prove to be the case, the present appropriation will not be sufficient to support the school, and make such additions as will be absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the instructors and the pupils, and to keep the building and furniture in repair. Much has been neglected that should have been done before.

It could not be done for want of means at the disposal of the directors.

All but the principal are now in the main building—instructors, pupils and supernumeraries—one more room is absolutely necessary at this time—two are required and ought to be built.

With the most rigid economy, and strictest accountability, that this board could establish, and without doing many things that ought to be done, the expenses have nearly exhausted the appropriations; most of the balance has been appropriated for the use of the institution. The best interest of the State requires that the building should be kept in good repair.

The requirements for the successful management of the institution, have been well considered by the directors; they are satisfied that the sum of ten thousand dollars yearly, as an appropriation by the State, is the least amount that the institution can be conducted for; this would be an additional sum, yearly, of two thousand dollars.

The board respectfully make known to the Legislature what they consider the absolute wants for the institution. It is for the Legislature to judge whether the directors are correct. If the appropriation is not made, the directors will be compelled to limit the number, or suffer the building to go to decay.

With the teachers, the board is well satisfied: one of these, Miss Lucy Morris, a mute, is a graduate of this institution, and is well qualified for the duties of teacher.

Any information which the Legislature may desire from the directors will be most cheerfully given, if in their power.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. GUION,

*Pres. of the B'd. of Directors for the Deaf  
Mute and the Blind Ins. of N. C.*

Raleigh, December 9th, 1856.

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

## TREASURER'S

*Account with the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf  
and Dumb and the Blind.*

To cash received from Public Treasurer for two years, ending 1st November, 1856, (\$2,000 of this received by Whiting,)			\$ 20,200 00
By amt. paid teachers and principal,	\$ 6,790 00		
By amt. paid boarding department, including beds, bed furniture, clothing, shoes, &c., for pupils and servants,	8,013 00		
Paid steward and stewardess,	700 00		
“ Repairs on building and fence,	850 00		
“ Fluid and oil, &c., for lights,	660 00		
“ Books, tuning pianos, &c.,	100 00		
“ Medical attendance,	335 00		
“ Travelling with pupils,	182 00		
“ Hire of servants,	800 00		
“ Wood,	750 00		
“ Furniture,	200 00		
“ Matron,	100 00		
“ Treasurer,	300 00		
“ Sundries,	157 02		
“ Advertising,	20 00		
	\$ 19,957 02		
Balance in hand, 1st Nov., 1856,	242 98		
		\$ 20,200 00	

Respectfully submitted,  
SAMUEL H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

*To the President and Board of Directors of the North-Carolina Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and of the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN: The Institution over which I have had the honor to preside for more than eleven years, has reached an important point in its history. The omission of the last Legislature to make any special appropriation, left it to struggle for two years longer under a pressure of embarrassments which nothing but your fidelity and care, directed by the hands of a beneficent Providence, could have enabled it to sustain. It has therefore become an imperative necessity that the wants of the institution shall be so presented to the next Legislature, as most certainly to attract the attention, and secure the favor of that honorable body. It is chiefly to this task that I address myself in the present communication; and I shall deem myself most fortunate, if by a candid statement of facts relating to the important charge committed to our hands, any new and favorable impulse shall have been given to its interests.

The first step which the nature of such a report demands, is a brief narrative of the recent history of the institution. The session of 1855-'56 terminated June the 28th, 1856. The whole number of pupils during that scholastic year, was forty four; of whom twenty eight were deaf mutes, and sixteen blind. It gives me pleasure to state that their moral and physical condition has, on the whole, been highly satisfactory. No acts of a violent, or vicious character have been committed by the pupils, nor have any painful accidents, or dangerous cases of disease occurred, which must cast a shadow upon our retrospect. As in all similar establishments, there have been many little circumstances which would necessarily interrupt the harmony of our operations, and create annoy-



ances, which persons not familiar with the scene, could scarcely appreciate ; but we have great reason to congratulate ourselves, and to thank Divine Providence, that no signal calamity has been permitted to visit us. Not only has the ordinary routine of instruction been pursued with a success which has afforded astonishment to all who have witnessed the daily operations of the several departments ; but under your direction, I have made extraordinary exertions to make the institution known to the public, by visiting successively, with parties of the pupils, several of the most important points in the State. In November, 1855, we were at Greensboro', Warrenton, and Wilmington, while large ecclesiastical bodies were in session at those places, and vast numbers of respectable citizens were attending upon their deliberations. On each of these occasions we gave a public exhibition of our methods of teaching, and of the extent to which such instruction has been successfully carried. We were every where received with warm sympathy, and every demonstration of interest, and had satisfactory evidence that the institution needed only to be understood to be appreciated by the generous people of North-Carolina. Again in May, of the present year, we availed ourselves of the greater facilities of travel to visit Hillsboro', Graham, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte, with a still larger party, and although we could not enjoy the same advantage of meeting large ecclesiastical assemblies, the result of our expedition was highly encouraging. The people turned out in vast numbers to witness our examinations, and testified their gratification, in the most impressive manner. I flatter myself that satisfactory evidence has been given to the public, in these successive expeditions, that in both departments of our school, a high degree of success has been attained. Notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from their infirmities, and others attributable to the limited means of improvement at our command, they have displayed on these as on ordinary occasions an extent of acquirement and cultivation rarely surpassed in similar schools. Indeed it may truly be said, that their proficiency in some branches of education cannot

be surpassed in any of our ordinary academies and seminaries. I might enlarge still further upon this subject, but from motives of delicacy, leave it to the unsolicited observation of those who may be willing to investigate it.

For the information of persons who may not have had an opportunity to witness the daily operations of the scholastic departments of the institution, it will not be out of place to present a general outline of our plans of instruction.

1ST. DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT.—The pupils in this department are divided into classes, according to their degrees of advancement, and placed under the instruction of three teachers. They are in school during the day from 9, a. m. till 12, and from 2, p. m. till 4½, p. m. Again at night, they are confined at their books, under the supervision of a teacher, from 8 to 9, p. m. The intervening hours of the day are devoted partly to work, and partly to necessary recreation. The male pupils are then instructed in the art of printing, and the females employed in sewing, and other appropriate work, under the supervision of the matron. Every morning the exercises of the school are opened in the presence of all the classes, in the chapel, with an explanation of a passage of scripture and prayer in the sign language; and the exercises of the afternoon are closed in the same manner. There are two lectures every Sunday, one in the morning, and the other in the after part of the day. These lectures are delivered, or more properly performed by the principal in person, or by one of the teachers, and have for their object the instruction of the pupils in scripture history, and in the fundamental principles of the christian religion. When we consider how completely the deaf mute is cut off from all other sources of religious instruction, that he comes to school, in most instances, as ignorant as a savage of all that pertains to God, or to himself as an immortal being, and must remain so to the end of life, unless some peculiar means are employed to enlighten his mind on the subject, it is obvious to all that these Sabbath exercises have a value in reference to his interests, beyond calculation or conception. The results of this instruction have already, in many cases been such as to place

the claims of our institution upon the public favor beyond question or dispute. A number of the pupils who came to us in the condition of heathen children, without any notions of religion at all, have left us at the conclusion of their course, with a good character for piety and religious intelligence. Surely, such facts need only to be stated, to conciliate in our behalf the general good will of a christian people.

In regard to the secular instruction imparted to the mutes, it is proper to remark, that they come to school with a very imperfect knowledge of their own peculiar language—the language of signs, which is common to their class all over the world. All the ordinary branches of education must be taught them through the medium of the english language, which is entirely unknown to them. In other words, they find the rest of society around them exchanging ideas in what to them is a dead language. They must first acquire an acquaintance with its written forms, before they can hold commune with the world, or participate in those sources of information which are common to others. Hence the great difficulty of instructing the deaf mute. It is a herculean task, as well as a noble art which reflects the highest honor on the mind and heart of him who originated it. The teacher must be acquainted with the language of signs, in order to communicate with his pupils. The pupil must then slowly acquire the use of the written language of the country, entirely through his visual organs, and without the aid of syllables or sounds. Through this artificial medium, illustrated and explained by signs, he is instructed in all the branches of an ordinary education. Compared with the common standard, the results may appear insignificant. But estimated in reference to the former condition of the pupil, and to the difficulties he has had to surmount, they are not only astonishing to the philosopher, but highly gratifying to the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian.

In this department there is also a provision made for the thorough instruction of the male pupils in one of the most respectable and appropriate branches of the mechanic arts—the art of printing. A large job office affords to them every de-

sired facility for becoming acquainted with its mysteries, and the institution has already turned out a number of journey-men, who can by this means secure an independent living, and maintain a high respectability in social life.

These, then, are the objects which the institution is designed to accomplish for the benefit of the deaf mute. He is taken under its care as a heathen and sometimes a savage; he is restored to his family or to society, enlightened, civilized, and often christianized. He comes to us a clumsy, awkward, unprofitable boor, a burden or a cypher in the community; he goes away, a respectable scholar, an efficient artisan, and in many cases, a valuable citizen. I take it for granted that such facts as these are sufficient to commend it to the intelligent people of the States, and will outweigh in their estimation, all the suggestions of ignorance, prejudice or malice.

The number of deaf mutes in North-Carolina, according to the last census, is three hundred and eighty-nine.

An accurate investigation would probably show that this number is rather below, than above the mark. For although some idiots may have been set down as deaf mutes, as frequently occurs in the census, it is highly probable that the omissions incident to such enquiries would considerably overbalance the errors. If we are right in this conjecture, we may fairly assume the numbers stated in the census as the minimum, and compare with it the small number of pupils actually under instruction. It must be obvious to all, that a large number of young persons of this class, of a suitable age to attend school, are held back from a participation in the benefits of our institution, by the pride, indifference, or ignorance of their friends. We will merely allude to this subject here, but intend to refer to it again, under the head of the blind department. Suffice it to say, that figures clearly demonstrate a lamentable difference between our own, and some of our sister States, in regard to the alacrity with which the people avail themselves of the means of education.

2ND. BLIND DEPARTMENT.—This department was organized in 1851, and has therefore been in operation five years. The



instruction of this class is entirely different from that of the deaf and dumb. The blind are as well acquainted as any other persons in society with the vernacular language of the country. The object of their education is to impart to them through the organ of hearing, as the primary medium of instruction, a respectable knowledge of the various branches of an English education. They are familiar with spoken language, but have no idea of written characters. The teacher therefore becomes to them a substitute for the eye, and either by speaking or reading aloud, conveys to them that instruction which their melancholy condition makes them intensely anxious to obtain.

As their education progresses, the pupils in this department are gradually habituated to the use of books in embossed letters, for the purpose of enabling them to pursue certain branches of study independently. Some of their number have learned to read very fluently by means of the fingers, and are thus able to acquire a remarkable familiarity with the few books at their command. Very few valuable works have as yet been printed for the blind;—but among them are the Holy Scriptures, the inestimable value of which is perhaps more constantly felt by them, than by any other class of the community. As we do not enjoy, in our institution, the aid of school books in the raised type, with the exception of a very few copies, the whole burden of instruction falls upon the teachers. Of these, two are employed in the scholastic department proper, and one in that of music. Under their culture, the pupils are not only taught the ordinary branches of education, (including writing with the pencil) but in some of those branches are much more thoroughly instructed than those in other seminaries. They carry the use of figures and abstract numbers to a degree of proficiency and skill which is calculated to astonish those who may not be familiar with the method of instruction; and they acquire a power of memory which enables them to retain chronological and statistical facts with a tenacity almost incredible. They are carefully instructed in the science of music, and cultivate it with enthusiasm. They practice the art, both vocally and instrumen-



tally, and are taught to regard it as a primary object in their education.

The daily exercises of the blind are of course considerably varied. Family worship is held with them morning and evening, when the scriptures are carefully read in their hearing. At night they are all assembled in the school room, and one of the teachers reads to them for a limited time, from some instructive book. The pleasure derived from these exercises, can scarcely be realized by persons who have not mingled with them. Books and music are indeed the amusements of the blind, for the simple reason that they are excluded from all ordinary sources of entertainment. The exercises of this department on the Sabbath, are simply such as are deemed best suited to fill up profitably the interval between the hours of public worship. The pupils attend those churches which they or their friends prefer, whenever they can do so conveniently. Their leisure moments are agreeably occupied in listening to the reading of the Scriptures, hearing religious books, and receiving such familiar instruction on biblical history as is usual in our ordinary Sunday schools. While no severe labor is imposed upon them in sacred hours, much care is taken to occupy their minds with interesting and profitable thoughts appropriate to the day.

So far as the future good of the individual members of the class demands, two prominent objects are constantly kept in view in their education. One is, to prepare those who are capable of receiving a thorough scholastic training, for the position of teachers in kindred institutions. The other object is, to fit those whose musical talent is decidedly marked, for the situation of organists in our churches, or teachers of music in our ordinary seminaries. The aptitude of the blind for music is generally known. The eye being closed, the ear naturally becomes the principal organ of the purer kind of sensual pleasure. Independently, therefore, of any original preference, or natural adaptation, most blind children are apt to display an enthusiastic fondness for musical sounds and as a consequence to cultivate the art with a devoted zeal. This peculiarity has clearly indicated at least one avenue to a re-

spectable support and honorable distinction for this unfortunate class. In this path of enterprise they can pursue an independent course, and boldly contend with others in a generous competition. It seems wise, therefore, to recognize this advantage, and prepare our pupils to avail themselves of it.

Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be well to recur for a moment to the principles upon which this and similar institutions are based. I feel the more particularly called upon to explain them, because some obscurity seems to rest upon the public mind in regard to the character of our institution. In the first place, a pure and enlightened *benevolence*, peculiar to christian countries, originally suggested, and has continued to sustain these schools for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind. In Great Britain and some parts of continental Europe they are almost entirely supported by individual subscription. In other parts of the Continent, and in the several States of our Union, they are the creatures and the care of government, firmly established by public authority, and nobly sustained by the faithful guardianship of an enlightened patriotism. As such objects powerfully appeal to all the best feelings of our nature, few persons would be found willing to offer any direct objection to the end contemplated. All rightly thinking persons will promptly acknowledge their claims to the fostering interest of the public. But we go further, and contend that a wise public *economy* clearly dictates the propriety of educating these unfortunate members of society, and fitting them to some extent for a life of usefulness. Every idle and useless person is a burden to the rest of the community. They must eat and be clothed as well as others, and this expense must fall upon the whole or a feeble part of the body politic. Society, therefore, is plainly interested, either directly or indirectly, in diminishing the number of drones in its bosom, and multiplying those who contribute to its welfare. In this view, the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, not only commends itself to the benevolent, as a noble christian charity, but also appeals to motives of State policy, and to the legislative wisdom of an enlightened commonwealth. Not only

so, but we place the claims of this object upon the immovable foundations of public *justice*. Wherever a free school system has been established, the benefits of which may be enjoyed by all other classes of the white population, some provision for the simultaneous education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, would seem to be imperatively demanded on the score of right. Let it be remembered that those two unfortunate classes, are alone excluded from the advantages of public instruction. But upon what principle of equity should they be denied a similar provision? Misfortune should not be treated as a crime, nor bar their access to the bounty of the State. A special provision is clearly necessary, to fulfill the design of a public school system, and offer to *all* the children of the State the means of acquiring a useful education. Entertaining these views, and confidently believing that when considered, they will be sustained by the people and the Legislature of North-Carolina, we have continued to struggle on with our limited means, to the close of another session. During this time the condition of the buildings and appurtenances, have necessarily deteriorated; but nevertheless some little effort at improvement has been made. The grounds of the institution have received some attention, and I have, under your direction, caused them to be well planted with forest and ornamental trees, many of which are now flourishing. Considerable labor and expense have been laid out upon the garden, but owing to the arrangement of the session, the pupils and teachers derive but little benefit from it. Unfortunately, very few early vegetables were cultivated, and those of a later kind, came to maturity during the *vacation*. The garden therefore, so far, has proved of very little advantage to the institution during the operation of the school.

It now becomes my duty to represent to the board, and through them to the Legislature, the actual condition of the buildings and enclosures. The statements I may make, can be confirmed by personal or official inspection. The general wear and tear, common in such establishments, have been greatly accelerated by the character of the materials originally used in the construction of the edifice. A year ago it

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE TAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT,  
*Greenville, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1856.*

DR. W. J. BLOW, R. L. MYERS, ESQ., *Com'rs*:

*Gentlemen*: In closing operations on Tar River Improvement, it necessarily becomes my duty to submit to you a report of general proceedings, since my first connection with the work. I will have to arrange it in the following manner, viz: First, the condition of the work, when I first entered upon my duties; secondly, the prosecution and progress of the work, to the present time, and its present condition. In the month of July, 1855, Mr. James C. Turner, who had been appointed engineer in charge of the work, conferred on me the appointment of assistant engineer. On the 24th of the month aforesaid, I entered upon my duties, with instructions to examine and ascertain the precise condition of the work; what was necessary for the further prosecution of said work, and if possible, its successful completion. The first duty assigned me having been performed, I beg leave to state that I found the work in the following condition: There was a dredge boat provided, pump, engine and pile driver, and several small flats, together with tools and lumber, all of which were necessary to carry on the work. The coffer dam had been constructed, and the piling for the foundation of the lock driven; a portion of the timber, plank, bolts, spikes and iron for the gates, provided, but the quality and dimensions of timber and plank, I regret to say, were any thing but suitable for what they were designed.

In the first place, no regard seemed to have been paid to lengths, widths, thickness of planks, or sizes of timber, as a variety of sizes existed in the same piece of timber; in fact, it was the case with all furnished, which was far short of the



amount actually necessary to construct the lock, as bills of lumber and vouchers for same, will show you. It does occur to me, that no plan of lock was ever made, or bill of timber for the same. You are aware, gentlemen, that in building a house, in order to save you from serious losses in cutting up and preparing lumber for its proper places, that a bill of the quantity and its dimensions must be made out, and placed in the hands of the lumber getter, and to this bill the lumber must conform; but it is far more necessary in a work of this sort; and the reason why, I will explain; the cross ties which connect the cribs forming the lock walls must all be of the same length; the range timbers forming the walls must be of lengths that will break joints in such manner as to insure the greatest possible strength in the combination of the timbers. I regret to say that no regard was paid to any of the aforementioned, and reasonable facts. I have already said that the piles for the foundation of the lock were driven, and the coffer dam around said foundation constructed; and although there was a dredge boat on the work; "provided solely, as you must know, for excavating under water," no excavation seemed to me to have been done in the foundation, although a large quantity was necessary to be done to reach the required depth of foundation, varying in depth from four to eight feet, and all under water.

In this particular, I think a great error was committed, and will try here to explain my reasons for so saying: First, you are aware that the piles in the foundation are driven four feet apart in every direction; between those piles, you must also be aware, that it is difficult for hands to perform a reasonable amount of labor, in the position they were obliged to work. We could not construct runs to wheel out the sand with a less elevation than a rise of ten feet in fifty; Again, there is hardly room enough between those piles to use a shovel. Now my own idea is this, if the upper end and side of the coffer dam, had been first built, the lower end left open, and the excavation done by dredging, it would have saved over two thousand dollars to the improvement. Excavation can, of course, be done for much less by dredging, than in the ordinary way;



institutions, they are instructed in certain handicraft trades, by means of which they may either wholly, or in part, procure a livelihood, after leaving school. The advantages to the pupils from wholesome labor, a short portion of every day, are too obvious to require illustration. Its effect is alike beneficial to the moral and physical nature of the blind; and we may therefore be excused for deploring the want of means which has hitherto excluded such a department from our system. The handicraft arts found most practicable and profitable for the blind, are broom-making, mattress-making, basket-making, and brush-making, with various kinds of ornamental work, in which they are particularly skilful. In the British institutions, these arts receive the highest attention, and letters, science and accomplishments are regarded as matters of secondary importance. In the United States, we endeavor to combine the advantages of both classes of pursuits, and copy the more enlightened system adopted in France and other parts of Continental Europe.

Another want seriously felt in the blind department, is that of school books in embossed type. Printing for the blind is carried on to a very limited extent in the United States, and the books thus prepared, are only issued in sufficient numbers to answer the demands of the older institutions. New institutions have sprung up so rapidly, that the supply has been exhausted, and we have found it very difficult to procure even a few indifferent copies of books for which we have any particular use. School books, such as we require, cannot be obtained, it seems, from any sister institution, and there is now an imperative necessity that we should make some provision for the supply of our own wants. The few books we have for school purposes have been almost literally *rubbed out* by the fingers of the pupils. Without others, we would soon be compelled to stop our operations. The only remedy we can imagine, is, that the institution shall at its own expense, print a number of such books as its wants require, and thus supply its pupils with the means so necessary to the successful prosecution of their studies. Such books should be printed in sufficient numbers to enable us to fill orders from other

institutions. A system of exchange might be easily established, by which several schools might supply one another with all necessary publications.

In view of the foregoing facts, I would earnestly recommend to the board, to procure from the State, as soon as practicable, the small sum of *one thousand dollars*, to be employed as a distinct and permanent fund for the purpose now referred to; with the understanding that the institution shall restore annually to this fund, a sum equal to the amount drawn therefrom for printing purposes. In this manner we may accomplish two important objects; we may secure at once, all necessary means for commencing the work of printing for the blind, and at the same time convert a small special appropriation into a permanent resource for future contingencies.

The internal organization of our establishment continues as it was arranged two years ago. With slight modifications, I am satisfied that it is the best system we could adopt. Of course, this pre-supposes a scrupulous attention to duty on the part of all the teachers and assistants. So far as the *animal* wants of the pupils are concerned, there can certainly be no occasion for complaint, and I am confident that with our limited numbers, we might continue in this manner to prosper without any change whatever. But I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere conviction, that much of the future welfare of the pupils depends upon the employment of a matron, whose whole time should be devoted to the care of the female pupils. The duties of matron and stewardess are entirely incompatible, and although the present stewardess has proved highly efficient in many respects, and has combined the two offices as well perhaps as any person that could be procured, it must be obvious, on the slightest consideration, that no one can properly discharge both classes of duties at the same time. One or the other must necessarily be neglected. I by no means suggest a diminution of the salaries of the steward or stewardess, but I am clear in the conviction, that a proper attention to the domestic concerns of such an institution, would fully occupy the time of any one lady.

Let it be remembered that a matron is needed to preside over the social intercourse of the pupils, to be with them at all times when not in school, to instruct them in useful and ornamental work, to form their manners and habits after a refined model, to watch over them in their sports and exercises, and in short to exert over them continually the same sort of motherly influence, which an educated and polished lady would exert over her children at home.\*

In regard to the internal government of the institution, I have a few suggestions to make.

The importance of due subordination and official harmony, must be obvious to all who have had anything to do with such establishments. One thing, however, I deem it necessary to enforce more strictly for the future than has hitherto been done. I refer to that requirement of the regulations which subjects the steward to the direction of the principal. For some cause, as yet unrevealed, this responsibility has been ignored, and a great portion of the domestic concerns of the institution have been managed, without regard to my judgment. I am satisfied that the board will sustain me in exacting a strict compliance with the rules hereafter.

In order to enable the members of the board to consult more satisfactorily together, in reference to our internal police, and the principles upon which it should be constructed, I take the liberty, at this point, to lay before them a considerable extract from the minutes of the "American Convention of Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb," recently held at Staunton, Virginia. At this important meeting, composed of a large number of the most experienced instructors, and officers of the various institutions in the United States, the following report on the principles of organization, with special reference to their internal arrangement, was cordially adopted. I invite to it, the special attention of the board, because it embodies my own views, in a form which entitles them to mature consideration.

\* Since the commencement of the present session, I am pleased to be able to say, that a matron has been appointed, and our experience thus far, fully sustains my views on this subject.—November 20th, 1856.

“The committee to whom was referred the resolution in the words following, to wit :

“*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to take into consideration the subject of the organization of institutions for the deaf and dumb, with a special reference to their internal arrangements, and report to this convention :’ Have given to the subject, as far as the time allowed to them would permit, the consideration which its importance demands ; and now submit the following report :

“The laws by which the American institutions for the deaf and dumb were created, have committed their management to boards variously designated as directors, visitors, or trustees, which boards are empowered to make by-laws and internal regulations, and to appoint and remove teachers and other employees. In most cases, however, these boards practically limit their action, to confirming, or disapproving the regulations proposed, and nominations made by the principal or superintendent. And your committee submit that,—as the highest efficiency and prosperity cannot be attained under a divided head,—this general practice ought to be made a positive regulation, for the following considerations :

“The board in question, composed of men selected for their general intelligence, benevolence, leisure, and influence in society, seldom are, and seldom can be expected to be conversant with the numerous and peculiar practical details of the management of an institution for the deaf and dumb. Men enough with a sufficient stock of that practical knowledge, and with the other requisite qualifications, including an ability to devote time to benevolent labors without compensation, can hardly be found in any place, to constitute a board of management. And the frequent changes which these boards undergo, changes in some cases prescribed by the laws creating the institution, will prevent their members from acquiring the thorough practical knowledge necessary to entitle them to interfere, in opposition to the judgment of the principal, in the internal affairs of such an institution. They are



institutions, they are instructed in certain handicraft trades, by means of which they may either wholly, or in part, procure a livelihood, after leaving school. The advantages to the pupils from wholesome labor, a short portion of every day, are too obvious to require illustration. Its effect is alike beneficial to the moral and physical nature of the blind; and we may therefore be excused for deploring the want of means which has hitherto excluded such a department from our system. The handicraft arts found most practicable and profitable for the blind, are broom-making, mattress-making, basket-making, and brush-making, with various kinds of ornamental work, in which they are particularly skilful. In the British institutions, these arts receive the highest attention, and letters, science and accomplishments are regarded as matters of secondary importance. In the United States, we endeavor to combine the advantages of both classes of pursuits, and copy the more enlightened system adopted in France and other parts of Continental Europe.

Another want seriously felt in the blind department, is that of school books in embossed type. Printing for the blind is carried on to a very limited extent in the United States, and the books thus prepared, are only issued in sufficient numbers to answer the demands of the older institutions. New institutions have sprung up so rapidly, that the supply has been exhausted, and we have found it very difficult to procure even a few indifferent copies of books for which we have any particular use. School books, such as we require, cannot be obtained, it seems, from any sister institution, and there is now an imperative necessity that we should make some provision for the supply of our own wants. The few books we have for school purposes have been almost literally *rubbed out* by the fingers of the pupils. Without others, we would soon be compelled to stop our operations. The only remedy we can imagine, is, that the institution shall at its own expense, print a number of such books as its wants require, and thus supply its pupils with the means so necessary to the successful prosecution of their studies. Such books should be printed in sufficient numbers to enable us to fill orders from other



institutions. A system of exchange might be easily established, by which several schools might supply one another with all necessary publications.

In view of the foregoing facts, I would earnestly recommend to the board, to procure from the State, as soon as practicable, the small sum of *one thousand dollars*, to be employed as a distinct and permanent fund for the purpose now referred to; with the understanding that the institution shall restore annually to this fund, a sum equal to the amount drawn therefrom for printing purposes. In this manner we may accomplish two important objects; we may secure at once, all necessary means for commencing the work of printing for the blind, and at the same time convert a small special appropriation into a permanent resource for future contingencies.

The internal organization of our establishment continues as it was arranged two years ago. With slight modifications, I am satisfied that it is the best system we could adopt. Of course, this pre-supposes a scrupulous attention to duty on the part of all the teachers and assistants. So far as the *animal* wants of the pupils are concerned, there can certainly be no occasion for complaint, and I am confident that with our limited numbers, we might continue in this manner to prosper without any change whatever. But I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere conviction, that much of the future welfare of the pupils depends upon the employment of a matron, whose whole time should be devoted to the care of the female pupils. The duties of matron and stewardess are entirely incompatible, and although the present stewardess has proved highly efficient in many respects, and has combined the two offices as well perhaps as any person that could be procured, it must be obvious, on the slightest consideration, that no one can properly discharge both classes of duties at the same time. One or the other must necessarily be neglected. I by no means suggest a diminution of the salaries of the steward or stewardess, but I am clear in the conviction, that a proper attention to the domestic concerns of such an institution, would fully occupy the time of any one lady.

Let it be remembered that a matron is needed to preside over the social intercourse of the pupils, to be with them at all times when not in school, to instruct them in useful and ornamental work, to form their manners and habits after a refined model, to watch over them in their sports and exercises, and in short to exert over them continually the same sort of motherly influence, which an educated and polished lady would exert over her children at home.\*

In regard to the internal government of the institution, I have a few suggestions to make.

The importance of due subordination and official harmony, must be obvious to all who have had anything to do with such establishments. One thing, however, I deem it necessary to enforce more strictly for the future than has hitherto been done. I refer to that requirement of the regulations which subjects the steward to the direction of the principal. For some cause, as yet unrevealed, this responsibility has been ignored, and a great portion of the domestic concerns of the institution have been managed, without regard to my judgment. I am satisfied that the board will sustain me in exacting a strict compliance with the rules hereafter.

In order to enable the members of the board to consult more satisfactorily together, in reference to our internal police, and the principles upon which it should be constructed, I take the liberty, at this point, to lay before them a considerable extract from the minutes of the "American Convention of Teachers of the Deaf and Dumb," recently held at Staunton, Virginia. At this important meeting, composed of a large number of the most experienced instructors, and officers of the various institutions in the United States, the following report on the principles of organization, with special reference to their internal arrangement, was cordially adopted. I invite to it, the special attention of the board, because it embodies my own views, in a form which entitles them to mature consideration.

\* Since the commencement of the present session, I am pleased to be able to say, that a matron has been appointed, and our experience thus far, fully sustains my views on this subject.—November 20th, 1856.

“The committee to whom was referred the resolution in the words following, to wit :

“*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to take into consideration the subject of the organization of institutions for the deaf and dumb, with a special reference to their internal arrangements, and report to this convention :’ Have given to the subject, as far as the time allowed to them would permit, the consideration which its importance demands ; and now submit the following report :

“The laws by which the American institutions for the deaf and dumb were created, have committed their management to boards variously designated as directors, visitors, or trustees, which boards are empowered to make by-laws and internal regulations, and to appoint and remove teachers and other employees. In most cases, however, these boards practically limit their action, to confirming, or disapproving the regulations proposed, and nominations made by the principal or superintendent. And your committee submit that,—as the highest efficiency and prosperity cannot be attained under a divided head,—this general practice ought to be made a positive regulation, for the following considerations :

“The board in question, composed of men selected for their general intelligence, benevolence, leisure, and influence in society, seldom are, and seldom can be expected to be conversant with the numerous and peculiar practical details of the management of an institution for the deaf and dumb. Men enough with a sufficient stock of that practical knowledge, and with the other requisite qualifications, including an ability to devote time to benevolent labors without compensation, can hardly be found in any place, to constitute a board of management. And the frequent changes which these boards undergo, changes in some cases prescribed by the laws creating the institution, will prevent their members from acquiring the thorough practical knowledge necessary to entitle them to interfere, in opposition to the judgment of the principal, in the internal affairs of such an institution. They are

but the great saving would have been in the pumping, as no pumping would have been necessary while the excavation was going on; it would also have saved a considerable amount of repairs to coffer dams, extra work and repairs to machinery; for during the whole progress of the foundation, we had to run our pump night as well as day. I will further state, that in building the coffer dam, no provision was made for a place to put the pump, which rendered it necessary to do a large quantity of excavation in the hill side, and under water, before we could do anything towards beginning. This was a very great oversight; not only was it a difficult work to perform, but it became absolutely necessary for us to take up our pump three times, in order to get the pit in which it worked, deep enough for us to pump to the required depth of foundation; another great reason why this excavation should have been done by dredging, is this: the pile heads for the foundation are cut off eight feet below the level of mid low tide; when the lock pit was pumped, there was always a pressure of eight feet water on the outside: this was a great weight for so slender a structure to bear, for so great a length of time as was required to do all the work below water; for by this long continued pressure, the dam was liable to give way, which would have subjected us to losses too serious to approximate. My own opinion is, that the work was commenced without a proper understanding of what was really required; and prosecuted with no fixed determination ever to finish it. I do not mention these facts and suggestions with a view to do any one the slightest injustice; but I do it in justice to the State, in justice to myself, and in justice to the friends of the improvement. My predecessor, who first began this work, ought to know much more about such works than I do; and it may be presumption in me, to question anything he has done, but of this I am not my own judge. When I took charge of the work, our engine was then at Neuse river; this, together with the one belonging to Neuse river company, was at once procured and placed on the work; they both had to be used in connection to run the pump, as the power of one was insufficient to drive it.



By the 20th of August we were fairly at work, but were, about that time, compelled to suspend our work in the foundation until near the 10th of September; from that time to the 22d of November we were but little interrupted by high water, and progressed very well. Up to the latter date, we had completed the excavation, cut off all the piles, had nearly all the foundation timbers laid, and the flooring and sheet-piling considerably advanced. Up to that time our losses by high water were comparatively trifling, as we had plenty of other work to do, and could often exchange our hands, and sometimes hire them out; but, by that time, we had procured lumber enough, and had but little our hands could do except work on the lock. On the 23d of December a freshet set in, which compelled us to suspend until after the 1st January, although I had made arrangements to work all Christmas. On the 1st of January I saw little or no prospect to resume operations, as the river was, at the time, high. I hired no more hands than was necessary to protect the rafts and other property of the improvement until after the 10th of January, when I was obliged to make up my number, or run two risks: first, to pay ruinous prices when I wanted them, or not get them at all. It would probably have been best had I taken the chances, as we were enabled to do but little work until the 1st of March, and then only to repair our coffer dam, and get to work only to be interrupted by another rise, which detained us until the 3d or 4th of April. Up to that time, counting from the 10th of January, our losses were heavy. We could find but little for our men to do except cut wood, which paid but poorly. Notwithstanding our many misfortunes, I firmly believed, even as late as the first of May, our resources ample to complete the work; from the 4th of April to that time we made rapid progress, and felt fully confident we could complete the lock by the 10th of June at farthest. But the early part of May brought us a freshet, which, to some extent, blighted our hopes, as it subjected us to considerable loss by detention and destruction of work; after this freshet subsided we progressed uninterruptedly until the 15th of June; our lock walls were then nearly completed, though







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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of North-Carolina Railroad Company, convened in the Hall of the House of Commons, at Raleigh, July 10th, 1856,

On motion of Wm. Murdoch, Hon. Calvin Graves was called to the Chair, and Philemon B. Hawkins and Charles Phillips were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, for the appointment of a Committee of three to examine and report on the amount of stock represented in this meeting in person and by proxy—agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Giles Mebane, W. R. Holt and J. McLean for the Committee, who retired to discharge the duty—whereupon,

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M., to give the Committee time to enquire and make up their report.

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3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

The Committee then reported through their Chairman, Dr. Holt, that having examined the list of Stockholders present, and the proxies handed in—they found that 7,145 shares of stock were duly represented—91 Stockholders representing in person, and 271 by proxies—which Report was accepted. Upon the call of the Chairman, Charles F. Fisher, President of the Company, presented and read the Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

After the reading of this Report—it was

*Resolved*, on motion, That so much of the Report as proposes the authorization on the part of the Stockholders of a loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the issue of Company Coupon Bonds in that amount, and the purchase of 100 slaves, be referred to a Committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman.

Whereupon the Chair named Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. Morehead, D. L. Swain, Alex. MacRae and D. A. Davis, constitute the Committee.

*John U. Kirkland*, Chairman of Finance Committee, then presented their Annual Report on the financial condition of the Company; which, on motion, was ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

Robt. P. Dick presented the credentials which empowered him to act as the proxy and representative on the part of the State of North-Carolina—remarking at the same time, that he should not expect to use this power in the ordinary business of the meeting, unless its exercise was called for imperatively by some circumstances not foreseen by him then.

On motion—it was

*Resolved*, That hereafter, the members of the Finance Committee be allowed five dollars per diem, while engaged in examining the Treasurer's Books.

On motion, Jno. U. Kirkland, Jed. H. Lindsay and E. Holt were re-appointed to serve on said Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was agreed that the time for election of Directors, to serve on the part of the Stockholders during the ensuing year, be fixed for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion—it was

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be requested to revise the Tariff of Freight rates, and in case it be ascertained that any items of large production are excluded from transportation, that they be so adjusted as to admit of their transit on the Road, at some cost of advance upon the actual cost of transportation.

The Committee of five appointed to consider the suggestion

ns of the Annual Report returned into the meeting, and  
ed leave to make their Report. Leave being granted, the  
airman, George W. Mordecai, read the following

### REPORT.

The Committee, to whom was referred so much of the  
esident's Report as recommends the borrowing of the sum  
\$350,000, for the purpose of paying off the present liabili-  
s of the Company, and the purchase of the necessary ad-  
ditional motive power and cars, and also the propriety of au-  
thorizing the purchase of one hundred negro slaves for the  
e of the Company, respectfully report,

That they recommend that the President and Directors be  
thorized to issue Coupon Bonds of the Company, under the  
l of the Corporation, for the sum of \$350,000, with inter-  
payable semi-annually, payable in ten years, at an inter-  
of six per cent., for the purpose of meeting the present  
ilities of the Company, and the purchase of the necessary  
tive power and cars; and that ten per cent. of that sum  
annually set apart, out of the receipts of the Road, for the  
urpose of constituting a sinking fund to meet the payment  
the principal of said Bonds.

They further report, that in the present condition of the  
airs of the Company, they think it inexpedient to make  
e proposed purchase of one hundred slaves.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *Chairm'n.*

July 10, 1856.

On motion, it was agreed to consider these recommenda-  
ns separately.

A discussion then arose on concurrence in the first recom-  
endation of the Report—after this had continued for some  
ne, on motion, the Report was laid on the table for the pre-  
at, and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow morning, Fri-  
y, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The meeting resumed the consideration of the Report



which was yesterday laid on the table, and now, on motion taken up. After some time spent in debate, it was, on motion

*Resolved*, That the meeting concur in the first branch of the Report, viz:—That the Board of Directors be authorized and empowered to issue Bonds in the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at their discretion, on the time and rate recommended by the Board of Directors, and approved by the Committee.

*It was further resolved*, That the meeting concur in the second branch of the Committee's Report, viz:—That it is not considered expedient at this time to make the proposed purchase of 100 slaves.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Company's Bonds to be issued should not be sold below their par value.

On motion of Hon. D. L. Swain, it was

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Stockholders the observance of the Christian Sabbath is a duty no less imperative upon this Corporation than upon the citizens of the State and that the Stockholders do not approve the running of Sunday Trains.

The meeting then proceeded to vote for four Directors to serve in behalf of the Stockholders during the ensuing year. Messrs. Dortch, Dick and Kirkland were appointed to superintend the election. The vote being taken, it appeared that 7,715 votes were cast—and that it required 3,858 votes to give a majority. Of these, Chas. F. Fisher received 7,588 votes—Francis Fries 5,489—R. M. Saunders 4,715—Alex. MacRae 4,205—F. J. Hill 2,275—R. Gorrell 2,181—J. W. Thomas 1,406—with some other scattering votes.

Whereupon, it was announced that Chas. F. Fisher, Francis Fries, R. M. Saunders and Alex. MacRae having received the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. D. A. Davis, J. H. Jenkins, Wm. Murphey and B. B. Roberts were appointed a Committee to verify proxies

at the next annual meeting, in conformity with the Resolution passed at meeting in Greensboro', July 1855.

On motion of J. R. McLean, it was

*Resolved*, That the Directors be requested to repeal that clause of the regulations of the Road which authorizes a Director to pass any person, not of his family, free over the Road, when accompanied by the Director.

On motion of R. P. Dick, it was

*Resolved*, That the Stockholders of this Company be allowed to travel with their families over the North-Carolina Railroad to and from the annual meeting of the Stockholders.

It was ordered, That five hundred copies of the minutes of this meeting be printed for the use of the Stockholders—and that the Treasurer of the Company superintend the printing thereof.

It was *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Stockholders at this meeting assembled are due to the Hon. Calvin Graves, for the ability and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

Also—That their thanks are due to the Secretaries of the meeting, for their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

The meeting was then adjourned, to be held at Salisbury, in July, A. D., 1857.

CALVIN GRAVES, *Chairman*.

P. B. HAWKINS, }  
C. PHILLIPS, . } *Secretaries*.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD CO., )  
Salisbury, July 1st, 1856. }

*To the Board of Directors :*

GENTLEMEN :—I present to you the following Report of the general condition of the Company, and of the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1856 :

The Total Receipts of Road from all sources	
amount to	\$230,301 26
The total expense account of operating the	
Road amounts to	\$108,209 29
Leaving a balance on Receipt account of	\$122,091 97

The Tabular Statements which will be annexed to the regular Financial Report give a particular account in detail of the passenger and freight business of the Road, as well as of its financial affairs.

From this it will appear that the total disbursements of the	
past year have amounted to the aggregate	
sum of	\$945,691 72
That the total receipts to meet these from all	
sources were	\$ 906,459 05

By reference to the last Annual Report, it will be seen that on the first day of July, 1855, the track of the Road had reached to Haw River on the Eastern Division, and to Lexington on the Western Division; leaving a gap of 59 miles to be completed. In this incomplete section were seven contracts for grading unfinished, together with the heavy mason-

ry of Haw River Bridge, and that of South Buffalo, eight Bridges to be built, and the whole superstructure to be laid down—a considerable number of sills to be delivered, and for completion of the different tracks, more Iron to be bought in addition to the remainder of last purchase not yet landed.

By your order a purchase of 350 tons of rails was made—and the 300 of last purchase was unloaded at Portsmouth, Va., in the month of November.

*Eastern Division.*

On the 12th September the masonry and superstructure of Haw River Bridge was completed, and the track laying force under charge of Capt. Allen started again westward. On the 18th September the superstructure being laid, the Trains crossed to Graham Station. On the 15th October the Road was opened to Gibsonville Station, 8 3-10 miles further. On the 21st November to McLean's Station, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles further. On the 13th December to Greenesborough, 8 miles further.

Before reaching this point, much embarrassment to the track-laying, and considerable delay in this work, was caused by the want of Iron—the supply being exhausted, it was impossible, in consequence of the existence of the malignant epidemic at Portsmouth, Va., to get any brought up to us until the latter part of October; the track was then again laid down as rapidly as possible at this end until the 24th day of December, when it had reached a point 3 miles west of Greenesborough.

*Western Division.*

On the 10th of July, the track laying force of this Division, under charge of Capt. Rhodes, was near Lexington; and in a few days reached a point one mile to the eastward, where the Iron was stopped about six weeks by a rock cut of great difficulty; which being completed by energetic work of the contractor, on the 26th of August the force returned from their work of bedding sills in advance, and the rail was

laid down to Leonard's creek. In the next four miles were four heavy Creek Bridges to put up, the lumber for which had to be transported over the line from Charlotte, and the whole erected after the track was laid to each one successively—this caused slow progress until the last bridge was crossed, when the Road was opened to Thomasville Station on the 3d November: on the 22d November it reached High Point Station, 7 1-10 miles farther; and on the 13th December was near Jamestown, where another bridge made a delay of two days. After crossing Deep River the track-laying proceeded, though the Trains run for several weeks only to Jamestown Station. The 24th December found the two track-laying forces 4 miles apart. Their progress was arrested and active operations suspended until after January 1st, although Capt. Rhodes still continued to work, in bedding sills, a small force through Christmas week, hired for the time.

The first day of January introduced a season of extraordinary severity for this latitude, but as soon as the new force of hands hired for the year could be organized, the work was actively recommenced in deep snow, and pushed forward with energy under much difficulty and hardship by the forces of both ends. On the 13th January the Trains run to 4 miles east of Jamestown—leaving 4 miles of staging.

On the 29th day of January the track was united near the middle ground between Greensborough and Jamestown, and Eastern and Western North-Carolina were joined with iron bands. The next day the Trains passed through the line of the Road from Charlotte to Goldsborough—which dates the completion of the superstructure of the North-Carolina Railroad.

In this connection it is but just to refer to the faithfulness, energy and good management which characterized the operations of the two Superintendents of track-laying, Capt. Allen of the Eastern Division, and Capt. Rhodes of the Western, throughout their whole terms of service. Their conduct was such as to deserve high commendation both on account of well executed work and diligent discharge of duty at all times, under circumstances of much embarrassment



and difficulty often occurring—and much credit is also due to their assistants and hands for faithful work. If no obstructions and delays had occurred to retard their progress, the track would have been joined in 1855.

### *The Company Shops.*

This feature of the Road is one of noticeable distinction. The former President and Chief Engineer had under very careful consideration for some time an enquiry as to the proper location for the Repair and Construction Shops;—and upon consultation of the ablest professional and experienced Railroad men in the country, laid all the information obtained before the Board of Directors in August of 1855, when this location was determined upon for the centre of the Road, as nearly as it was possible to fix it. Although heretofore stated, it will not be out of place to repeat here that the chief reason which influenced this conclusion was the length of the Road—involving, of necessity, in the working successfully and conveniently, a middle ground for change of locomotives and cars. It is well understood to be bad policy to run a locomotive much more than 100 miles, and the objection applies, to some extent, also to passenger cars, which are hauled at a rapid rate of speed. In a length of line like this, it is most unquestionably a policy of necessity to stop all express trains for rest and examination on one half the distance of Road. We have here a locality of much natural beauty and convenience, elevated, healthful, and in the midst of a fruitful region—where the large mechanical working force which must always be required in employment, can have pleasant homes, pure water, and abundant supplies at a cheap rate, remote from all the disturbing influences of even a village residence. The amount of land owned by the Company (640 acres) is large enough—and was most wisely and judiciously procured so—to give the Company that territorial jurisdiction essential to the proper police regulation of the Machine Shops. It is proposed, according to the system now adopted, to work the Road in two divisions. This will be advantageous for mani-

fest reasons of convenience and policy; it will confine the employment of the Trains, and the duties of employees to their respective divisions of the Road, and pass only the loaded freight cars through the line.

The heavy work of Shop construction has been pushed forward as rapidly as its nature would allow; it was a good deal delayed last winter by the impossibility of transporting material rapidly, and the difficulty of framing beyond the labor of a given force. Such work as could be best carried on by contract has been let out—other work which could be more cheaply and more effectively executed on Company account, under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers, such as the framing of heavy roofs, has been so executed, well and faithfully. We have been fortunate in securing the services of men, as head mechanics—Mr. Dixon in charge of one force, and Mr. Ashley of another—of undoubted capability and character, both of whom have completed jobs which very few mechanics of the country could have done so speedily and well. The contractors for the brick work, Messrs. McKnight and Houston, have very faithfully executed their work, which stands to answer for itself in superior finish and solid construction, on estimates that are by no means above a fair rate.

All this work I have personally inspected from time to time, and it has had the constant supervision of Mr. Garnett, as well as of the Master of Machinery, Mr. Roberts.

The great importance of having the shops completed, at the earliest day possible, has been sufficiently demonstrated in the heavy cost of Repairs for Engines and Cars to this date, in consequence of having ourselves no convenient place for fixtures for work. It has been made a question with the Board whether it was the better policy to complete the shops at once or to do so as may be possible gradually from Road receipts, and the conclusion, I believe, with all of us is, that it will be far better to complete them at the earliest day possible.

The Repair Shop, 100 by 180 feet, is now ready for the shafting and tools—the wood shop, 60 by 200 feet, has the

roof frame up,—the smith shop, 40 by 128 feet, is finished, as also, the foundry building; the Stationary Engine will be erected in a few weeks, the tools and fixtures have been delivered on the ground, and everything will be in a short time ready for the Repair and Construction work of the Road. It is proposed to proceed at once to the erection of dwellings for the men who are to be employed—for the officers necessarily required to be resident there, and for a Company office. These buildings are indispensable, as will be understood, and must always be a good investment, as of course the occupants will pay a fair rent on the cost.

I believe the Board have considered that no part of the Company property is more valuable and more important to the successful working of the Road than these shops, both as the most economical means of Repairing, and for ensuring that promptness of repairs, which in working a Road, is of as much consequence as economical cost.

By reference to an estimate annexed, carefully prepared by Mr. Garnett and myself, it will be seen that there is required, in addition to the means on hand for payment of present indebtedness and for completion of construction, the further amount of \$350,000.

In what manner and on what account the last million subscribed by the State has been applied, will fully appear by the statement of Disbursements in the Report of the Committee.

The sales of Bonds made have realized it is believed a fair rate, considering the unfavorable market of the year—no Southern Bonds have sold as well in the N. Y. stock Board. A considerable portion of the amounts required for current uses have been advanced on Loan by our own Banks, with a spirit of liberality highly commendable. As the Board did not feel authorised to make an issue of Company Bonds to meet the demands of the Road, it was devolved upon the administration to effect loans wherever it was possible—and this has been a work of no ordinary difficulty, as it had to be done on Company Credit solely—which could only be expected at home. It has been done, as you were informed from.

time to time, but there are heavy liabilities soon falling due which must be provided for promptly. The question now arises for decision by the General Meeting of Stockholders. What course is best? Shall it be attempted to pay off these liabilities, and raise means from one month to another for current use, by the doubtful and difficult expedient of temporary loans, with a final reliance upon Road receipts to meet payments—or shall a loan be effected by an issue of Company Bonds in an amount sufficient to pay off their liabilities, and provide means for the final completion and full equipment of the Road.

Let it be assumed, what is far from certain, that the means could be borrowed from week to week, as heretofore. The objection to this is two-fold. 1st. The difficulty of constant negotiations and payments, involving an amount of labor and harrassment very hard to be understood. 2d. The cost of interest on Bills of Exchange, payable at 60 or 90 days, the only practicable mode of raising money by loans, which must amount to not less than 12 per cent. for interest and premium.

There remains then but one means, it would seem, for raising the money required, and that is—by an issue of Company Coupon Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, and redeemable in say 10 years—which it is believed would be a term long enough. Is there any special objection to this plan? It is believed that the money may be raised by judicious management on these Bonds as it is required, by sales at a fair rate, and that it will be the cheapest, easiest and most practicable mode.

The North-Carolina Railroad Company are now in possession of a Road 223 miles in length, which is not surpassed by any Road in the country for thorough substantial construction or character of equipment; and passing over a region capable of an immense productiveness, to an extent which is not by any means generally understood, even at home. Its Freight business is already far beyond what has been estimated as the first fruits of the work, and in amount highly promising;—its passenger business, being at present that of



local travel alone, is not only very fair, but much more than was anticipated, From the tabular statement of business done it will be seen that each month shows good receipts,—and it cannot be doubted that every season will largely increase these receipts. The completion of any part of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, now under construction for some distance, and rapidly progressing, will throw an immense increase of business on this Road—the opening of the Yadkin River to steamboat navigation above and below our crossing, now an ascertained practicability by the late Report on examination of one of the ablest Engineers in the country, will send over the Line of this Road the productions of the finest region and the largest area of fertile lands in the State, and both these great feeders to the North-Carolina Railroad will undoubtedly send their outpouring of riches *Eastward* over this Line. Why then may we not anticipate for our Road a Future of success and prosperity.

The cost of Road so far being in round numbers \$4,000,000, with the estimated additional amount required to pay indebtedness, complete and equip, will make the whole capital investment \$4,350,000;—6 per cent. on which would be \$261,000. The receipts of last year amount to \$230,301 26—the expenses to \$108,209 29—leaving a nett of \$122,091 97, for Transportation account on a Road working as finished for only the last five months of the year. This estimate is for full completion and equipment, and it may be safely stated that no Road in this country of equal length and character of construction, has ever been built and put to work for so small an amount of first cost.

In regard to the working of the Road—it has been conducted through the last year under many disadvantages and serious difficulties, inevitably resulting from the necessity of managing and carrying on the regular business of a finished Road in Passenger and Freight Transportation, at the same time that the Iron, lumber and material for construction have been always pressing and heavy to this date. It has been seen along the Line that our motive power and car equipment was insufficient, yet the public requirement is for the



Transportation and delivery of freight with unfailing certainty and regularity. It is a gratifying fact, and one highly creditable to the men employed on the Road, that at no time since the Company commenced the regular running of passenger Trains has an accident of serious nature occurred to any of them. The public are but little sensible of the many difficulties and embarrassments to be encountered in the putting a new Road to work with new men. It is so much easier to see what may be imperfect than what is working smoothly—and it is a remarkable fact, that a community not accustomed to facilities of convenient transit, are always more disposed to exact the most satisfactory arrangement of freight rates and freight delivery.

The motive power and equipment of the Road is wholly insufficient for its requirements now, and it must of necessity be considerably increased at once. It will be remembered that no increase has been made the past year, and as a consequence the locomotives have been overworked, without being relieved by such timely and efficient repairs as can only be made by thorough overhauling in the Repair Shop. The difference between a well and sufficiently equipped Road, is that of machinery and cars in good order and safe condition—or, both of these run down by overwork, consequently worn out rapidly, unsafe—which of course involves uncertainty in Transportation and extraordinary wear of the Road Track. It is then far better economy to have a sufficient equipment and keep it in order, rather than an inefficient one which must require to be renewed at heavy cost after a rapid wear and tear of constant use.

I recommend that it would be good policy and good economy to make a sufficient loan in the issue of Company Bonds for the purchase of not less than 100 hands for Company work, instead of relying upon hiring from year to year. The hire of 100 hands at an average of \$150 per hand would be \$15,000—the interest on the cost of 100 hands at 6 per cent. estimating \$1,000 to the hand, would be \$6,000—making a clear gain of \$9,000, saving on each 100 owned by the Company over 100 hired hands. Would it not then be good pol-

cy to buy rather than hire—on the cost alone?—but this difference in actual cost of labor is not more important than other considerations.

In the case of hiring, the chances are that the Road gets every year a large proportion of new hands, wholly inexperienced, which involves a necessity of training properly—there is trouble, expense and loss of time in making hiring contracts—there is a week of lost time at Christmas of hired hands, by that general custom of the country which cannot be prevented—there are difficulties with owners often occurring—there is the carelessness and insubordination—the lack of interest in the Road work, and the chances of always getting a good many inefficient hands.

In the case of ownership, on the other side, the hands are thoroughly trained—they ought to be all able, sound, efficient and subordinate—they will soon learn to feel an interest in the Road, and in their work—they can be controlled and used wherever and whenever their services are most needed, instead of being confined by hire contract, as is the case along the whole Line, to any particular locality or work—and their general efficiency and value will be exactly that, well understood by us all, which exists between hired and owned hands. This is the case even for common Road work—and applies much more strongly to the hands required for Train uses—as Firemen, Brakemen, &c.

The Road need incur no risk in ownership, as, if thought best, a Life Insurance can always be effected.

From all these facts I arrive at the conclusion that the difference to the Road in the value between hired and owned hands is equal to 20 per cent. in favor of ownership. If this is so, it would be certainly both good policy and good economy for the Company to make a loan of a sufficient amount to buy at least 100 hands the next year, and so save nearly two thirds of the large sum now annually paid out for hand hire.

The present year has a force somewhat larger than will be required after the Road is finished, but the length of Line to be kept up will always require a very large force.

The number of hired negroes at present on the Road is

276, at an average cost of \$150 per hand. 276 at \$150 is \$41,400, for hire. The interest on \$276,000 is \$16,560. Difference between 6 per cent. interest on cost of 276 hands and the actual cost to Road this year, is 41,400 less 16,560 or—\$24,840. How long at this rate will it take to sink the cost of 100 hands?—about 4 years, to make or lose this sum. In respect to an enquiry which may be made—whether the Company bonds can be sold to realize the amount required for this use, or for the necessities of the Road—it may be answered—What else can be done? The Road must have additional means, or it must be unfinished and inefficient. Can any better mode be suggested for raising the needful supplies?

Statement A, annexed to this Report gives a condensed view of the Company liabilities and means, and an estimate of the additional amount required to complete and equip the Road.

The estimate of Col. Gwynn, late Chief Engineer, and the Report of Gov. Morehead to the last Legislature, set down the amount required for completion and equipment at \$4,235,300. The estimates here presented add \$80,000 for motive power and cars, and \$30,000 for contingent additional cost of construction, making a total amount of \$4,350,000.

Statement B. gives a detail estimate of amount required for completion of work. It has been very carefully prepared by Mr. Garnett, Engineer of the Road, and in submitting it to you I am not able to see one single item which can safely be omitted or reduced. It contains the separate items for completion of the Machine Shops—to these I have already referred at some length, and only add, what would seem somewhat extraordinary, that heretofore the chief requirement for economizing in expenditures on the Road has been directed to the work at the Shops—than which no expenditure on construction account is capable of making a more full and speedy return on its cost.

Having heard enquiries of the reason of delay in covering the Bridges, I state to you here, for general information, what has been communicated to the Board before, that the Lum-

ber required for this use is very difficult to be had, it must be heart pine, seasoned and dried. It was all contracted for last summer, and has been in progress of preparation for use since then. The quantity required for two of the Bridges is delivered, and the contractor is about to commence covering them. The rest of the Lumber is nearly all sawed and will be hauled to the several Bridges as soon as it can be dressed and delivered.

The statements of this Report have been made with more than usual minuteness, from my desire to afford every information which can be required as to the progress of the work to final completion during the past year, and the estimates submitted are such as we have every reason to believe will make a full completion of this work;—and such has been my conviction of the importance and necessity of a speedy and entire completion, as to cause me to have made out, and to present to you such full estimates as could leave no doubt of affording to the Administration the means for placing this Road on a firm footing—clear of the little indebtedness which brings constant vexation—and with the equipment indispensable to its safe and profitable operation. This done, I can entertain no reasonable doubt of its value to the Stockholders.

In conclusion I cannot fail to refer to the Officers of the Road from whose faithful discharge of their duty in each Department I have had such efficient aid. Mr. Garnett has at all times left nothing undone which could tend to promote the general interest of the Road, whether in his immediate Department or elsewhere—his professional ability is well known, and his assistance to me everywhere has been able, invaluable and unfailing. Mr. Roberts, the Master Machinist, has had a very difficult duty to perform in maintaining the motive power and cars in proper condition, without any other means of doing so than such as are afforded by a common Smith Shop for repairs. His having been entirely successful in keeping the Engines in fine order, in doing all repairs of cars, besides furnishing a large amount of forged work for the bridge shop and station construction uses, is the best evidence which can be furnished to you of his entire fit-



ness for the position he holds. I can testify for his energy and faithfulness, as well as for that of the men under his charge.

In January Mr. Thos. J. Sumner, who was engaged in the Engineering Department from the commencement of construction, was appointed by the Board, Master of the Road. He continued until April 1st, when he accepted an appointment tendered to him as Superintendent of the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad, by which we were deprived of the services of an officer of most capable and diligent efficiency. He was succeeded by Capt. Allen, who is well known to the Stockholders generally as having been the Superintendent in charge of the track-laying of the Eastern Division. It is only necessary for me to say that his capability and faithfulness are such as have marked his whole course of service while engaged on this Road. It would be very difficult to find a better officer. The condition of the Road Track sufficiently certifies to his credit, and that of the whole number of Section Masters on the line. This excellent state of the Road after a winter such as the last, proves the men of this Department to be both diligent and efficient.

In respect to the Agents and Employees generally, it gives me much satisfaction to commend to you their invariable faithfulness—and I take occasion to say, not as a compliment, but as justly due to them, that no Company could have more faithful employees.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. FISHER, *President.*



## A.

*Statement of Liabilities and Means.*

JUNE 30, 1856.

Amount due to Banks for Loans,	\$ 151,000
“ due on New York City loans,	60,000
“ due for motive power and equipments,	71,968
“ due to individuals,	29,380
“ on estimates for work done,	25,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 337,348
Deduct State Bonds on hand pledged \$ 131,000	
“ Stock balance available and	
cash balance,	53,000
	<hr/>
	184,000
	<hr/>
	\$153,348
Add estimate for completion of unfinished work	
\$87,300, and for motive power and cars,	
\$80,000,	167,300
	<hr/>
	\$320,648
Add for contingent amount in construction,	29,352
	<hr/>
	\$ 350,000

## B.

JUNE 30, 1856.

*ESTIMATE for Completion of the unfinished work on the North-Carolina Railroad.*

For Engine sheds of Brick at Goldsborough and Charlotte, and completion of the one at Raleigh,	\$ 8,000 00
For buildings at the Shops yet to be completed and erected,	56,100 00
For building Warehouses, Water Stations and Section Houses,	10,000 00
For Passenger Shed at Charlotte, one-half,	3,000 00
For covering and painting Bridges,	8,200 00
For laying Track at the Shop and Turnouts on the Line,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 87,300 00

Of the above estimate the portion which refers to the Shops may be stated in detail, as follows:—

For Engine Shed,	\$ 12,000 00
For 2 Car Sheds, at \$8,000.	16,000 00
For 3 Houses for Officers,	9,000 00
For 8 Houses for Mechanics,	16,000 00
For Turntable and Pit,	2,000 00
For Slide Table Pit,	800 00
For Track Scale, putting in,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 56,100 00

THEODORE S. GARNETT,  
*Engineer and Supt.*

JUNE 30, 1856.

*STATEMENT of Rolling Stock on the North-Carolina Railroad.*

6 Passenger Engines,  
 8 Freight “  
 2 Gravel “  
 8 Passenger Cars,  
 8 Baggage and Mail Cars,  
 102 Box Cars,  
 6 Stock Cars,  
 66 Platform Cars,  
 30 Gravel Cars.

Twelve of the Box and Platform Cars are under repair, and two of them nearly ready for the Road.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,  
*Engineer and Supt.*

Name of Engine.	Dates of Arrival.	Kind of Engines.	Cost, including Freight.	Remarks.
Pello,	Sept. 1854	Gravel Eng'n	\$7,800 00	In good
Ajax,	“	Passeng'r “	9,800 00	order.
Ixion,	“	Freight “	9,000 00	“
Sysiphus,	“	Passeng'r “	9,800 00	“
Midas,	“	Freight “	9,000 00	In shop.
Apollo,	“	“ “	9,000 00	In good
Astron,	July, 1855	Passeng'r “	10,000 00	order.
Aristos,	“	Freight “	9,500 00	“
Traho,	Feb. 1854	Gravel “	7,800 00	“
Pactolus,	March “	Freight “	9,000 00	“
Cybele,	July, “	“ “	9,000 00	“
Ulysses,	Oct. “	“ “	9,000 00	“
Cyclops,	Nov. “	Passeng'r “	9,800 00	“
Excelsior,	Dec. “	“ “	9,000 00	“
Helios,	July, 1855	“ “	10,000 00	“
Kratos,	“	Freight “	9,500 00	“

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

*REPORT of the Finance Committee of the North-Carolina Railroad Company to the General Meeting held in Raleigh, July 10, 1856.*

By virtue of a bye-law of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, the undersigned, at the last General meeting of the Company, were appointed a Committee of Finance to audit and pass upon the accounts of their Treasurer for the fiscal year just closed. They met in discharge of their duties at the Railroad Office in Salisbury, on Monday the 23d day of June last, and continued their labors from day to day until their work was finished, and now beg leave to make the following Report, to wit:

There was in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 1st day of July, 1855, the sum of \$420,723 44; since that time, and to the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1856, he has received from various sources, as will more fully appear by reference to Statement A., accompanying this report, the sum of \$1,107,542 53; and has disbursed during that time the sum of \$958,079 83; leaving a balance in his hands on the 1st day of July, 1856, of \$149,462 70. Statement B., appended to this Report, exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Road from the commencement of the work to date; Approximate Statement C., also appended, the cost of the Road, including equipments; Monthly Statement, marked D., the business of the Road from June 30th, 1855, to 1st July, 1856; Yearly Statement of Passengers and Freight at each Station, marked E. Estimate of individual stock sold by the Company, and yet due from Stockholders, will be found marked F.; Statement of the business of the Road from its commencement, say September, 1854, to date, is marked G.; an Approximate Estimate, and the cost of working the Road for one month, marked H.; Estimate of cost of Maps

of the Road, marked I.; Statement of the resources of the Road for the ensuing year, marked K., and number of Passengers who have traveled the Road, marked L.

Your Committee have been thus minute in presenting these multiplied statements, believing they will all be interesting to the Company; and they might well content themselves by closing this Report here. Before doing so, however, they must be again permitted to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of your Road, as exhibited by its work for the last year; and your Committee cordially unite with your able and indefatigable President and very efficient Board of Directors, in asking you to extend to them whatever aid they need to place your Road in successful rivalry with others, in their competition for the great Northern and Southern travel of our great and glorious Country.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, *Chm'n.*,

E. M. HOLT,

JED. H. LINDSAY.

July 10th, 1856.







(B.)

*STATEMENT of Expenditures on the N. C. Railroad from  
the commencement of the work to 30th June, 1856.*

	Dr.	Cr.
0 Engineering,	\$ 130,618 11	\$ *394
0 Salaries,	24,972 54	
1 Grading,	1,254,988 29	†555
2 Iron,	1,376,215 86	
3 Sills,	191,802 46	6
4 Bridge Masonry,	208,790 51	
5 Bridge Superstructure,	68,123 24	
6 Lime and Cement,	39,662 82	35
7 Stations,	129,164 64	†3,089
8 Superstructure,	185,212 43	400
9 Loans and Exchange,	296,573 80	431,925
10 Stock,	6,342 50	3,952,229
11 Real Estate,	32,078 54	2,866
12 Right of Way,	16,054 73	105
13 Interest on deferred pay- } ments to Contractors, }	439 13	5,801
14 Cars and Engines,	258,548 37	327
15 Construction,	82,649 80	
16 Repairs of Cars & Engines,	13,347 44	
17 Repairs of Road,	36,366 48	11
18 Mileage,	4,345 25	
19 Wood,	25,099 83	
20 Station Expenses,	328 41	
21 Work Shops,	25,012 54	
22 Loss and Damage,	1,111 25	
23 Western and A. R. R. Sur- } veys, and N. C. and W. } R. R. Surveys, }	15,361 76	15,361
24 Expenses of sale of Stock,	183 50	14
25 Office Expenses,	4,997 33	183
26 Transportation,	68,053 00	240,180
27 Miscellaneous,	12,155 05	182
	\$ 4,508,599 61	\$ 4,653,670

\* Camp Equipage and Mules sold.

† Refunded by Mordecai and Sasser.

‡ Part payment on joint Warehouses by other Companies.

*ESTIMATE of Amount Expended on construction of Road from the commencement of the work to this date, including equipment.*

Engineering,		\$ 125,390	33
aries,		22,288	49
ading,		1,254,432	64
a,		1,376,215	86
s,		191,795	81
dge Masonry,		208,790	5
dge Superstructure.		68,123	24
ne and Cement,		39,627	72
tions,		126,075	44
erstructure,		184,811	57
al Estate,		29,212	04
ht of Way,		15,949	73
s and Engines.		258,221	10
struction,		82,649	80
eeage,		3,725	33
od used in delivering materials.		7,000	00
rk Shops,		25,012	54
ense of sale of stock,		168	92
ce Expenses,		4,813	83
cellaneous,		12,155	05
		\$ 4,036,459	75
ot chargeable to construction and equip't,		143000	00
		\$ 4,179,459	75
duct value of Iron chairs and			
ikes on hand,	\$ 30,000	00	
s,	10,000	00	
ber and materials,	5,000	00	
		45,000	00
t to this date,		\$ 4,134,459	75

June 30th, 1856.

(D.)

*STATEMENT of Amount of Business done on the North-Carolina Railroad for the year ending June 30th, 1856, for each month.*

MONTHS.	PASSAGE.		FREIGHT.		MAIL.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amt.	Amt.		Amt.		Amt.	
July, .....	1,555	\$ 6,116 87	\$ 3,852 97		\$ 1,359 57		\$ 11,329 41	
August, .....	2,424	4,894 23	5,262 11		1,395 14		11,551 48	
September, .....	3,252	7,039 28	8,799 43		1,360 46		17,199 17	
October, .....	5,030	7,783 32	12,088 80		1,458 59		21,330 71	
November, .....	4,339	6,319 19	11,423 63		1,559 39		19,302 21	
December, .....	5,243	8,331 94	8,790 98		1,762 82		18,885 74	
January, .....	4,531	7,540 46	5,173 65		1,813 87		14,527 98	
February, .....	4,054	6,687 54	8,678 64		1,771 90		17,138 08	
March, .....	4,765	9,129 85	10,866 99		1,852 56		21,849 40	
April, .....	4,278	6,804 37	19,354 16		1,852 56		28,011 09	
May, .....	5,966	9,832 49	14,402 08		1,852 56		26,089 13	
June, .....	5,653	9,629 85	10,465 27		1,852 57		21,947 69	
Total, .....	51,190	\$ 90,169 39	\$ 119,158 71		\$ 19,891 99		\$ 229,160 09	
			Lumber freight due, . . .				1,141 17	
							\$ 230,301 26	



(E.)

*YEARLY STATEMENT of Passengers and Freight  
of each Station, from 30th June, 1855, to 1st July, 1856.*

STATIONS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		TOTAL
	No.	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.
Charlotte, .....	5,247	\$ 16,117 12	\$ 17,147 47	\$	33,264 59
Harrisburg, ....	808	618 50	607 43		1,225 93
Concord, .....	2,260	2,593 56	8,106 82		10,700 38
China Grove, ...	172	116 00	93 00		209 00
Salisbury, .....	5,787	7,978 89	29,074 79		37,053 59
Holtsburg, .....	22	12 36	97 58		109 94
Lexington, .....	3,224	3,868 93	6,090 80		9,959 73
Thomasville, ....	1,282	932 52	942 06		1,874 52
High Point, ...	2,053	2,542 61	5,395 98		7,938 59
Jamestown, ....	1,308	1,306 50	1,070 13		2,376 63
Greensboro', ...	3,524	5,862 80	6,508 67		12,371 47
Gibsonville, ....	751	1,133 93	2,088 13		3,222 06
Graham, .....	2,133	2,618 16	4,508 36		7,126 52
Haw River, ....	418	610 08	1,297 22		1,907 36
Mebane's, .....	935	1,647 20	2,409 08		4,056 28
Hillsboro', .....	2,878	4,693 47	3,924 79		8,618 26
Durham's, .....	1,927	2,699 70	2,780 05		5,479 75
Morrisville, ....	1,796	1,323 49	1,669 57		2,993 06
Raleigh, .....	7,391	18,169 32	4,092 72		22,262 04
Stallings', .....	318	236 62	180 45		417 07
Smithfield, .....	1,396	1,446 20	1,580 25		3,026 45
Boon Hill, .....	324	297 55	598 00		895 55
Goldsboro', ....	5,236	13,283 88	18,895 51		32,179 39
TOTAL, ....	51,190	\$90,109 39	\$ 119,158 71	\$	209,268 10
Mail, .....					19,891 99
					\$ 229,160 90
Add Lumber Freight due, ....					1,141 17
					Total, .... \$ 230,301 26

(F.)

*ESTIMATE of Individual Stock of the North-Carolina  
Railroad Company, sold to this date, July 1st, 1856.*

450 shares sold in 1854, .....	\$ 16,165	33
49 shares sold in 1855, .....	1,794	75
449 shares at \$36 per share, .....	\$ 17,960	08
July 1st, 1855.		

*STATEMENT of amount of Stock due at this date from  
Individuals.*

From those whose stock has not been sold,...	\$ 35,614	23
“ Those whose stock has been sold, .....	12,200	41
	\$ 47,814	67

(Of above amount by no means all will be available.)

(G.)

*STATEMENT of the Business of the Road from its com-  
mencement, say September, 1854, to date.*

To amount of receipts from September, 1854, to 30th June, 1855, .....	\$ 61,984	60
To amount of receipts from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, .....	230,301	26
	\$ 292,285	86
By expenses of working the Road as per former Report from Sep- tember, 1854, to June 30, 1855, \$ 21,678 07		
By expenses from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, ..... 108,209 29		
	129,887	36
Nett earnings from commencement of business, July 1st, 1856.	\$ 162,398	50

## (H.)

*ESTIMATE of whole cost of working the Road at this date,  
for one month.*

Cost of Transportation,.....	\$ 4,992 00
" Repairs of Road,.....	4,061 00
" Repairs of Engines and Cars, .....	1,060 00
	10,113 00
Add Officers Salaries,.....	987 00
	\$ 11,100 00
Office of N. C. Railroad Company, } Salisbury, July 1, 1856. }	

## (I.)

*ESTIMATE of Cost of Maps of the N. C. Railroad.*

2 Draftsmen 14 months at \$100,.....	\$ 2,800 00
Stationary, .....	150 00
Binding, .....	20 00
Office Expenses,.....	80 00
To be deducted from Engineering account,...	\$ 3,050 00

THEODORE S. GARNETT,  
*Engineer and Surveyor*

(K.)

*STATEMENT of the Resources of the Road for the ensuing year from 1st July, 1856.*

Balance in hands of Treasurer 1st July, 1856,.	\$ 149,462 70
“ Due on Stock, .....	47,814 67
“ Due on Transportation account, .....	33,000 00
July 1st, 1856, Amt. of Resources for the year,	\$ 230,277 37

The President, in his Report, has made an approximate estimate as to how much of these resources will be available for the payment of debt.

(L.)

*Memorandum of Business of Road.*

Total amount of Passenger Fare, .....	\$ 90,109 39
“ “ “ Freight, .....	119,158 71
“ “ “ Mail, .....	19,891 99
	\$ 229,160 09
Lumber Freight due, .....	1,141 17
	\$ 230,301 26

Total No. of Passengers on Road 51,190.

*STATEMENT of Officers and Agents on the North-Carolina Railroad, on the 1st of July, 1856.*

Charles F. Fisher,	President,	\$ 2,500 00
Theodore S. Garnett,	Engineer and Sup't.	2,500 00
Thomas E. Roberts,	Master of Machinery,	2,500 00
James E. Allen,	Master of Road,	1,500 00
Cyrus P. Mendenhall,	Treasurer,	1,250 00
William P. Moore,	Assistant Engineer,	1,000 00
Julius D. Ramsey,	Secretary,	800 00
N. E. Scales,	Agent of Transportation,	800 00

*Station Agents:*

Hugh T. Powe,	Charlotte,	600 00
Samuel J. Harris,	Harrisburg,	200 00
John C. Young,	Concord,	450 00
John A. Holt,	Salisbury,	600 00
J. P. Stimson,	Lexington,	500 00
L. L. Thomas,	Thomasville,	200 00
A. V. Sullivan,	High Point,	400 00
W. H. Reece,	Jamestown,	150 00
J. B. Balsley,	Greensboro',	500 00
H. S. Hazell,	Gibsonville,	250 00
J. S. Scott,	Graham,	350 00
B. Trolinger,	Haw River,	100 00
J. R. Faucett,	Mebanesville,	250 00
H. C. McCauley,	Hillsboro',	350 00
F. A. Stagg,	Durhams',	300 00
F. F. Hughes,	Morrisville,	200 00
T. T. West,	Raleigh,	600 00
Rufus Fulgham,	Smithfield,	250 00
Viley Hastings,	Boon Hill,	150 00
C. P. Haynes,	Goldsboro',	600 00

NOTE.—The Stations at Salisbury, Raleigh, and Goldsboro have each a Clerk at \$400 per annum. At Stallings', Holtsburg, and China Grove there is no Agent, but a Station hand receives and delivers goods.



*STATEMENT (Continued.)*

<i>Section Masters.</i>		
18	Section Masters—paid \$25 per month, and an allowance for board,	\$ 300 00
1	Pump Repairer,	480 00
<i>Conductors and Engineers.</i>		
6	Conductors, at	600 00
1	do. Lumber Train,	480 00
12	Engineers (all Machinists) at \$85 per month,	
1	do. Gravel Train, “ 75 “	
1	do. “ “ 45 “	

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF THE WESTERN AND NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

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*To the Honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

I herewith transmit the report of the President and Directors of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, made to me, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of the company.

This report is accompanied by the second annual report to the stockholders of the company, together with their proceedings at their last annual meeting, on the 28th of August, 1856.

Important suggestions are made in the report as to the modification of the charter of the company, addressing themselves to the serious consideration of the General Assembly.

THOMAS BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1856.

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OFFICE OF THE WESTERN N. C. R. R. Co., }  
SALISBURY, N. C., Dec. 4th, 1856. }

*To His Excellency, Governor Bragg:*

SIR:—I have the honor in compliance with the 48th section of the act of the General Assembly incorporating the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company to transmit you herewith a statement of the receipts and disbursements of

said company, from its organization to the 1st of October last, as follows:

### RECEIPTS.

Amount received on acc't. capital stock, say 5 per cent on subscription of \$400,000 to first section,	\$20,000
Amount received from stockholders on account second instalment,	35,040
Amount received from stockholders in advance of instalments called for,	45,123
	<hr/>
Total amount received,	\$100,163

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for grading,	\$60,350 00
“ “ for masoury,	15,167 41
“ “ for engineering, including salaries, principal and assistant engineers,	15,000 00
Amount paid for miscellaneous expenses,	19 50
“ “ for printing,	71,50
“ “ for stationery and office account,	102 49
“ “ for lime and cement,	1,325 00
“ “ for right of way,	275 00
“ “ for mileage directors,	394 90
“ “ for salaries of president and treasurer to 1st October,	2,955 00
Amount in hands of Gen'l Com.,	1,252 50
Amount in treasury of company,	3,249 70
	<hr/>
	\$100,163 00

The only debts known to exist and to be outstanding against the company are the amounts due to contractors for grading and masonry from the first of October last; some small accounts are due for printing, advertising and the like, which have not been presented for payment, all of which would be quite an inconsiderable amount.

Since the period to which the foregoing statement is brought up, it is proper that I should say that the State has been called on for the first instalment of \$200,000 on account

of her subscription to the first division of the road, and that sum has been paid to the company, or what amounts to the same, is now in the treasury of the State, subject to our order.

A copy of the report, submitted by the board of directors to the stockholders, at their annual meeting on the 28th of August last, accompanies this statement, and exhibits the progress of the work to that period; since then the board of directors have caused a more accurate survey to be made, of the mountain section of the road, where it passes the Blue Ridge, at the Swannanoa gap, with a view to ascertain whether the original estimated cost of getting through the mountain at that point could not be greatly reduced; and the undersigned announces, with profound satisfaction, that he is informed, unofficially, that a new and much more favorable approach to the gap of the mountain has been discovered, and the original estimates will be very much reduced—there being a saving in the single item of tunnelling of nearly 8000 feet; the actual survey at the mountain has been completed, but the exact estimates have not yet been made out; a report from the chief engineer is looked for in a few days, with the particulars relating to his recent survey of the line, at the Blue Ridge, and the undersigned will beg leave to submit at a future day said report of the chief engineer, accompanied by such suggestions as the nature of the report may require.

The undersigned cannot, however, allow this occasion to pass by without suggesting that some amendments or modification of the charter should be adopted with a view to facilitate the progress of the work. Each section of the road is required to be completed, equipped and put in full operation, before books can be opened for subscriptions of stock towards the building of any succeeding section; the actual completion and full equipment of the first and each succeeding section, must of necessity, respectively occupy several years, and this delay, involving the inevitable postponement for many years, of the final consummation of this great enterprise, not only engenders much dissatisfaction among the persons residing west of the section under construction, but all the railroad interests in the State will be deprived for an entire gen-

eration of the benefits of this extension; the State has appropriated four millions of dollars towards the building of the road, and being committed to the project, it becomes her interest, as it should be her pride, to complete the great work at the earliest moment.

I would venture to suggest, that the interest of the State, as well as the progress of the work, would be promoted if amendments to the present charter could be obtained from the Legislature, authorizing the board to open books of subscription to the capital stock, by individuals, towards the building of the second section, to the amount of two, three, or four hundred thousand dollars, according as subscribers might prefer, and proceed to build the second section, with the further provision, that whenever the stock was subscribed on the second section, and the contracts for grading, masonry, &c. thereon had been let out, or when one-fourth of the stock subscribed for building said second section had been paid, either in money, or in work and labor, as provided for in said charter, that then books should be opened for subscriptions of stock to the next section, and so on, seriatim, until all the divisions of said road should be built; and a further amendment might be desirable, providing, that whenever, in the opinion of the board, it became apparent that railroad communication was about to be effected between the town of Asheville and the railroads in Tennessee, so as to insure the transportation of iron to the Western terminus of our road, that books might be opened for subscription of stock, by individuals, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, for the building of a section at the extreme Western terminus of the road, beginning at Asheville, and extending eastwardly, to the western base of the Blue Ridge.

The undersigned will not now enlarge upon these suggestions, but reserve further remarks, until the report of the chief engineer is received, which will be transmitted to you with accompanying estimates.

Respectfully presented,

R. C. PEARSON, *President*  
*Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.*



*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holden &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN  
NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, 1856.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, convened in the Court House in Statesville, Iredell county, on 28th of August, 1856.

On motion of E. M. Campbell, of Iredell, E. J. Erwin, of Burke, was called to the Chair, and John A. Roseboro, and T. S. Low, of Catawba, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. W. Avery, of Burke, a Committee was appointed to verify proxies and report on the amount of stock represented in this meeting, in person and by proxy. Whereupon, the Chair appointed Henderson Sherrill, E. M. Campbell and A. K. Simonton, together with the Secretary of the Company, said Committee; who, thereupon, reported that there were 3,333 shares of stock duly represented; 94 stockholders representing 1,723 shares in person, and 1,610 by proxies, which report was accepted.

There being a sufficient amount of stock represented, the Chairman declared the meeting ready for business.

The last Annual Meeting of Stockholders having omitted to appoint a Finance Committee as required by the By-Laws, it was resolved, on motion of W. W. Avery, of Burke, that such Committee be now appointed, and that said Committee be requested to report to the meeting. Whereupon, J. F. Alexander, A. W. Jamison and C. A. Carlton, were appointed.

On motion of D. A. Davis, the Annual Reports of the President and Chief Engineer were presented and read to the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

J. F. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, submitted the following Report :

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee of Finance to audit and report upon the Accounts of the Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending 1st July, 1856, respectfully beg leave to submit the following statement as their Report :

##### *Receipts.*

First Installment of 5 per cent. from individual Stockholders,	\$20,000 00
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##### *Disbursements.*

July 1st, 1856.

By Cash paid, Miscellaneous accounts,	\$19 50
“ “ “ For Printing,	71 50
“ “ “ Stationery, Books, &c.,	90 81
“ “ “ Milcage of Directors,	273 80
“ “ “ Engineering,	12,000 00
“ “ “ Salary of President,	1,470 00
“ “ “ “ Sec’y and Treas’r,	735 00
“ “ Due from Gen’l Commissioners,	1,252 50
“ Balance cash on hand,	4,086 89
	————— \$20,000 00

A. W. JAMISON,  
C. A. CARLTON,  
J. F. ALEXANDER,

*Committee, &c.*

August 28, 1856.

On motion of T. G. Walton, of Burke, it was resolved that this meeting do now proceed to the election of four Directors, to serve in behalf of the stockholders during the ensuing year.

T. W. Bradburn and Alexander Clark were appointed to superintend the election.

The vote being taken, it appeared that William Murphy, of Rowan, O. Gillespie, of Iredell, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba, and E. J. Erwin, of Burke, had received a majority of the votes cast, whereupon, it was announced that the above named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Chas. F. Fisher presented credentials, which empowered him to act as the proxy and representative on the part of the State of North Carolina, remarking at the same time, that he should not expect to use this power in the ordinary business of the meeting, unless its exercise was called for imperatively by some circumstance not then foreseen by him.

On motion of W. W. Avery, the Chairman, T. G. Walton, of Burke, N. A. Fleming, of Rowan, and A. W. Jamison, of Iredell, were appointed a Finance Committee, to audit and report upon the accounts of the Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On motion, the Chair appointed D. B. Gaither, George Setzer and John Wilfong, of Catawba, a Committee, to act with the Secretary and Treasurer of this Company, to verify proxies and report to the next annual meeting of stockholders, the number of shares represented in person and by proxy.

On motion of T. G. Walton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Secretary have 1,000 copies of the Report of the President with the accompanying documents, together with the proceedings of this meeting, printed for distribution.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to E. J. Erwin, Esq., for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliber-

ations; also, that their thanks are due to the Secretaries, for their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet in Newton, Catawba county, on the last Thursday in August, 1857.

E. J. ERWIN, *Chairman.*

J. A. ROSEBORO, }  
T. S. Low,        } *Secretaries.*

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## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

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*To the Directors and Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.*

GENTLEMEN: The Company of the Western North-Carolina Railroad was organized on the 30th day of August, 1855, and proceeded to elect four Directors as authorized by the Charter. The Board of General Commissioners reported to the Governor of the State the subscription by individuals of the sum of (\$400,000) four hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said Company, and that said Company had been duly organized. Upon receiving this Report, the Governor caused the subscription of (\$800,000) eight hundred thousand dollars to be subscribed on behalf of the State to the capital or joint stock of said Company, and thereupon appointed eight Directors to represent the State as directed by the Charter.

The Directors met and organized at the earliest moment, and elected the undersigned, R. C. Pearson, of Morganton, President of the Company; and R. F. Simonton, Esq., of Statesville, Secretary and Treasurer of said Company.

The Board of Directors at the same meeting, on the 5th day of October, 1855, proceeded to appoint James C. Turner,



Esq., Chief Engineer, with instructions to survey and locate the line of said Road from the town of Salisbury to the town of Morganton, *via* the towns of Statesville and Newton. The line of road directed to be surveyed was divided into two divisions—one extending from Salisbury to the Catwba river, and the other from the river to the town of Morganton. A corps consisting of one Principal Assistant Engineer, and other requisite assistants, were placed in charge of each division, and they entered upon the discharge of their duties, and prosecuted the same with great energy and dispatch. The line of the first division, from Salisbury to the river, presented fewer difficulties than the other, and was therefore completed at an earlier day. And upon the Report of the Chief Engineer, at the meeting of the Board at Salisbury, on the 17th day of January, 1856, that the same had been completed, the Board determined, with a view to facilitate the progress of the work, to locate the line of the road from Salisbury to a point near Statesville, and to put under contract at once that part of the road. Maps of location and estimates for that portion of the road were submitted by the Chief Engineer, and approved by the Directors, and an order made by the Board, that so much of the said line as is above designated, should be put under contract at the Engineer's estimates—Contractors receiving one half of their contracts for grading, sills and masonry, in cash, and the other half in stock of the Company, with the power to increase the proportion of cash to contractors for sills and masonry, if deemed advisable by the President and Chief Engineer.

Pursuant to these instructions, the contracts for grading, sills and masonry, were let at the Engineer's estimates, to bidders on the 11th day of March, 1856, from the town of Salisbury to the point near Statesville as above stated; and the undersigned announces, with profound gratification, that all the sections of this part of the road, were let to contractors at the first opening of the lettings, and they not only sought to display their zeal in behalf of this great work by taking the contracts without delay, but have commenced operations, and are now prosecuting their labors, on their several con-



tracts, with commendable energy and fidelity. That in the letting of contracts, stockholders were preferred, as the Charter, by its express terms, contemplates the payment of stock subscribed by individuals, in work and labor; and in effect, directs that stockholders should be preferred in letting the contracts for construction on said road.

At the same meeting of the Board, when instructions were given for putting under contract this part of the road, it was resolved that the entire line of the road, from said point, East of Statesville to Morganton, should be put under contract as respects grading, sills and masonry at the same time so soon as the surveys and location thereof should be completed.

The results of the surveys of the entire route to the town of Morganton, with the maps of location and estimates for construction, and full equipage of the road from Salisbury to Morganton, were submitted to the Board of Directors, at their meeting on the 1st day of July, at Newton, by the Chief Engineer. The surveys having been made through the towns of Statesville and Newton, it appeared from the estimates thus submitted, that the amount of stock subscribed for the building and equipment of the first section according to the terms of the Charter, would not complete the line to Morganton; on the contrary, would fix the terminus of the section some twenty miles short of that point. This Report of our Chief Engineer presented a very grave question. At the informal meeting of the Stockholders, before they organized as a Company, the stockholders from the county of Burke refused to make their subscription absolute, without a pledge that the terminus of the first section should be fixed at the town of Morganton, predicating their requisition for such a pledge, upon the ground that the State could not have contemplated the possibility of having said first section terminate at some inaccessible point in the woods, &c., and upon such pledge being given, the subscription of \$100,000, on the part of persons residing in Burke county, to the capital stock of the Company, was made absolute, and the subscribers agreed to become stockholders for that amount in said Company, and were so reported by the General Commissioners.

Immediately upon the organization of the Company, this pledge was renewed in a formal measure by a resolution to that effect.

The Board of Directors convened with a full knowledge of the pledge thus made to the county of Burke, and they determined to fulfil its obligations, so far as they could do so consistent with their obligations to protect the interest of the State and the other stockholders in said Company, and therefore, they adopted the resolution ordering a survey of the route to the town of Morganton, and that the contracts should be let out along the entire line surveyed at the same time, hoping that the amount subscribed for the first section would complete the road to Morganton, or to approximate so near the sum required, as to raise no serious question as to a violation on the part of the Company, in extending the section to that point.

The Chief Engineer, in the same Report, suggested that a line for the road, about three miles north of Newton, could be located which would cost some \$160,000 less than the route then surveyed *via* that town, and an actual survey made of said new line under the order of the Board since that Report, has shewn the accuracy and correctness of that suggestion. This suggestion by our Chief Engineer, raised another grave question.

It is alleged by the subscribers in the county of Catawba, that there was an understanding between themselves and the other individual stockholders before they subscribed their stock, that if the road passed through their county, the same should be located through their county town of Newton, and that the resolution of the Board, heretofore alluded to, passed at the first meeting of the Board, is in affirmance of that pledge or understanding.

The Board of Directors appreciate fully the public spirit and patriotic zeal which animated the citizens of the counties of Burke and Catawba in making their subscriptions, and are disposed, so far as they can consistently do so, to support them and their interest; but higher obligations impressed their consideration upon them. The charter of the road clearly

contemplates the building of the same by sections, which should be fully paid for and equipped as the road advanced, and that no "detour" or unnecessary deviation should be made from a direct route. Knowing, however, the impressions under which the subscriptions of these two counties were made, and desiring to have them heard, not only before the stockholders here assembled, but likewise by the Legislature which assembles during the ensuing winter, and to which body they could apply for an amendment, if accepted by you, so as to have the terminus fixed at Morganton, and the propriety of passing through Newton settled by Legislative enactment, the Board resolved to put the road under contract as far as the Catawba river, leaving the residue of the first section to be let at a future day. The portion of the road from said point east of Statesville, to the west bank of the Catawba river, was put under contract soon after said meeting, and is now in the progress of construction. No delay in the prosecution of the work can result from the suspension of the lettings of contracts west of the Catawba river for the few months contemplated by the Board, as that part can be thereafter put under contract and graded, before the iron is laid to the river.

This great enterprise is one of immense magnitude to Western North-Carolina, and the conciliation of the respective communities through which it passes, is a matter of no small importance.

The right of way through much the larger part of the route actually located and under contract, has been generously granted by the proprietors over whose lands the Road passes; and it is not believed that much money will have to be expended in securing the right of way over the other lands along the line of the first section.

The Report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted, (marked A,) shewing the receipts and expenditures of the Company, and it will be seen, by reference to the same, that the actual sum expended for Engineering salaries, mileage of Directors, and office expenses, is the sum of \$14,660 61, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer, unexpended, the sum of

\$5,339 39, and upon reference to the Report of the Chief Engineer, it will be found, after considering the number and extent of the experimental and approximate surveys, and the actual lines run in locating said Road, that the most rigid economy has been observed and practiced touching expenditures.

The Report of the Chief Engineer herewith appended, (marked B,) exhibits more in detail the operations of the Company in regard to surveys, location and construction; and said Report will suggest the number and extent of the Engineer corps that will be required on said Road for the completion of the first section.

The zeal and public spirit manifested by our citizens in taking stock, and eagerly entering on contracts along the line of the Road, as far as the same has been surveyed westward, would seem to indicate that the progress of this great enterprise will be promoted by all necessary effort on their part; and our only regret is, that a wider and more extended field of operations in this behalf cannot be given, under the charter, to those persons further West of us, who are waiting with anxiety the approach of the Road towards their region of country.

I need not dilate upon the importance of this great work to Western Carolina, and the propriety of its speedy completion. You, who live on the line of its location, appreciate, in an eminent degree the advantages likely to result from such an improvement, by the already enhanced prices of every species of property in your vicinity; and the State has exhibited, in a practical and emphatic manner, by her subscription of four millions of dollars towards its construction, that she fully comprehends the influence which the completion of this grand scheme is likely to exert over her future destiny.

The Report of the Chief Engineer and Treasurer of the Company, as we have already stated, accompanies our report, and we would be doing injustice to our own feelings did we fail to signify our sincere acknowledgements for the energy, fidelity and zeal which the Chief Engineer and his worthy associates have manifested in their responsible offices, and



the deep interest exhibited by all the Engineering corps, from the commencement of their labors in this important enterprise. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. PEARSON, *President.*

*August 28, 1856.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.—A.

Dr. R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. and Treas., in Account with the Western N. C. R. R. Comp'y.		Dr.	
To Cash, 5 per cent. from individual Stockholders,	\$20,000 00	By Cash, Miscellaneous accounts paid,	\$19 50
		“ “ Printing	71 50
		“ “ Stationery & Office ac'ts.	90 81
		“ “ Mileage	273 80
		“ “ Engineering	12,000 00
		“ “ R. C. Pearson, President, Salary to date, paid	1,470 00
		“ “ R. F. Simonton, Treasurer, Salary to date, paid	735 00
		“ Amount yet due from Gen'l. Commissioners,	1,252 50
		“ Cash, balance in the hands of Treasurer,	4,086 89
			<u>\$20,000 00</u>

Statesville, N. C.,  
July 1st., 1856.

(B.)

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE W. N. C. R. R., }  
SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 27, 1856. }

*To the President and Directors of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.*

GENTLEMEN:—As your charter designates Salisbury on the North-Carolina Railroad as the Eastern terminus, and some point on the French Broad River beyond the Blue Ridge as the Western terminus of the W. N. C. Railroad, but confines you to no intermediate point except to pass by, at, or near as practicable, to the town of Statesville, in Iredell county; so by another characteristic peculiarity, it requires you to locate, build and equip it by sections.

Therefore, in obedience to a resolution of your Board, adopted on the 5th of October last, authorizing your Engineer to survey and locate the *First section* of the W. N. C. Railroad from Salisbury to Morganton, through the intermediate towns of Statesville and Newton, I have the honor to submit the following Report:

With the aforesaid resolution as my guide, I put two parties of Engineers in the field, each respectively in charge of a division, the one to examine the country between Salisbury and the Catawba river on the East, and the other the remaining portion of the territory between the Catawba and Morganton.

On the first division such progress had been made in the preliminary surveys, necessarily preceding the adoption of a route for a Railway, as to enable me on the 17th of January last, to lay before you a report of the result of our opera-

tions, and still further, to select that route which met your approbation. Since that time, the line has been located and put under contract, and will be more particularly referred to in a subsequent part of this report.

On the second division our examinations were more extended, and the very unusually cold winter, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, obliged us to suspend field operations in that quarter, which alone would consequently have delayed the completion of the surveys until the weather moderated; but being more emphatically in a mountain region, and the route less clearly defined, much more time and labor became necessary to make that examination of the country, which would enable me to do justice to you, to ourselves, and to the State.

The surveys and location of the entire distance between Salisbury and Morganton having been made, and the result heretofore verbally announced to you, I now have the pleasure of laying before you in a more explicit form, accompanied by maps, profiles, estimates and tables in explanation.

The Topographical features of the country between Salisbury and Morganton, exhibit that irregularity of outline and variety, which usually characterize all countries of a primitive formation, and there is no part of the State, not actually in the mountains, more broken up with numerous high and steep hills.

Starting from Salisbury, which is situated only six miles from the Yadkin River, and deflecting, as we do, only 51 degrees from the approaching course of the N. C. Railroad, our direction is, for the first 30 miles, necessarily and unavoidably at right angles to the various Southern tributaries, whose sources are found in the ridge dividing the Catawba from the Yadkin, the recipients of the surface drainage for a country from 20 to 35 miles in extent, and in order to maintain, and not exceed, that grade which we have adopted as a maximum, it becomes necessary to pass those streams at a high elevation. A table which I herewith submit will show the relative elevations above tide, which we find. First, the town of Salisbury, our initial point, and then consecutively

First Creek, Walnut Branch, Second Creek, and the first crossing of Third Creek, with their intermediate ridges. Thence along the ridge dividing Third and Fourth Creeks.

As may be seen by reference to the map, the line is very direct to a point opposite Statesville, and although it is somewhat expensive to cross these streams to reach this point, it is rendered necessary in order to "pass by, at or as near as practicable, to the town of Statesville." Yet, by this location, we save half a mile in distance, and get a road with better grades and less curvature, at a cost of \$27,000 less than by passing through the town, which is about 2,500 feet North of it.

From this point our next endeavour was to get to Newton by the most direct, practicable and economical line. The topographical features controlling its direction to the Catawba River, I have stated on a former occasion. Suffice it to say, we recross Third Creek by a viaduct 65 feet high; thence over the ridge to Back Creek; passing it 37 feet above its surface, we quickly approach the main water shed, which throws off the waters on the East to the Yadkin, 35 miles distant, and on the West to the Catawba, only five miles distant. Cutting through this ridge, the line descends along Clark's Creek, crossing and re crossing its meanderings to maintain its directness, until it approaches the Catawba, where inclining to the right, it enters the valley of that river, crossing Buffalo Shoal Creek near its confluence with the river, which here runs from west to east, and offers great facilities for the economical construction of a railroad. Thence up this valley we cross the Catawba near the mouth of Lyles' Creek, 48 feet above the surface of the water by a bridge 500 feet in length, founded on rock. And although at this point, the valley of Lyles' Creek approaches us favorably as to direction, we are prevented from pursuing it on account of high and back water, and must maintain a high elevation along the sennosities of the slopes skirting Lyles' Creek, to a point a short distance above its junction with Mecklin's Creek, which we cross by a viaduct 50 feet above its surface, in order to gain the summit of the ridge between those two



creeks. Thence along that ridge to Longcrier's; thence in the vicinity of the stage road to Newton.

A line crossing the river at the Buffalo Shoals was also traced, but it was found to be longer and more expensive.

The town of Newton being situated on a spur of the main ridge dividing the great Catawba from the South Fork, its peculiar location being about one mile distant from the Beaty's Ford ridge, which is crossed on the east, and 4,000 feet distant from Smyer's mill creek on the west; and the relative elevations of these points being respectively, 1,025, 1,021 and 886 feet above tide, the line necessarily must pass Newton on the maximum grade, by cutting 23 feet in the ridge and filling 70 feet at Smyer's mill creek. And thence across the ridge between the last named creek and Clark's creek, it ascends to the Crowder town ridge, another spur of the main ridge which separates the South Fork from its tributary, Clark's creek. And here for about 1,800 feet a five degree curve is used, the first and only instance on the line where it is necessary. Thence the crest of this ridge is followed to its junction with the main ridge near Hale's, and the same from which the line departed at Longcrier's.

This ridge, though occasionally varying in character, is that of an elevated and narrow ridge, with numerous spurs and indentations on either side, the former projecting out, undulating and irregular between the valleys of the streams which have worn down and flow through the latter. Its general course conforms to the direction we desire, and along its crest our line is located, the plains of the road being very nearly coincident with its slope until we reach Hog Hill, the first of a succession of high peaks, some of which rise several hundred feet above the general level of the country.

At this point two lines present themselves which I have heretofore described to you. The one selected passes North of these peaks, but close to their base and as near as practicable to the heads of the numerous streams whose sources are found in this mountainous ridge. They sink rapidly, and flow into ravines which are depressed far below the general surface of the adjacent country, and as their volume increases by



the accumulation of the numerous tributaries, their courses become more serpentine and their valleys more confined by high and abrupt hills, until they empty themselves into the great Catawba.

A general reconnoissance of this part of the country made two years ago induced the belief that a practicable route lay along these spurs. Minute surveys and examinations have reduced this inference to fact, and established the accuracy of this opinion.

These streams are all passed by culverts supporting embankments, and the intermediate ridges offer no serious obstacles except a spur of Hildebrand's mountain, about — miles East of Morganton, separated from the ridge upon which that town stands by Hunting creek, running north to the Catawba. The respective elevations of these ridges with their intermediate valleys renders a high crossing indispensable, but the point selected has great natural advantages, the creek being confined in its passage by high mural precipices, supporting the back ground on either side. From this point we can approach by three different lines the town of Morganton. The geological character of the country through which this line passes, warrants the belief that the excavation of earth and rock will in most instances be accomplished at a reasonable cost. Building materials for the greater part of the line can be readily obtained, although occasionally we shall have to resort to the use of brick for some of our viaducts.

The line thus located is 77.75 miles from Salisbury to Morganton, of which the following is the relative proportion of *tangent* and *curve* in miles :

	MILES OF CURVE.	MILES OF TANGENT.
From Salisbury to Statesville,	5.60	19.40
“ Statesville to Newton,	9.42	19.33
“ Newton to Morganton,	8.00	16.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	23.02	54.73

As you will perceive, nearly four-fifths of the line between Salisbury and Statesville is tangent, whilst that from Statesville to Morganton is two-thirds tangent, making in the aggregate, five-sevenths of the whole distance straight.

I might here submit the estimate and close this report, but a sense of duty impels me to proceed, and to withhold from you nothing that it is your right to know ; for as it is not only my province but my duty to lay before you the facts and circumstances governing any and every part of the location, so alike it is your duty to determine upon them. I should therefore feel that I had deceived you, defrauded the State, done violence to my own feelings and disgraced the profession to which I belong were I not to state that the line as located, although in accordance with your instructions, was neither the cheapest, shortest, or best line between Salisbury and Morganton. But a line leaving the location about four miles east of Newton and continuing on the ridge to its intersection with the located line near Hale's, will be, according to an estimate made from actual survey, \$176,887 cheaper,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles shorter, with less curvature and better grades. Then, with this line, the distance to Morganton is 75.65 miles, the minimum curvature being 4 degrees, and the maximum grade nowhere exceeding 53 feet to the mile, costing, according to the following estimate, which, for convenience, I will submit in three sections, to wit:

*1st. From Salisbury to Statesville, 25 Miles.*

For Graduation, Masonry, Bridge-Superstructure, Cross-Ties, &c.,	\$304,380 76
10 per cent on the above for contingencies,	30,438 07
For Engineering and general superintendence,	17,500 00
Iron for superstructure and laying down the same,	185,023 00
	<hr/>
	\$537,341 83

*2nd. From Statesville to Hale's, 28.75 Miles.*

For Graduation, Masonry, Bridge-superstructure and Cross-Ties,	\$330,923 33
10 per cent on the above for contingencies,	33,092 33
For Engineering and general superintendence,	20,370 00
Iron for superstructure and laying down the same,	202,417 00
	<hr/>
	\$586,802 66

*3rd. From Hale's to Morganton, 21.90 Miles.*

For Graduation, Masonry, Bridge-superstructure and Cross-Ties,	\$347,615 17
10 per cent on the above for contingencies,	34,761 51
Iron for superstructure and laying down the same,	159,931 32
For Engineering and general superintendence,	15,330 00
	<hr/>
	\$557,638 00

Total,	\$1,681,782 50
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To the above amount I have added for Wells and Water Stations, Warehouses and Repair Shops,	\$75,000,00
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And to this sum I have also added, for a limited equipment, to wit:

For six Locomotives, at \$9,000	\$54,000	} \$101,400 00
" four Passenger Cars, at 2,500,	10,000	
" four Baggage do. at 1,600,	6,400	
" forty Freight do. at 650,	26,000	
" twenty Gravel do. at 250,	5,000	

Aggregate cost,	\$1,858,182 50
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For the Motive Power, &c, the above estimate may be varied to suit circumstances.

As you will perceive, I have added 10 per cent. for contingencies on the cost of graduation, masonry, bridges and cross-ties. I have also made a liberal estimate for rock. I am now having borings made so as to ascertain more nearly the amount of rock excavation, and as far as they have been made (nearly half way) the amount of rock will be less than the estimate. This estimate also contemplates a good substantial T rail, 52 lbs. to the yard, of American iron. The present high price of iron, as well as the expense of transportation from the coast, adds greatly to the cost of this important item. If, however, we shall be able to purchase upon more favorable terms, it will tend to reduce still further the cost of the road. For the general superintendence of the work, I have allowed \$700 per mile. But for the right of way I have included no distinct item. For, with a liberality, which, I am proud to say, characterises the people of North-Carolina, they have almost unanimously relinquished to the Company the right to build their road free of charge. The few exceptions, however, which peculiar circumstances warrant the company in making an allowance to, may be met by the contingent fund. I feel confident, therefore, that the estimated cost will be amply sufficient to ensure its completion to Morganton.

In this connection, I feel it to be my duty to state, that should the line running on the ridge  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles north of Newton be adopted, it will be perfectly practicable to get a line leaving the ridge, a short distance east of Hale's, and connect with the line in the vicinity of the Horse Ford on the Catawba river, which I ran two years ago, under the direction of Col. Walter Gwynn. This line affords a very favorable route for the continuation of the road to its Western termination.

By your authority, on the 11th of March, the first 25 miles of the road, extending from Salisbury to Statesville, was put under contract; and on the 14th of July, from Statesville to, and including the Catawba river bridge, 12 miles additional was also contracted for, at prices, as in the former instance, just and equitable to all the parties interested. And it affords



me much satisfaction to inform you, that we have secured the services of energetic and responsible contractors, for with an alacrity and perseverance, which is alike as creditable to them, as it is gratifying to me, they have, in this short space of time, without any aid from your Company, already done \$65,000 worth of work. An earnest, that the *first section* of Western North-Carolina Railroad will soon be in readiness for the training of the Iron Horse.

And who is there amongst you, let me ask, that will not hail with delight, the echo of his shrill whistle as its reverberations are heard to roll back from the mountains to the plains. But you will not stop here, the second and the third sections must be built, the mountains must be pierced, that Eastern Carolinians may know more of their Western brethren, and where there is a will there is a way. For I feel confident that that indomitable spirit which has ever characterized your forefathers, will still inspire the sons. Let your watchword be onward, and success must attend you.

Nature has done much for your State, but until recently she has done but little for herself. The superior zeal and activity of her neighbors, Virginia and South-Carolina, with their vast resources, have exhibited such untiring zeal and persevering industry in constructing Railroads, not only to connect the West and its trade with the commercial metropolis of each respectively; but they have also extended their iron arms close around your borders, thus still continuing to invite that trade which has heretofore gone so far to swell their commercial importance. But the liberality of an enlightened Legislature has, however, now enabled you to enter the field of competition, and a few years persevering industry will give us a full participation in that boon so eagerly sought for by all.

The North-Carolina Railroad is now completed, and in direct communication with your own city of Wilmington.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion; the safe and secure harbor of Beaufort, one of the best on the Atlantic coast, will soon be as accessible by land as it is now by water. The Western N.



C. Railroad, now so fairly begun, needs but your fostering care to extend and connect it with the Tennessee Roads, thus completing, so far as your State can, that important link in the chain, which is, at no distant day, to unite the Pacific with the Atlantic. Then will North Carolina, no longer a vassal to other States, take that position among her sisters of the Union, to which nature and her geographical position so justly entitle her. Then will it be known that there is an *interior* of North Carolina—an interior rich and productive in both mineral and agricultural resources. Then will it be known that for agricultural purposes, not only your valleys, but your mountains, are rich and productive to their very summits. That from these mountains the trickling streamlets running through a thousand vales, from as many crystal fountains, continue to flow, until their accumulated waters roll into Broad rivers, affording sufficient water power to drive all the manufacturing machines of New England. That these mountains, possessing as they do, mineral waters in great abundance, are equalled by few, and excelled by none, for healthfulness and salubrity of climate, and surpassed by no country for beauty and variety of picturesque scenery.

Construct and complete this road, for in the same proportion that you afford facilities for travel and transportation, in that proportion will it be increased; and then will not only the invalid from the low counties of our own and other States seek this health-restoring and reinvigorating atmosphere, but the devotee of gaiety and fashion, instead of going abroad, may find a more congenial resort in our own Carolina. And then not only will the husbandman be enabled to reap a rich reward for his labors, but the pent-up mineral treasures from your disemboweled mountains, will be moulded into usefulness, to fill the coffers of a generous, persevering and deserving people.

I must again beg leave, most respectfully, to urge the necessity of continuing the surveys beyond the present point; we cannot know too much of the country yet to be explored, for it is one presenting unusual and formidable difficulties. It will be the most economical expenditure of money that

your Company can make ; let us have ample time for determining upon the succeeding portion of the Road.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state, that I have been ably and zealously assisted in making the surveys and location by Mr. R. C. McCalla and Mr. R. E. Rodes, as principal assistants, together with the young gentlemen associated with them.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,  
*Chief Engineer W. N. C. R. R.*

TABLE

*Showing the distances and levels above tide of all the prominent points from Salisbury to Morganton.*

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Salisbury in Miles.		Intermediate dis- tances in Miles.		Elevation of Grade in Feet.	
Salisbury,	2.22		2.22		761	760.00
First Creek,				2.22	664	697.36
Summit between first Creek and Walnut Branch,	6.00		3.78		856	810.37
Walnut Branch,	7.35		1.35		687	739.37
Summit between Walnut Branch, and Second Creek,	7.65		0.30		759	733.33
Second Creek,	8.60		0.95		665	684.38
Summit between Second and Third Creeks,	13.29		4.69		827	807.21
Third Creek,	14.58		1.29		712	744.00
Statesville	25.32		10.74		940	936.00
Upper Crossing of Third Creek,	27.63		2.31		810	870.00
Summit between Third and Back Creek,	28.35		0.72		930	909.00
Back Creek,	29.17		0.82		847	880.00
Summit between Back Creek and Clarks Creek,	29.90		0.73		958	910.00
Buffalo Shoal Creek,	34.05		4.15		758	779.82
Catawba River,	37.12		3.07		762	810.02
Mecklin's Creek,	39.04		1.92		777	827.45
Summit at Head of Connor Branch,	41.88		2.84		994	977.45
Upper crossing of Mecklin's Creek,	45.64		3.76		945	981.88
Main ridge between Catawba and South Fork,	46.46		0.82		1025	1002.00

TABLE CONTINUED.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Salisbury in Miles.	Intermediate distances in Miles.	Elevation of Ground in Feet.	Elevation of Grade in Feet.
Newton,	47.31	0.85	1021	998.00
Smyers' Mill Creek,	48.18	0.87	886	952.00
Summit between Smyers' Creek and Clark's Creek,	48.71	0.53	985	946.00
Clark's Creek,	49.53	0.82	860	905.90
Crowder Town,	50.61	1.08	953	960.00
Main ridge at Hale's,	55.80	5.19	1180	1186.50
Summit between Fowler Creek and East Fork Drowning,	61.31	5.51	1190	1157.50
Middle Fork of Drowning Creek,	62.91	1.60	1092	1119.00
Ridge between Middle Fork and Drowning Creek,	64.02	1.11	1190	1177.00
Drowning Creek,	64.55	0.53	1120	1176.00
Connelly's Gap,	65.78	1.23	1269	1240.00
Coldarse West Fork,	67.07	1.29	1158	1196.50
Bridge Creek,	68.71	1.64	1130	1187.00
Ridge between Bridge Creek and Double Branch,	69.39	0.68	1274	1223.00
Double Branches,	70.85	1.46	1093	1047.00
Twiggs' Ridge,	72.09	1.24	1243	1200.00
Hunting Creek,	75.27	3.18	1030	1094.00
Ridge between Hunting Creek and Morganton,	76.72	1.45	1175	1137.00
Morganton,	77.65	0.93	1140	1135.00

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL- ROAD COMPANY, 1855.

### PROCEEDINGS.

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, held at Raleigh, on Thursday, the 1st day of November, 1855;

On motion, *Col. Jno. D. Hawkins* was called to the Chair, and *W. W. Vass*, and *J. J. Davis* appointed Secretaries.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. *Roulhac*, *Hamilton*, and *Vass*, was appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock represented, who subsequently reported that there were present 5,571 shares in person, and 2,531 shares by proxy—being a majority of all the Stock.

*Alfred Jones, Esq.*, presented his commission as the representative of the State.

On motion *Dr. Harris*, *Mr. Carrington* and *Dr. Nelson*, of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company, were invited to take seats in the meeting.

*Dr. E. A. Crudup*, President, read the Report of the President and Directors, which, on motion, was adopted.

*T. Brown Venable*, Chairman Committee of Finance and Inspection, presented his Report, which was read and adopted.

*George W. Mordecai* offered the following Resolution (as a substitute for the one proposed by *Francis E. Rives, Esq.*) Adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors of the Raleigh  
[Doc. No. 18.] 1



and Gaston Railroad Company be, and they are hereby instructed to make all the necessary arrangements and contracts for rebuilding the Bridge across the Roanoke at Gaston, as soon as they shall receive sufficient assurances from the Greenville Railroad Company—or in the event of the amalgamation of that Company with the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company—from the President and Directors of the latter—of their determination and intention to rebuild the said Railroad in a permanent manner, with a substantial iron rail.

*Hon. L. O'B. Branch* offered the following resolution. Adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors be, and they are hereby instructed to ascertain and report to the next Annual Meeting, whether any, and if any, what arrangements, can be made for merging this and the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company into one Corporation.

A Memorial from sundry persons praying the establishing of a Depot at the junction of the Roanoke Valley Road and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was presented, and referred to the Board of Directors of the latter Company.

The meeting then went into the election of four Directors for the ensuing year, and *Geo. W. Mordecai*, *Thos. Miller*, *Robt. A. Hamilton* and *Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins* were declared duly elected.

On motion of *Francis E. Rives, Esq.*, the President and Directors were requested to make such dividends, and at such periods hereafter, as they might think proper.

*Hon. L. O'B. Branch* offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors pay to Mrs. — Aycock, one hundred dollars per annum, for five years, as a gratuity for a negro killed on the Road: *Provided*, That it

shall terminate on her death, if it should occur before the termination of five years.

A commission was read from his Excellency, *Thos. Bragg*, President *ex officio* of the Board of Internal Improvement, appointing *Gaston H. Wilder*, *John G. King* and *Allen C. Perry*, Directors for the ensuing year, on the part of the State.

On motion, the Report of the President and Directors, and accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Stockholders.

The following gentlemen were reappointed members of the Annual Committee of Finance and Inspection, viz.: *T. Brown Venable*, *J. B. G. Roulhac* and *Chas. L. Hinton*.

Thanks being tendered to the President and Secretaries,  
On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. HAWKINS, *Chairman*.

*W. W. Vass,*  
*J. J. Davis,* } Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company respectfully submit to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders the following Report :

Since your last Annual Meeting, the late worthy and honorable President having resigned in May, Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., of Raleigh, was elected by the Board of Directors, President *pro tempore*; and at a meeting of the Directors subsequently held at Ridgeway, in the latter part of June, Robt. A. Hamilton, Esq., of Granville, was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the resignation of Mr. Branch; and at the same time, the honor of presiding over the affairs of the Company was conferred by the Board upon the present incumbent.

The uniform success which has attended the operations of the Company—the entire freedom from those casualties seriously affecting life and property, to which all Railroads are liable, and which occur so frequently on many—is regarded as just cause for congratulation. Not a single accident occurring in the past year of a character sufficiently grave to require reporting to your body, reflects well on the immediate superintendents and operatives of the Road; whose alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of all duties assigned them, and their devotion to the interest of the Company, entitle them to your consideration.

By reference to the statement herewith submitted, and a comparison with the preceding Annual Reports, it will be seen that the business of the Road is gradually and steadily increasing—the receipts for the past year, on Freight particularly, exceeding those of the previous year by nearly twenty-five per cent.

This is a fact worthy of consideration, in endeavoring to arrive at a just estimate of the value of the Stock of the Com-

pany; for this increase in the receipts of the Road is not the result of any sudden and precarious cause, producing a large influx of business liable to be again diverted into some other channel, but is due to the greatly improved and growing prosperity of the country through which the Road passes—the source to which the Company must continue to look for their future profits, and which may be still further increased by extending such facilities as they are enabled to do for the greater development of the agricultural and mechanical resources of that part of the State which must ever rely on your Road, as the only means of transporting its productions and its consumptions.

It will be observed, by reference to the annexed Statement, that while the receipts on Freight have increased to nearly twenty-five per cent. on last year, as before stated; from Passengers they have considerably diminished. This we ascribe to the total suspension for several months of all business with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and with Portsmouth and Norfolk, caused by the heavy calamity which befel those devoted cities during the past season, and from which connection our receipts usually amounted to between four and five thousand dollars per month. About the same time, also, a change in the schedule for the passenger train on the North-Carolina Road, to a more convenient hour for leaving here, may possibly have diverted some travel by the way of Goldsboro', which otherwise would have gone over our Road.

*Statement.*

<p>The RECEIPTS from all sources, for the Year ending 30th September, 1855, have been, including the balance on hand the first of the year,</p> <p>The EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, not chargeable to the business of the year, have been as follows:</p> <p>Dividend No. 2, \$60,791 00; Dividend No. 1, \$345 00; Interest on Funded Debt, \$6,030 00; Sinking Fund, \$5,000 00; Bills Payable—Bank Debt, in full, \$20,000 00; Interest, do., \$892 04; Connection North Carolina Road, \$274 76; New Machinery and Cars, \$7,710 25; Purchased Stock in Roanoke Valley Railroad Company, \$7,700 00; Culverts, Bridges and Ditching, \$6,943 19; Building Car Sheds, \$2,742 52; Construction and Equipment, \$26,480 74,</p> <p>For CURRENT EXPENSES, as follows:</p> <p>Train Wages, \$13,885 65; Agents and Laborers at Depots, \$9,341 20; Wood, 12,963 46; Oil and Waste, \$3,551 36; Stock Killed and Goods Lost, \$1,112 79; Overseers, Laborers and Timber, \$21,566 79; Shop Labor, \$12,985 23; Materials for do., \$7,963 21; Coal, \$485 80; Wheels and Axles, \$3,480 80; Salaries, \$3,433 33; Contingencies, being Directors' Pay, Advertising, Printing Blanks, Postage, &amp;c., \$1,214 19,</p> <p>Leaving on hand, on the 30th September, over and above Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenses, a balance of</p>	\$144,909 50	91,994 52	<p>\$314,488 03</p> <p>236,904 02</p> <p>\$77,584 01</p>
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*Statement continued.*

To exclude from the estimate both receipts and Expenditures of an Extraordinary character, the Receipts from Transportation for the year have been, For Freight, Passengers, Mail,	\$ 122,027 26	
	61,122 59	
	9,990 00	
		\$ 193,139 85
Ordinary and Current Expenses, as above:		91,994 52
Leaving a Profit on the year's operations, of being more than ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company.		\$ 101,145 33

Out of the net proceeds of the last year's business, the Board of Directors, after appropriating five thousand dollars to the sinking fund, which has been ordered to be invested in State Bonds, and which raises that fund now to thirteen thousand dollars, have declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on the 12th day of December next; the balance, after paying the six per cent. dividend, the Board would respectfully recommend, should be withheld, and applied to the construction of such works as may be necessary to promote the interest of the Company, among which we especially call your attention to the condition of the Bridge across the Roanoke, at Gaston, and would recommend its early reconstruction, whenever the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Company shall give assurance that their Road shall be relaid with a heavy bar, U, T, or some similar iron.

By the reconstruction of this work, and suitable arrangements with the Greenville and Roanoke, and Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Companies, we should be enabled greatly to expedite travel, and place passengers going North, five or six hours in advance of present time—a circumstance which may, very soon, be of great practical importance to our Company.

At your last annual meeting, there was an outstanding bank debt against the Company, of twenty thousand dollars, which has been paid; and, excepting the funded debt, for the payment of which, provision has been made by the sinking fund before referred to, and about twelve thousand dollars for equipment furnished to the Road, during the past year, in the way of one first class Engine—the Alamance—purchased in Philadelphia on time, and which has not yet fallen due; and also five box cars, purchased in Portsmouth, at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars each, on time, which also is not due—neither of which items appears in the account—the Company may justly be said to be out of debt.

The contract with the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company, referred to in the last annual report, went into operation about the first of March last. The articles of agreement between the two Companies requiring a notice of six months

to be given, before either party could terminate the contract, our Board, in the month of August last, ordered such notice to be given, which was accordingly done.

A resolution, passed at your last annual meeting, requiring the Board of Directors to adopt such means as would restrict the system of free tickets to the narrowest limits, has been strictly complied with, and the system of free travel over our Road is, at present, wholly suppressed.

The Road is at present, in good condition for travel, and entirely safe; several culverts along which had fallen in, are in process of re-construction. The bridges are all safe except that at Gaston, to which reference has been made, and which will be more fully reported to you by the Committee of Investigation.

The present rolling equipment of the Road is complete, consisting of twelve Engines, namely: The Alamance, Wake, Halifax, Graham, Warren, Granville, Raleigh, and Franklin, first class Engines, and in good order, except the Raleigh and Franklin, which will soon require some repairs. The Tornado, Clarksville, Tempest, and Volcano, second class Engines, are in good working order. During the past year, the Alamance was added to the list, as before stated, and the Granville, Clarksville, and Volcano entirely rebuilt, in the shops of the Company, and are now as good as new. This constitutes the entire motive power of the Road, and which, by the demands of the business of the Road, is kept in constant service. Four first class passenger cars, and one do. in shop being rebuilt, and nearly complete; two second class Passenger cars, two Post Office cars, sixty-three good eight-wheel box cars, five inferior do., forty eight-wheel flat cars, five dirt cars, and five more ordered, but not received, together with a supply of Hand-cars, constitutes the entire rolling stock of the Road.

By way of acquainting you still more fully with the condition of the Road, but which will more properly be matter for the consideration of your Board of Directors the ensuing year, we would call attention to the following particulars: First, the tresseling between Weldon and Gaston, and would recommend that it be filled in with dirt at the earliest possi-

ble period—at least before it shall become necessary to renew the timbers; and also the constructing of good stone culverts, wherever they may be required. A ware house at Weldon, with a shed attached, is regarded as essential to the interest of the Company, and would greatly promote the comfort of passengers.

The Ware-houses along the line are fast falling to decay; and from their construction almost a double cost is incurred in tending them. It will be recollected these were built at the time of the original construction of the old Road, now more than fifteen years ago.

We would recommend the rebuilding of Ware-houses of the most economical form, and of the most durable material; stone or brick, as the means of the Company may justify. A good brick Engine house at Raleigh, is regarded as indispensable for the proper protection of the Locomotive Machinery of the Company.

Along the line of the Road several Hydraulic Rams have been placed—thereby effecting a considerable saving to the Company in supplying the Engines with water. We would suggest that steam or horse-power be used along the Road in preparing wood for the Engines, as a more economical means than that now used. We would further suggest that an annual assessment be made of the equipment of the Road, as a means of arriving at the real value of the property of the Company—for a Railroad may break while declaring a dividend. The improved equipment of a Road certainly should not be rejected in calculating the profits of the Road. The Tariff for both freight and passengers will require remodeling, and should be made to harmonize, as near as may be, with the other roads of the State.

Upon the completion of the North-Carolina Road during the coming year, it may be found necessary to the interest of your Road to incur the expense of running an extra Passenger Train of Cars, in order to connect with that Road at this place. For further particulars, we respectfully refer to the reports of the Treasurer and the Committee of "Finance and Investigation."

E. A. CRUDUP, *President.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE AND INSPECTION.

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The Committee of Finance and Inspection, of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, submit the following Report:

That they have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Company, and find them to be correct; and that the annual exhibit, as contained in the statement accompanying the report of the Treasurer, is a true and correct representation of the financial condition of the Company.

By reference to this statement, it will appear that the income of the Road, after paying the floating liabilities, and the yearly sum for the sinking fund, will pay a dividend of six per cent. and have a large surplus in the Treasury.

The Directors, in the opinion of your Committee, acted wisely in declaring a dividend of only six per cent. instead of consuming the entire income of the Road in dividends. Although it may be said by some, that the true policy is to declare as large dividends to the Stockholders as the receipts of the Road would justify, after paying the current expenses; yet, in the opinion of your Committee, in the present situation of this Road, this policy is decidedly erroneous. If the Road was in first rate working order, and all of its works permanently built, then this policy would be correct. But in the present condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, many repairs are needed, and a large expenditure of money required to keep it in good working order. Indeed, the great increase of business on the Road requires daily increased accommodations for receiving, storing and conveying off Freight and for preserving the Engines and other property of the Company. New Depots at some of the important points on the Road, of large capacity and constructed of more permanent materials are required. For, although the cost may be

once built, and placed in good con-



dition, they will save to the Company, in the yearly expenditure for repairs, as well as for damages to goods necessarily exposed to the weather, by reason of the want of room for storage.

The Committee would especially bring to the attention of the Stockholders, the fact that there is no Engine House in the City of Raleigh for the protection of the Engines while at the Depot or undergoing repairs, and would advise the building of a suitable house for that purpose. They would also again suggest the building a shed and ware-house at Weldon, and call the attention of the Stockholders to the great inconvenience under which we labor from the want of these buildings.

The Road has been thoroughly examined, and this Committee report, that the track-way of the Road is in fine order and appears to be working well. They would suggest the propriety of increasing the ditching force on the Road, as in many places ditching is greatly needed to protect the Railway in heavy rains from being overflowed with mud and water.

The Committee would again call the attention of the Stockholders to the Bridges on the Road. All the bridges between Raleigh and Gaston appear to be in good condition. The bridges between Weldon and Gaston are of superior workmanship and very strong, but injuring for the want of paint. The bridge at Gaston calls more especially for some action on the part of this Company. At the last meeting of the Stockholders, this Committee reported the unsoundness of this bridge, and advised the discontinuance of the running the mail train over it. This bridge has been again thoroughly examined, and the opinion of this Committee heretofore expressed, has been completely confirmed. Within the last year, the bridge has given away materially, and about the centre has broken nearly through and started down the river. Indeed, so apparently unsafe has it become, that no one can tell at what time it may fall. At the last meeting, this Committee recommended certain action to be taken together with the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Company, in regard to

a thorough repair, or re-building of this bridge; as yet, we have heard of no definite arrangement being made. Occupying the position that we do, being the shortest route to the markets of Petersburg and Richmond, this bridge at Gaston becomes an important matter to the success of our Road; but this is in a great measure impeded by the failure of the Greenville and Roanoke Company to relay their Road with heavy iron rail. This Committee would advise that the Directors of this Road be instructed to have the bridge at Gaston rebuilt as soon as the Greenville Company shall relay their track, or give satisfactory proof of their intention to do so without delay. The Committee would also bring to the attention of the Stockholders, the condition of the Road between Gaston and Weldon, especially that portion of the Road which is laid on tressels. The construction of this connection, on account of the hurried manner in which it was built, necessarily left many parts incomplete—although perfectly secure at present, yet, from the nature of the material used, it will require replacing very soon. This Committee would, therefore, recommend that those parts of the Road now supported by tressels, be filled in with earth, and a good embankment made.

There is one other matter to which the Committee would call the attention of the Stockholders; and that is a thorough revision of the tariffs, both of Passengers and Freight, on the Road. In the opinion of the Committee, they are very defective. While it is true that Railroads should be managed so as to bring in the largest dividends to the Stockholders, it is equally true that to enable them to do so, they must so regulate their prices for travel and transportation of Freights, as to put down all competition. Travel should be made cheaper than by private conveyance, and Freights should be so regulated as to call out from the country every marketable article. Your Committee would recommend a decided reduction, both in the price of Passage and of Freight. They would further suggest that the Directors do make an arrangement with the Roads connecting with our Road, especially those in this State, for the establishment of an uni-

form tariff of so much per ton per mile for Freight, and so much per mile for Passengers.

Your Committee would also recommend a decided reduction of the Freights upon all fertilizers, believing that the Company will be more than doubly compensated in the Freights upon the increased productions of the country, consequent upon their use by the farming community.

Should the same prudent system of management which heretofore obtained on this Road be kept up for the future, your Committee feel warranted in predicting a success which has heretofore been unparalleled in the History of Railroad enterprises in our State.

T. BROWN VENABLE, *Chairman.*







*Receipts from Transportation for the Year, compared with  
the Three Years Previous.*

	1854-'55.		TOTAL.	1853-'54.		TOTAL.
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.		Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	
OCTOBER,	9,894 20	8,994 48	18,888 68	8,117 09	6,262 13	14,379 22
NOVEMB'R.	6,553 72	5,318 36	11,872 08	7,009 17	4,616 83	11,626 00
DECEMB'R.	5,019 27	5,225 87	10,245 14	4,823 24	4,442 47	9,265 71
JANUARY,	7,853 83	4,461 56	12,315 39	4,183 63	4,679 96	8,863 59
FEBRU'RY,	8,868 74	3,099 91	11,968 65	4,584 66	3,461 37	8,046 03
MARCH,	11,279 43	4,222 33	15,501 76	10,401 05	4,722 06	15,123 11
APRIL,	10,852 32	3,958 20	14,810 52	7,345 48	4,498 50	11,843 98
MAY,	9,393 78	4,591 18	13,989 96	8,418 91	5,242 70	13,661 61
JUNE,	11,054 63	5,231 14	16,335 77	7,890 62	6,207 72	14,098 34
JULY,	8,547 57	5,478 68	14,026 20	8,178 99	6,540 44	14,719 43
AUGUST,	9,594 35	4,396 05	13,990 40	8,823 94	5,817 05	14,650 99
SEPT.	23,110 47	6,094 83	29,205 30	20,920 92	7,104 51	28,025 43
	\$ 122,027 26	61,122 59	183,149 85	100,707 70	63,595 74	164,303 44
	Transporting Mail, ..		9,990 00	.....		9,620 23
			\$193,139 85			\$173,923 77

	1852-'53.		TOTAL.	1851-'52.		TOTAL.
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.		Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	
OCTOBER,	5,235 59	3,021 51	8,257 10	1,592 53	2,164 47	3,758 00
NOVEMB'R.	4,985 63	2,549 66	7,535 29	1,371 03	1,562 62	2,933 65
DECEMBER,	2,498 12	3,236 62	5,734 74	1,289 84	1,650 41	2,940 25
JANUARY,	3,159 48	2,866 20	6,025 73	701 80	1,595 59	2,297 39
FEBRU'RY,	4,237 50	1,997 40	6,234 90	1,535 87	1,894 49	2,930 36
MARCH,	7,252 08	3,711 39	10,963 47	2,548 89	2,462 91	5,011 80
APRIL,	5,288 53	2,650 94	7,939 47	2,937 23	1,590 71	4,533 12
MAY,	6,164 97	3,739 14	9,904 11	3,122 99	1,590 71	4,713 70
JUNE,	4,831 66	4,808 82	9,640 48	4,065 31	2,455 86	6,521 17
JULY,	5,091 34	5,806 63	10,897 87	4,413 50	2,327 86	6,741 36
AUGUST,	6,678 03	5,615 10	12,293 13	5,476 64	2,951 22	8,427 86
SEPTEMB'R.	9,203 39	6,231 69	15,435 08	6,083 33	4,075 05	10,898 38
	\$ 64,626 32	46,235 05	110,861 37	35,879 95	25,827 09	61,707 04
	Transporting Mail, ..		8,223 16	.....		3,770 86
			\$119,084 53			\$65,477 90

To Capital Stock,	\$973,300 00	By Cost of Road from Raleigh to Gas-	\$400,000 00
“ Coupon Bonds, applied to recon-	100,000 00	ton,	571,660 97
struction, due in 1862,		“ Cost of reconstruction,	
“ General Profits, applied to recon-	88,907 35	“ Cost of connection from Gaston to	175,000 00
struction,		Weldon,	
		“ Cost of connection with North-Car-	15,546 38
“ Interest on Sinking Fund, to be in-	1,162,207 35	olina Road,	
vested,	330 75		
“ Roanoke Valley Railroad Compa-		“ Stock account, amount still due,	1,162,207 35
ny, for their portion of Receipts,	4,229 75	“ Stock in the Roanoke V. R. R. Co.,	2,032 74
“ Dividend not called for:		“ Sinking Fund, amount invested,	7,700 00
No. 1,	\$228 00	“ Bank of the State of North-	8,000 00
No. 2,	532 00	Carolina,	
		“ Agents in transitu,	\$24,126 14
		“ Bills Receivable,	7,728 22
		“ Post office Department,	983 52
		amount due,	2,294 49
“ Nett profits, as follows:		“ Petersburg R. R. Com-	
Amount invested in State		pany,	23,226 12
Bonds,	\$8,000 00	“ Seaboard and Roanoke	
Do. Roanoke, V. Stock,	7,700 00	R. R. Company,	4,326 85
Am't unappropriated,	74,296 35		

*General Exhibit (Continued.)*


W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

## STOCK ACCOUNT.—Oct. 1, 1856.

Cr.

To CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED— By Individuals and Corporations, “ State of North-Carolina, “ Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and State of North- Carolina,			
	\$ 398,300 00	By CASH—	\$ 396,267 26
	400,000 00	From Individuals & Corporations, Amount due from individuals,	2,032 74
	175,000 00	From Seaboard and Roanoke Rail- road Company, and State of N. Carolina (for Weldon and Gaston Connection), From State of N. Carolina, (Value of old Road,)	175,000 00
	<u>\$ 973,300 00</u>		<u>\$ 973,300 00</u>

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer*.







*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL- ROAD COMPANY, 1856.

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### PROCEEDINGS.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company convened at Raleigh, on Thursday the 30th day of October, 1856.

On motion of Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, the meeting was organized by the appointment of ALFRED WILLIAMS, Esq., Chairman, and W. A. EATON and W. W. VASS, Esqrs., Secretaries.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. E. A. Crudup, T. Brown Venable and W. W. Vass was appointed to ascertain the amount of stock represented in the meeting.

Alfred Jones, Esq., appeared as the representative of the State's stock.

When on motion of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. the meeting adjourned over to 3 o'clock in the evening.

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### THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman.

Dr. E. A. Crudup reported on behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, that there were present 656 shares and 7295 shares represented by proxy.

R. A. Hamilton, Esq., President, presented the report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders, which was read and adopted.

T. Brown Venable, chairman of the committee of Finance and Inspection made a report, which on motion was adopted.

The meeting went into the election of four Directors on the part of the Stockholders for the ensuing year. R. A. Hamil-

ton, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. W. J. Hawkins and Thos. Miller were duly re-elected. Subsequently His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, reappointed Jno. G. King, Gaston H. Wilder and Allen C. Perry Directors on behalf of the State.

Edmund Wilkins, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was passed :

*Resolved*, That at each and every annual meeting hereafter the President and Directors cause to be printed their Annual report—together with the reports of the Treasurer and Financial committee, and the same to be distributed to the Stockholders in general meeting.

On motion, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On further motion, the meeting adjourned.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.

W. W. VASS, }  
W. A. EATON, } *Secretaries.*

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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*The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company beg leave to present to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders the following Report :*

It is a source of much satisfaction to us to be able to state that, whilst nearly every mail brings intelligence of accidents on Railroads, attended with injury to person and property, and frequently with great loss of life, our Road has been exempt from those casualties. The enviable and deserved reputation which it has acquired, in this respect, it should be our earnest and unremitted effort to maintain unimpaired,—always bearing in mind that freedom from casualties begets too much confidence, and that it is therefore the more necessary to impress upon the minds of those in the employment of the Company the fact that, strict obedience to orders and a constant vigilance are necessary to obviate future dangers and preserve, unimpaired, the far-extended reputation of our Road for safety and comfort. It has won the confidence of the public, both near and far, and we are now beginning to realize the benefits resulting from it. In this connection, we take pleasure in commending to your favorable consideration the superintendents and subordinate officers of the Company ; whose attention to their duties has been exemplary.

We will now call your attention to the Treasurer's Annual Report of the operations of the Road for the last fiscal year ending 30th September ; and, upon reviewing the entire statement, and considering the many unfavorable circumstances which have conspired to make this year one of peculiar hardship, affecting the usual sources of income, as well as involving much expenditure of an extraordinary character, we may well be satisfied.

It will be seen, by reference to this Report, that the entire receipts of the Road, for the year ending 30th September, 1856, have been, including the balance on hand on the first day of the present fiscal year, \$253,548 86

Out of which have been disbursed: For ordi-

nary and current expenses, \$ 98,441 76

For extraordinary do. 129,746 44 228,188 20

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Leaving a balance on 1st Oct. of \$ 25,360 66

It will be seen that there is a diminution in the receipts of the Road for the past year, both from passengers and freight. This is owing to several causes.

During the year ending 30th Sept. 1855, there was received for transportation of Iron for the North-Carolina and Roanoke Valley Railroad Companies, the sum of \$15,250; the whole of which was carried to the credit of that year, whereas a large portion was done during the present fiscal year, for which it is rightfully entitled to credit. The extreme severity of the winter (unexampled for many years past) operated very prejudicially on all Railroads in our country,—disabling engines, suspending operations on the Road beds, and diminishing travel as well as trade during its continuance. This has been succeeded by a drought and other causes, destroying crops, and rendering it, to a considerable extent, a matter of necessity to retain the wheat usually sent to market (that crop itself being a short one) to aid in furnishing food for the people at home.

The income of the Road was very materially affected by these untoward circumstances. But, notwithstanding all this, it will be perceived that, after deducting the iron hauled for the N. C. & R. V. R. R. Co's, alluded to above, the ordinary receipts of the Road are about the same as last year. The nett profits of the Road, after deducting ordinary expenses, have been within a small fraction of 8 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company.

The completion of the North-Carolina Railroad, so creditable to the liberality and enterprise of the State, has constituted an era in the history of such works and opened to



the markets of the East a most fertile section of country hitherto, to a great extent, unconnected with the markets on tide water. Much of the best country penetrated by that Road has heretofore traded to Charleston and Columbia, and will now find an outlet farther North. Wheat and flour, the great staples of the Yadkin country find excellent markets by going over our Road; and merchants and others along the line of that Road will receive from New York and other Northern Cities their goods and supplies by this route. The establishment of a through ticket from Weldon by our Road and the connecting Roads between this and Augusta and Charleston, has been effected within the last few weeks, after an effort of eight or ten months to accomplish this object; and will, we doubt not, be attended with a large increase of travel and income. The higher, more healthy, and interesting region of country, through which the traveller who takes this route will pass, and the substantial manner in which these Roads are built, must commend it to the travelling public, and will ensure a fair division, if not the larger portion, of the through travel. The same facilities will, we hope, be soon extended to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to New Orleans. A through freight has also been recently established with the North-Carolina Railroad Company and with the Seaboard and Petersburg Railroad Companies, by which freight may now be carried from Petersburg and Portsmouth to Charlotte, or any other point west of Raleigh (and in the opposite direction) without transshipment. This has been in operation but a short time; and, if the contracts are fully carried out by the assenting parties, must result in great advantage to all. Taking all these things into consideration and recollecting that every pound of freight taking our Road at its Southern terminus, pays on every mile of it, or nearly so, we think we may look with confidence to the advantages to be hereafter derived from our connection with that Road.

It is proper to state that application has been made within the last few months requesting a called meeting of the stockholders of the Co., with the view of considering the expedien-

cy of authorizing a loan to pay for the improvements on the Road, and declaring a dividend as usual. The Board, after mature and respectful consideration, declined taking any action themselves in the matter.

The Roanoke Valley Railroad, intersecting ours near Ridgeway Depot, and tapping the fertile Valley of the Roanoke River, at the junction of the Dan and Staunton, is now in operation, we are pleased to state, under the sole charge of its own officers, (our contract with them for running their Road having expired about the first of last April.) A warehouse has been erected at the junction of the two Roads at joint expense, and the produce we are receiving from that source, a large portion of which has heretofore sought its way to market down the river, makes it an important feeder to our Road.

In response to a resolution adopted at your last meeting in regard to merging the two roads into one, we deem it inexpedient at this time to take any action.

Having received satisfactory assurances from the President and Directors of the Petersburg R. R. Co., (into whose corporation the Greenville and Roanoke R. R. Co., has been merged since your last annual meeting) of their determination and intention to rebuild the latter Road in a permanent manner with a substantial iron rail, we have taken steps for the re-construction of the bridge over the Roanoke river at Gaston—having contracted for the timbers and irons, and also with a competent bridge-builder who has now commenced operations. When this bridge is completed, which it is proposed shall be done at the earliest moment, and the Petersburg Co. shall have finished relaying their Road with heavy iron, it will reduce the time between Petersburg and Raleigh to about 6 or 7 hours, and thus be decidedly advantageous.

In pursuance of the recommendation (at your last meeting) of the Finance and Inspection Committee, the Board of Directors have made contracts for the filling up of the trestle-work and the building of permanent bridges and culverts between Weldon and Gaston, which contracts are now being executed in a satisfactory manner; and we hope will be com-

pleted during the present year. Owing to the imperfect manner in which the work was done before it came into our possession, these repairs will be very expensive.

The old timbers of the Gaston Bridge may be either sold or reserved for the purpose of rebuilding the warehouses on our line, many of which need repair, if not entire reconstruction.

The sinking fund amounts to \$15,700, of which the sum of \$2,700 has been appropriated during the present year.

There was at the time of your last annual meeting an item in your accounts of \$9,224 05, as due by the N. C. R. R. Co., and considered as cash or funds available. It is proper to state that the N. C. R. R. Co., had, then, an account against this Company for upwards of \$5,000—reducing, of course, the above amount by that sum. A settlement has since taken place with that Company, with the exception of two or three items in their account, which yet remain to be adjusted.

There was on hand on 30th Sept. 7490 cords of wood—paid for.

Your Bridges have undergone some repairs this year, and are in good condition, and should always receive that attention which their importance demands.

We have built and repaired six Culverts, besides other masonry of a miscellaneous character. Good wood-sheds have been erected at Huntsville and Forestville Depots; also houses for the watchmen at Cedar Creek bridge and Jeffries' bridge, besides others at Weldon and the junction, for the hands of the Company, and repairs to the ware-houses, water-stations, &c. Your Road from Warrenton to Gaston is thoroughly ditched; from Warrenton to Raleigh the ditches require cleaning out.

Efforts have been made to participate in the advantages of the Railroad shed at Weldon, but have been ineffectual.

We have taken an exact inventory of the rolling stock of the Company on hand on 30th Sept., which is as follows: 12 Engines, viz: Alamance, Franklin, Wake, Halifax, Warren, Graham, Raleigh, Granville, Tornado, Clarksville, Tempest, and Volcano. They are all in running order, though some

few may require slight repairs. The Raleigh, Wake, and Franklin, have been thoroughly overhauled and renewed within the last year, at an estimated cost of about \$1,600 each, and made, in every respect, better than they were when they left the manufacturer's hands, as all the defects have been remedied.

Considerable repairs have also been done to the "Graham." Eight new box cars have been built—two passenger coaches thoroughly overhauled or nearly rebuilt, as well as three mail cars and the running works of three tenders built. There are 73 (8 wheel) and 3 (4 wheel) box cars; 32 flats, 5 good passenger coaches, 3 inferior ditto, and 3 post office cars—all in running order,—20 gravel cars and 9 hand cars for the section masters on the Road.

The following have been purchased and added to the machinery in the shops, viz: One turning lathe, one planer, and one bolt cutter.

We have caused to be prepared a statement of the receipts at each Depot on the Road, as well as to and from the N. C. Railroad. As a large portion of the latter, however, is included in the receipts at the Raleigh Depot, this statement cannot be relied upon as embracing all the receipts from that Road.]

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

October 30, 1856.



1856-'7.]

## DOCUMENT No. 19.

*Receipts from Transportation for the Year, compared with the Four Years Previous.*

	1855-'56.		TOTAL.	1854-'55.		TOTAL.
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.		Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	
OCTOBER,	10,225 95	6,674 64	16,900 59	9,894 20	8,994 48	18,888 68
NOVEMB'R.	6,244 08	4,510 56	10,754 64	6,553 72	5,318 36	11,872 08
DECEMB'R,	5,519 27	4,751 66	10,270 93	5,019 27	5,225 87	10,245 14
JANUARY,	3,574 23	4,219 29	8,093 52	7,853 83	4,461 56	12,315 39
FEBRU'RY,	5,135 81	3,073 33	8,209 14	8,868 74	3,099 91	11,968 65
MARCH,	11,282 29	3,925 91	15,208 20	11,279 43	4,222 33	15,501 76
APRIL,	11,736 07	4,184 87	15,920 94	10,852 32	3,958 20	14,810 52
MAY,	10,853 38	4,668 46	15,521 84	9,398 78	4,591 18	13,989 96
JUNE,	8,853 41	5,857 85	14,711 26	11,054 63	5,281 14	16,335 77
JULY,	8,527 17	6,064 05	14,591 22	8,547 57	5,478 68	14,026 20
AUGUST,	10,539 15	5,828 23	16,367 38	9,594 35	4,396 05	13,990 40
SEPT.	11,442 73	6,686 39	18,129 12	23,110 47	6,094 83	29,205 30
	\$ 104,233 54	60,445 24	164,668 78	122,027 26	61,122 59	183,149 85
	Transporting Mail,		10,430 55	.....		9,990 00
			\$175,109 33			\$193,139 85

	1853-'54.		TOTAL.	1852-'53.		TOTAL.
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.		Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	
OCTOBER,	8,117 09	6,262 13	14,379 22	5,235 59	3,021 51	8,257 10
NOVEMB'R.	7,009 17	4,616 83	11,626 00	4,985 62	2,549 66	7,535 29
DECEMBER,	4,323 24	4,342 47	9,265 71	2,498 12	3,236 62	5,734 74
JANUARY,	4,183 63	4,679 96	8,863 59	3,159 48	2,866 20	6,025 73
FEBRU'RY,	4,584 66	3,461 37	8,046 03	4,237 50	1,997 40	6,234 90
MARCH,	10,401 05	4,729 06	15,123 11	7,252 08	3,711 39	10,963 47
APRIL,	7,345 48	4,498 50	11,843 98	5,288 53	2,650 94	7,939 47
MAY,	8,418 91	5,242 70	13,661 61	6,164 97	3,739 14	9,904 11
JUNE,	7,890 62	6,207 72	14,098 34	4,831 66	4,808 82	9,640 48
JULY,	8,178 99	6,540 41	14,719 40	5,091 34	5,806 63	10,897 87
AUGUST,	8,833 94	5,817 05	14,650 99	6,678 03	5,615 10	12,293 13
SEPTEMB'R,	20,920 92	7,104 51	28,025 43	9,203 39	6,231 69	15,435 08
	\$ 100,707 70	63,595 74	164,303 44	64,626 22	46,235 05	110,861 37
	Transporting Mail, ..		9,620 33	.....		8,223 16
			\$ 173,923 77			\$119,084 53

	1851-'52.		TOTAL.
	Freight.	Pass'g'rs.	
OCTOBER,	1,592 53	2,164 47	3,758 00
NOVEMB'R,	1,371 03	1,562 62	2,933 65
DECEMB'R,	1,289 84	1,650 41	2,940 25
JANUARY,	701 80	1,595 59	2,297 39
FEB'RY,	1,535 87	1,894 49	2,930 36
MARCH,	2,548 89	2,462 91	5,011 80
APRIL,	2,937 22	1,590 71	4,533 12
MAY,	3,122 99	1,599 71	4,713 70
JUNE,	4,065 31	2,455 86	6,521 17
JULY,	4,413 50	2,327 86	6,741 36
AUGUST,	5,476 64	2,951 22	8,427 86
SEPT.	6,083 33	4,075 05	10,898 38
	35,879 95	25,827 09	61,707 04
	Transporting Mail, ..		3,770 86
			\$65,477 90





ton Railroad Company for the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1856.

Cr

The Expenditures have been— <i>Current expenses:</i>				
For Train Wages,		\$14,265 48		
“ Agents and laborers,		12,000 86		
“ Wood,		13,268 49		
“ Oil and Waste,		4,518 04		
“ Overseers and laborers,		18,931 17		
“ Timber,		1,223 22		
“ Shop labor,		13,539 68		
“ Materials for Shop and Road,		8,946 96		
“ Wheels, Axels and Ties,		4,291 54		
“ Salaries for President and Treasurer,		3,000 00		
“ Damaged and lost goods and stock killed,		2,046 28		
“ Coal,		700 80		
“ Contingencies, being Director's pay, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, &c,		1,709 29		
<i>For Extraordinary Expenses:</i>				
For New machinery,		11,448 09		
“ New Cars,		7,861 03		
“ Construction, pd. Pet. R. R. Co.,		603 00		
“ Ditching.		2,746 92		
“ Buildings,		2,233 60		
“ Interest on funded debt,		6,165 00		
“ Bridging and Culverts,		2,692 75		
“ Reconstruction Gaston Bridge—Lumber for,		2,000 00		
“ Culvert masonry between Wel-				
don and Gaston,	\$11,230 77			
“ Foundation, Excavation,	515 12			
“ Engineering—Salaries of Engi-				
neers and Rodmen,	936 91			
“ Embankment,	3,860 00			
		16,542 80		
“ Connection with N. C. Railroad, cost of half Warehouse, and Iron, for track,		8,035 50		
For Dividend No. 3, payable 12th December, 1855,	\$57,310 00			
“ Dividend No. 2, on account,	70 00			
“ Dividend No. 1, on “	108 00			
“ Roanoke Valley R. R. Co. settled the amount to their credit on 1st October 1856,	4,229 75			
“ Sinking Fund, amount invested,	7,700 00			
		69,417 75	129,746 44	
Leaving a balance on hand on 1st Oct., 1855, of \$25,360 66, consisting as follows:			228,188 20	
Bank of State N. C., cash on deposits,		6,390 56		
Petersburg R. R. Co., amount due,		6,584 31		
Seaboard Roanoke Railroad Company,		3,918 81		
Roanoke Valley Railroad Company,		683 74		
Bills receivable,		4,478 41		
Cape Fear Deep River Navigation Company,		140 00		
Stage Company,		134 75		
Agents, in transitu.		3,030 08		
			25,360 66	
			\$253,548 86	
W. W. Vass, Treasurer.				

To Capital Stock of the Company,	\$973,300 00	By cost of old Road from Raleigh to Gaston,	\$400,000 00
" Coupon Bonds, due in 1862, sold and applied to reconstruction,	100,000 00	" cost of reconstruction and equipment,	572,263 97
" Profit, applied to reconstruction,	97,545 85	" cost of connection from Weldon to Gaston,	175,000 00
" Interest on Sinking Fund, to be invested,	\$1,170,845 85	" connection with N. C. Road at Raleigh, to date,	23,581 88
" Dividends uncalled for, to wit:	812 25		
On No. 1, \$120 00		" Stock subscriptions, still due,	\$1,170,845 85
" No. 2, 462 00	1,662 00	" Stock held in the R. V. R. R. Company,	1,821 74
" No. 3, 1,080 00	17,482 39	" Sinking Fund, invested,	7,700 00
" Am't of floating debt, estimated at		" Balances due from other Companies, Agents, Banks, and Bills receivable, per Treasurer's statement,	15,700 00
" Net balances, as follows:			
Invested in S'k'g Fund, \$15,700.00			
" R.V.R.R.St'k, 7,700.00	30,625 76		25,360 66
Am't appropriated, 7,225.76			
	\$1,221,428 25		\$1,221,428 25

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FINANCE AND INSPECTION.

---

*The Committee of Finance and Inspection of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company submit the following report to the meeting of the Stockholders:*

That they have examined the state of the Road, the bridges and culverts from Raleigh to Weldon and find the track of the road in fine working order.

All the bridges between Raleigh and Gaston are in good order and perfectly safe, having been thoroughly repaired during the last year. Indeed these bridges having been constructed when the engines used on this road were much lighter and of less power than those we now have; were not built as strong as those of the present day and of course required constant bracing and repairs to keep them in safe order, and this fact may account for the amount which is required to be expended, yearly on their repairs, that otherwise might be regarded as extravagant. The contractor who has undertaken to build the Gaston Bridge has commenced work and expects to complete it within some three or four months, and your committee from the investigation which they have been able to give the subject are of the opinion, that if the contract is properly carried out this will be a good and safe Bridge, and built on the most satisfactory terms.

The repairs between Gaston and Weldon which the Directors were instructed, at the last meeting of this company to have made, are progressing well. The most of the Trestle work on this part of the Road has been filled in with a strong embankment of earth and made perfectly secure. Stone piers, where needed, have been commenced and are now nearly completed.

Culverts of hewn stone of sufficient size to carry off the water and protect the embankment, have been built in a strong and permanent manner. And your committee can but congratulate the stockholders, that when these repairs are completed they will have one of the most perfect and best built roads in this country; and though the cost may come some what heavily upon the company now; yet the value in future will be much enhanced both in the payment of Dividends and the capacity of the road for carrying heavy freights. Wood houses have been erected at many of the Depots, and Depots repaired besides a large Depot at the Clarksville junction built in connection with that road; all of these were required to be done in order that the road might accommodate its increasing trade.

In order to present to the stockholders a full view of the working of the road for the previous year your committee have required the Treasurer to furnish a full statement of the receipts at each Depot on the road, which statement is appended to this report.

From this statement it will appear that the Roanoke Valley Railroad is becoming a most important feeder to our road. It already brings more of freight and passengers to this Road than any Depot belonging to the road except Raleigh, although the freights are in most cases only carried to Gaston over our road. By a comparison with the previous year it will show an increase of near One Hundred per cent. In view of these facts your Committee would recommend that every facility should be extended to that company in carrying on their business. No definite information could be obtained by your Committee as to amount of freight and passengers obtained from the North Carolina Railroad, nor could they obtain any certain data, upon which they could form the opinion as to the value of this connection. But from all the information they have been able to get they are decidedly of the opinion that unless the schedules and tariffs of those roads in connection with ours, towards the sea coast is altered materially, that we can receive but little produce from the North Carolina Railroad. Your Committee would therefore



recommend that the President and Directors of this road should represent this fact to the Seaboard and Petersburg roads so that at least the rates of freight per ton, per mile should not exceed those on the road in direct competition with them.

By reference to the annual report of the Treasurer the receipts of the road for the last Fiscal year will be, \$175,964 85  
 From which deduct ordinary expenses, 98,441 76

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Leaving a profit made by road—this year, \$77,523 09

This statement is made according to the usual and most approved method of stating the accounts of Railroad companies and which has obtained on this road heretofore—and according to this statement will show a profit of more than 7 per cent. on the capital stock of the company. And if there had have been no debt due from other years and no extraordinary repairs required to be put upon the road, then this sum would properly have been sufficient to have paid a handsome nett-dividend to the stockholders.

From the fact appearing from the Treasurer's report that there remained only a balance in the Treasury after paying these ordinary and extraordinary expenses of \$25,360 66, your committee were led to enquire as to the items that constituted these extraordinary expenditures—and find that many items of the extraordinary expenditures were payments for contracts of previous years for construction account and for new machinery and cars for the use of the Road—and the other large items was for the repairs ordered to be made by the last meeting of the stockholders. Your committee also find that there is what is termed a floating debt by the Treasurer, of some 17,000—which is for supplies mostly for the next year which are not now due and will be properly chargeable to the ordinary expenditures of the next year. So that the balance of \$25,360 66—reported by the Treasurer may be regarded as a nett balance (deducting the previous dividend due and not paid out amounting to some \$16,62 00) after paying all the debts due by the company.

Your committee also enquired into the value of the floating stock of the road consisting of engines, cars, &c. which they find to be valued at \$157,570 00 and that there is now on hand of material for next year and paid for the amount of near \$12,000 00 and of wood already paid for, \$8,400 00

In view of the whole matter connected with the management of the road for the last twelve months and the state of the Finances, your committee would report, that they have examined the whole of the accounts and are of the opinion that the President and Directors have managed the affairs of the company in a prudent and judicious manner, both in paying off all the out standing liabilities of the company and in the prudent contracts made in carrying on the extensive repairs required

Indeed your committee see nothing discouraging in the financial condition of our road—but on the contrary can but congratulate the stockholders on its success thus far. For what road is there that has paid dividends so soon after it started into operation and has steadily progressed towards completion on the most permanent secure plan and has only relied on its ordinary receipts for furnishing the means, without having incurred a large floating debt for construction. Our own road has only borrowed \$100,000 to complete its equipment, has a sinking fund of over \$15,000—towards the payment of that debt has increased the value of its rolling stock to \$157,510; has some \$20,000 worth of material and wood already paid for on hand—a balance of \$25,360 66—besides having expended such large sums of money in completing the structure of the road.

With these facts before us your committee can but recommend that the same safe and prudent management be still followed out by those who may have the control of the affairs of the company in future. This balance in the Treasury heretofore alluded to, it is for the stockholders to say whether it shall be applied to the payment of the repairs already ordered to be put upon the road and thereby leave the company free of debt and hereafter able to pay bona fide dividends to

the stockholders from the earnings of the road or whether it shall be divided to the stockholders and money borrowed for the purpose of completing the road thereby creating a debt which may every year decrease our means of paying dividends. All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. BROWN VENABLE, *Chas'n Comr.*

To CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED— By Individuals and Corporations, “ State of North-Carolina, “ Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and State of North- Carolina,	\$ 398,300 00	By CASH— From Individuals & Corporations, Amount due from individuals, From Seaboard and Roanoke Rail- road Company, and State of N. Carolina (for Weldon and Gaston Connection), From State of N. Carolina, (Value of old Road,)	\$ 396,478 26 1,821 74
	400,000 00		
	175,000 00		175,000 00
	<u>\$ 973,300 00</u>		<u>400,000 00</u> <u>\$ 973,300 00</u>

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

# A Detailed Statement of Transportation Receipts, for the Fiscal

	RALEIGH.			HUNTSVILLE.			WAKE.			FRANKLIN.			HENDERSON.			RIDGEWAY.			WARRENTON.			MACON.			LITTLETON.			ERECTION.
	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	
	\$3,145 40	\$1,186 77	\$4,632 17	\$285 83	\$14 75	\$300 58	\$360 01	\$249 75	\$609 76	\$1,205 55	\$733 12	\$1,938 67	\$1,373 24	\$384 14	\$1,757 38	\$749 51	\$298 75	\$1,048 26	\$682 18	\$661 25	\$1,343 43	\$253 25	\$78 00	\$331 25	\$178 45	\$72 00	\$250 45	
January	2,250 58	924 54	3,175 12	291 26	10 00	301 26	206 54	153 75	360 29	663 23	309 90	973 13	763 40	384 50	1,147 90	271 23	122 37	393 60	433 43	517 74	951 17	72 08	58 75	130 83	129 07	41 63	170 70	
February	2,255 36	953 87	3,239 23	163 90	11 25	175 15	164 17	226 50	390 67	413 96	353 50	767 46	694 61	283 88	978 49	285 36	147 25	432 61	280 35	434 63	714 97	58 66	30 00	97 66	82 34	57 87	140 21	
March	1,533 22	815 79	2,349 01	55 03	6 00	61 03	148 43	51 65	200 08	278 10	292 47	570 63	392 05	263 12	655 17	171 95	71 50	243 45	243 16	390 88	634 04	55 65	26 00	81 65	29 39	40 25	69 64	
April	2,178 02	767 69	2,945 71	14 02	3 00	17 02	132 39	53 65	186 04	369 06	174 25	543 31	566 76	178 00	744 76	405 95	39 00	444 95	239 72	269 11	508 83	90 68	34 25	124 93	52 07	39 88	91 95	
May	5,100 80	1,112 25	6,213 05	150 85	11 35	162 20	317 47	61 00	378 47	1,084 90	318 62	1,403 52	1,420 79	267 00	1,687 79	457 09	77 00	534 09	605 53	221 24	826 77	176 84	17 75	194 59	202 68	27 25	229 93	
June	5,357 13	1,602 27	6,959 40	39 88	9 00	48 88	567 30	96 50	663 80	996 39	164 61	1,161 00	1,551 18	171 37	1,722 55	384 26	59 12	443 38	995 50	338 24	1,333 74	108 58	17 00	125 58	215 41	50 25	265 66	
July	2,692 43	1,241 03	3,933 46	136 94	10 73	147 69	279 30	68 75	348 05	906 20	317 75	1,223 95	1,988 35	356 75	2,345 10	640 56	94 50	735 06	1,292 25	375 25	1,667 60	462 36	24 50	486 86	338 13	63 50	401 63	
August	2,719 15	1,563 25	4,282 40	19 44	17 85	37 29	79 45	151 40	230 85	631 15	354 12	985 27	1,540 91	358 12	1,899 03	830 05	123 12	953 17	653 70	481 37	1,135 07	351 04	60 25	411 29	261 02	71 23	332 25	
September	2,294 18	1,245 75	3,539 93	37 48	27 00	64 48	112 78	71 75	184 53	619 04	409 12	1,028 16	1,208 40	306 00	1,514 40	443 83	149 00	592 83	624 77	468 73	1,093 50	209 46	48 50	257 96	263 58	80 00	343 58	
October	2,016 82	1,718 25	3,735 07	96 33	21 50	117 83	135 97	102 25	238 22	846 97	311 74	1,158 71	2,005 74	340 37	2,346 11	722 13	132 24	854 37	903 86	629 87	1,533 73	450 11	39 00	489 11	177 68	67 25	244 93	
November	3,026 49	1,637 87	4,664 36	94 16	7 25	101 41	335 06	120 00	455 06	943 76	375 11	1,318 87	1,700 63	375 00	2,075 63	600 23	135 12	735 35	823 10	724 63	1,547 72	305 70	31 75	337 51	142 93	45 87	188 80	
Total	\$34,899 58	\$14,969 33	\$49,868 91	\$1,385 12	\$149 70	\$1,534 82	\$2,838 87	\$1,406 95	\$4,245 82	\$8,958 37	\$4,114 31	\$13,072 68	\$15,206 06	\$3,664 25	\$18,874 31	\$5,962 15	\$1,448 97	\$7,411 12	\$7,777 55	\$5,512 92	\$13,290 47	\$2,594 47	\$474 75	\$3,069 22	\$2,072 75	\$656 98	\$2,729 73	\$9



Year

Ending

September

30th,

1856.

GASTON.			WELDON.			R. V. R. R.			KITTRELL'S.			WAY BILLS.	JUNCTION.			N. C. R. R.			MONTHLY TOTALS.		MAIL.
FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	PASSENGERS.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.	FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

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Presented by Mr. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe.

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## MEMORIAL OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

The stockholders of the bank of the State of North-Carolina, having, at their general meeting in July, 1855, after mature deliberation, declined to accept the charter tendered them by the last Legislature, thought it due to themselves, as well as respectful to the Legislature, to state the reason which induced them to do so, and at their last general meeting in July, 1856, appointed the undersigned a committee for that purpose.

Before proceeding to discharge this duty, the committee think it not irrelevant or improper to take a short retrospective view of the operations of the bank since its commencement in September, 1834, so as to enable the Legislature to see how far it has performed its duties to the community, as well as to the State.

In November, 1834, the capital stock of the bank amounted to \$755,938 69. In November, 1835, its capital was increased to the sum of \$1,096,600 ; and in November, 1836, the whole capital of one million, five hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed, at which time it was in complete and successful operation. Of this capital stock, the State or Literary Board owned 5027 shares, amounting to \$502,700. The University owned 1000 shares, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars; and individual stockholders held the residue of 8973 shares, amounting to eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand three

hundred dollars, making the whole capital of 1500 shares, or one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The first dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was declared in July, 1835; from that time to the present the bank has continued to declare never less than 3 per cent semi-annually, and for several years it has declared 5 per cent semi-annually.

There has been paid to the State or Literary Board, by way of dividends, from July, 1835 to July, 1856, the aggregate sum of \$824,609 75, (exclusive of the dividends on the stock held by the university, which has amounted during the same period to the sum of \$160,000,) and there has also been paid to the State, by way of tax, during that period, the sum of \$49,405 50, making in all received by the State, in dividends and taxes, the sum of \$974,015 25—nearly double the sum originally subscribed, besides returning to the State the whole amount of her subscription, together with the dividends of profits hereafter to be declared.

Although under no obligation to loan to the State, by virtue of any provision in its charter, this bank has uniformly, and it is believed, without a single exception, complied with all demands made upon it by the treasurer, for his accommodation, and sometimes with great inconvenience to the bank. These loans have averaged about one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The total average loans of the bank, since its commencement have been \$2,086,010 per annum, and its circulation has averaged \$1,285,631 per annum.

It is not pretended or believed that the operations of the bank have been always conducted with entire satisfaction to the community, as in the management of such an institution, many cases of apparent individual hardships, or want of accommodation must have unavoidably occurred, but it is believed, that in the main, they have been conducted impartially, and with as much regard to the interest of its dealers, and the community, as was consistent with the discharge of its duties to the stockholders, and the State, as one of its principal ones.

The committee will now proceed briefly to state the rea-

sons which induced the stockholders to decline accepting the charter tendered them by the last Legislature.

The first objection in order, as well as in importance, is the provision contained in the fifteenth section, imposing the tax—although an absolute tax of thirty cents only is thereby imposed—on each share of stock held by individuals. The stockholders, in view of the wants and liabilities of the State, thought it right and proper to consider the utmost extent to which that tax might be increased; believing, that in a short time, the Legislature would consider themselves justified, by the “exigency of the State,” to increase the tax to its utmost limits—this was one dollar on each share—in addition to which they also reserved the right of taxing the dividends on the stock owned by individuals and corporations, *ad libitum*, or limited only by the rate of tax which they might think proper to impose on interest or money loaned. On referring to the dividends declared by this bank, it is ascertained that the average annual rate of dividend on its stock is about 72 per centum—from this deduct one dollar per share for tax, and even the present tax of three cents on each dollar of interest, say twenty-two cents, and there would be left to the stockholders a nett dividend of about six and a quarter per cent. per annum, or very little more than the ordinary, legal rate of interest, to compensate him for his risk, expenses, &c. This calculation is founded, too, on the supposition that the bank will continue to make the same dividends, and to do as safe and profitable a business as it has heretofore done. This, the stockholders think more than doubtful, as the vast increase in the number and capital of the banking institutions in this State, will, in their opinion, render the operations of the banks far more precarious, and much less profitable, than they have heretofore been.

The next exceptionable provision is that contained in the eighteenth section, restricting the choice of stockholders, in the selection of persons to represent them as proxies in their general meetings. While it is certainly right and proper that this choice should be restricted so far as that none but stockholders should be allowed to be present at their meetings and

participate in their deliberations; and admitting the propriety of prohibiting the President, who is a salaried officer, from being allowed to act as proxy, and thereby, possibly, to secure his own election, against the wishes or interests of the stockholders, (though this could scarcely ever happen,) yet the same reason will not apply to the directors, who render their services gratuitously. And it seems strange, as well as unjust, that a stockholder should be prohibited from selecting, to represent him in those meetings, the very person, in whose prudence, skill and judgment, he has such confidence, as to entrust him with the whole management of the affairs of the bank.

The thirty-second section prohibits the bank from issuing or paying out notes of a less denomination than five dollars, either of its own issue or of that of any other bank, except in settlement with the bank or banks issuing such notes. While the stockholders do not object to this, as a general provision, if it were made applicable to *all* the banks in the State, they doubt the policy of restricting one or more banks within these bounds, while all others are permitted to issue and circulate notes of this description—and this, so far from attaining the object which the Legislature, no doubt, had in view, would, they believe, tend to increase the amount of the notes in circulation. They suggest that it would have been better, to have reserved to the Legislature, the right of imposing such restriction, whenever the same could be made applicable to all the other banks, instead of imposing an immediate and absolute prohibition.

The provision contained in the forty-third section, as to the mode of settling with other banks, is considered highly objectionable and very onerous, as it in fact, so far as these banks are concerned, requires this bank to redeem all its notes, wherever issued, not even at its own counter, but at the counter of another bank. To show the hardship and injustice of this provision, it is only necessary to explain its practical operation, and the committee will therefore suppose a case: The bank at Raleigh holds notes of the bank of Fayetteville, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for which, it of



1856-'7.)

## DOCUMENT NO. 20.

course has a right to demand, and does demand payment in specie, or in notes of its own issue (this being the usual mode of settling at present.) The bank of Fayetteville, when the demand is made, holds notes of the bank of Raleigh to an equal amount, but has also notes payable at its branches at Milton, Morganton, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, and other remote branches, to a like amount; instead, however, of paying off the demand of the bank at Raleigh in its own notes, it pays in the notes of these remote branches, and at the same time sends up and demands the specie for all the notes she holds of the bank at Raleigh, while each of these other branches may then hold large amounts of the notes of the bank of Fayetteville, which it is not at the time convenient to send. This is certainly giving the local, independent banks a great and decided advantage over those having branches—an advantage which could not have been contemplated or intended by the legislature.

The forty-fourth section makes the individual stockholders of the bank, in case of its insolvency, liable to creditors, to double the amount of stock, by them respectively held, while the forty-fifth section makes it compulsory upon the banks to make a permanent loan to the State of one-tenth of its capital, on which interest only is to be paid semi-annually; these provisions, taken in connection with that giving the State the appointment of directors, seem to the stockholders manifestly unjust. The State is at present entitled to three directors, or one-half of the number required to constitute a board; these three, by gaining over one of the individual directors, may do an act, which might be so injurious, as to cause the ultimate insolvency of the bank, and throw the whole liability on the individual stockholders, while the State is exonerated from all responsibility. However correct or proper this provision may be in a corporation strictly private, and established for the sole and exclusive benefit of the corporators, it is submitted, that in a great corporation, in which the State is herself largely interested, and which is established as well for the benefit of the State, and of the community, as for that of the stockholders, such a provision is ungenerous and unfair; and when

taken in connection with the checks and guards thrown around this corporation, and the right reserved by the legislature of investigating its affairs, from time to time, such a provision is unnecessary, as well as unfair.

Another objection to this provision occurs in the case of those who now hold stock in a representative or fiduciary character, who must either be compelled to sell out the stock thus held by them and look out for some other mode of investment, or to take upon themselves an individual and personal responsibility, which few persons occupying that position would be willing to assume.

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. SWAIN, THOS. SETTLE, GEO. W. MORDECAI,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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November, 1856.

*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holden &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN, }  
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 20, 1856. }

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute I have the honor to transmit the following report on the Library, and respectfully ask that the same may be laid before the General Assembly.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Hon J. G. SHEPHERD,

*Speaker House of Commons.*

	VOLS.	VOLS.
Number of Volumes in Library, as per Catalogue rendered at Session of 1854-'5,		6,253
The following works have been since purchased under order of the Trustees:		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Works of Daniel Webster,	6	
Hildreth's History United States,	6	
Calhoun's Works,	6	
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay,	2	
Nicaragua, (description of,)	2	
Cyclopedia of American Literature,	2	
Caruthers' "Old North State,"	1	
Wood Notes	2	
Benton's Works,	2	
Josephus' Works,	2	
		31

	VOLS.	VOLS.
The following contributions have been received from the Federal Government:		
The Life and Works of John Adams,	10	
Jefferson's complete Works,	9	
Annals of Congress (down to 1812-'13,)	47	
Congressional Documents,	210	
		276
Contributions by Smithsonian Institution,	2	
Contributions by State of Massachusetts:		
Records of Massachusetts,	6	
Additions to Law Library by purchase, &c.:		
By purchase,	45	
By interchange,	62	
Laws, Journals, &c. of this State,	18	
		133
Whole number of Volumes in Library,		6,693

Under order of the Trustees, the Librarian takes twelve newspapers from different sections of the State, which are regularly bound on completion of the volumes, and deposited in Library.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. H. PERRY, *Librarian.*

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

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Raleigh, December 4, 1856.

SIR:—We have the honor to submit to you the enclosed communication to the General Assembly, asking that the same may be laid before the House of Commons, and then sent to the Senate.

We are, very respectfully,  
your obedient servants,

R. M. SAUNDERS,  
GILES MEBANE,  
CHAS. F. FISHER,  
*Committee.*

To the Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD,  
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina:*

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to address your Honorable Body in behalf of the board of directors of the North-Carolina railroad company, as to the condition, prospects and wants of the road.

In discharging this duty we shall present to you facts—leaving it to your wisdom to determine conclusions.

The North-Carolina railroad track was completed on the



29th day of January, 1856—and on the 30th the first through train passed over the whole line of the road. Since that time the transportation of passengers and freight has been regularly conducted—and the road receipts have been fully equal, not only to the estimates, but to the hopes of its most sanguine friends.

The total receipts of the last year, ending July

1st, 1856, from all sources, as by annual report, were

\$ 230,301,26

The total expense account of operating road,

108,209,29

Leaving a nett balance on receipt account of

122,091,97

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The total receipts of the five months after the completion of the track, to July 1st, were

\$ 115,035,39

The total receipts of the four months, from July 1st to November 1st, were

108,306,34

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Making since completion of track, total receipts, \$ 223,341,73

Total expense account for operating road for same time, being

99,951,00

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Leaves a nett balance on receipt account of for the time since completion of road.

\$ 123,390,73

The present motive power of the road is sufficient for its successful and economical working—and is of the best character, not surpassed by that of any road in the country; its equipment also of rolling stock is good. Up to this date the construction work of finishing station and section houses and completing bridges, has been carried on, with limited means, in such manner as to involve the least cost; it is now nearly completed, and nothing of consequence remains unfinished but the machine shops.

We are able to refer to these shops as at least equal to any of the kind that are to be found in the southern country. Situated in the county of Alamance, as near the centre of the line as a proper location could be had, the site is not surpassed for beauty and health by any in the State. They constitute a remarkable and admirable feature in the road, and we

believe that time will constantly demonstrate the wisdom and great value of this central location. At first it was supposed by some that they were planned on a scale of magnitude beyond the immediate or early prospective wants of the road, but already it is evident that a rapidly increasing business will require nothing less. It is proposed to do here all the repair and construction work of whatever kind, excepting for the present, that of engines—and to make this point the heart from which the arteries of the whole work will go out: the point not only of repairs and construction, but of supplies, of observation, of supervision. From this point daily the whole line of 223 miles, too long to be properly supervised as it should be from any other position, will be overlooked by one eye, that of the chief officer.

The houses and necessary buildings attached to the shops are all in rapid progress of completion. The machinery of a very superior finish is all arranged, and the entire work of the road is now executed on the spot; thus saving to the company very heavy expense in the cost of repairs of engines and cars. In a short time we shall be in a condition to build here all the burthen cars required by the road.

Having thus briefly explained the present condition and actual operation of the road, we proceed next to state what is the nature and extent of its wants.

Such has been the liberality of the Legislature heretofore in its grants to the company, that nothing further ought to be expected or is needful to be asked, in the way of advancement, but merely that the Legislature shall do what it may deem best and most expedient to relieve the company from very vexatious embarrassments, tending most seriously to hinder its prosperity, and to do so without incurring a remote risk of loss. These embarrassments are for a comparatively small amount of a few hundred thousand dollars, but are perhaps more troublesome than a larger liability would be, from the fact that it is composed of many scattered items.

The general meeting of stockholders, at their last annual convention, after an investigation into the condition of the company, authorized the board of directors to issue company

bonds for the amount of \$350,000, at six per cent, on ten years time, but restricted their sale to par. The bonds were duly prepared in sums of \$500 and \$1000; but in consequence of the large amount of better accredited stocks in the market, and the extraordinary demand for money, it has been found impossible to make any sales.

For this reason the undersigned were appointed to lay before your Honorable Body the facts, and submit to you to determine the remedy which may best conduce to relieve the company in a matter of so much importance to the direct interest of the State, as well as to its general prosperity.

You will of course enquire: why is the amount required, and for what reason does the indebtedness exist? In a communication made to the last General Assembly by the then president of the road, on an application for additional means to complete construction, he says:

“Should the Legislature determine to take the stock, then I would respectfully suggest that the stock be increased one million of dollars only; or if they prefer to aid by the loan of the State’s bonds, or the proceeds thereof, then it may be as well that the amount should correspond with the estimate in exhibit A., viz: \$1,235,300, so that the company may commence its operations, having nothing to provide for, until some distant day, except the interest on this debt, and its current expenses.”

Here is an estimate of \$1,235,300, made by the then chief engineer, for the completion of construction and equipment, upon which the State subscribed \$1,000,000 of stock, according to the recommendation of the president—leaving the \$235,300 unprovided. This was done mainly on the assumption that the machine shops need not be at once completed, and that the motive power would not be required “for some time to come,” as the same communication said: “As the entire expenditure for motive power, machine shops, houses, &c., may not be required for some time to come, the sum of \$235,300 might be deducted for the present, leaving one million to be provided for.”

The present directors have deemed it the economical and

sound policy to have the shops and all construction completed at the earliest day; and the absolute necessities of the road for freighting use, required an immediate increase of motive power; add to this, that the old debt of construction was found on closing up these accounts, to exceed the amount estimated to be required for them; and add also, the cost of an additional purchase of 350 tons of rail necessarily made the last year.

The following is the abstract statement of liabilities and means, as set forth in the annual report to the general meeting of stockholders, held July, 1856:

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND MEANS,  
JUNE 30TH, 1856.

Amounts due banks for loans,		\$151,000
“ due on New York city loans,		60,000
“ due for motive power and cars,		71,968
“ due to individuals,		29,380
“ due on estimates for work done,		25,000
	Total,	<hr/> \$337,348
Deduct State bonds on hand pledged,	\$131,000	
Stock balance and cash balance,	53,000	
	<hr/>	184,000
	Balance,	<hr/> \$153,348
Add estimate for completion of unfinished work,	\$87,300	
For engines and cars,	80,000	
	<hr/>	167,300
Add for contingent amount in construction,		29,352
	Total,	<hr/> \$350,000

In respect to this amount absolutely required, the same report of July says: “Let it be assumed, what is far from certain, that the means could be borrowed, from week to week, as heretofore. The objection to this is two-fold: 1st,



The difficulty of constant negotiation for loans and payments, involving an amount of labor and harrassment very hard to be understood. 2nd, The cost of interest on bills of exchange, payable at 60 days—the only practicable mode of raising the large amounts we have required, and which costs not less than twelve per cent for interest and premium.”

We have endeavored to make you here a full statement of the condition and wants of this important State work, as proposed. By reference to this statement in detail, it will be seen that the actual nett road receipts up to July 1st were \$122,091 97; for since that time to November 1st, \$63,600 00, making total nett receipts since July 1st, 1855, \$185,691 97. This amount has been paid out and appropriated to construction account; but had the road been clear of debt would have gone to payment of interest on the one million of State preferred stock first, and then to a dividend of the surplus on stock of the \$3,000,000. The road receipts are not properly devoted to payment of construction debts, which are chargeable to capital stock. It is not just to the stockholders (State and individual) that it should be so used; and the loan of \$350,000 was proposed to raise means for these payments, and to relieve the road from all liabilities, except for the payment of this small debt at the end of ten years, which could be easily done by means of a sinking fund, leaving the nett profits of the road to be appropriated to paying the interest on the whole capital stock, after that on this loan.

The question being, as was believed by the directors and the stockholders, whether it was the true policy to use the road receipts in payment of debts to complete construction, thereby causing it to be presumed that no nett receipts were realized, as no dividends were made; or to make the ten year loan of \$350,000, to meet these payments, and let the nett receipts be properly appropriated

The difference would be clear in this question. If the road receipts are so devoted to payment as mentioned, the State must continue another year, at least, to pay the interest on her bonds, and of course this must be provided for by the revenue bill, and the stockholders can receive no dividends;



consequently, the stock is rated, and stands in the market as a non-paying stock, far below par, while it is, in fact, a paying stock without any credit therefor.

On the other hand, if the road receipts are properly appropriated, the State receives great aid in paying interest on her bonds; unquestionably beyond the six per cent on the million of preferred stock; the balance of capital stock of three millions receives some dividend, and its market value is justly appreciated, exactly according to whatever it is able to pay.

But there is also another view of the matter: In making a loan as proposed the road pays whatever per cent of interest, six, seven or eight, as provided on the bonds issued; but in making constant loans to meet embarrassing payments constantly required, at least twelve per cent interest is paid for temporary loans, and the administration of the road incessantly harrassed—the credit of the company constantly imperilled for trifling causes.

It will not be out of place here to observe that the North-Carolina Railroad Company, in which the State is a stockholder of three-fourths, have a road of two hundred and twenty-three miles in length, completed and well equipped, fully equal in substantial construction to any road in the country. Its business of transportation in passengers and freight is already beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine friends; and its effect upon the industrial interests of western North-Carolina, and its contributions to the port of Wilmington, the only accessible one as yet in eastern North-Carolina, far beyond the expectations entertained.

It cannot be doubted that all these results will increase prosperously every year, in the development of the immense resources of the State. The cost of the road being estimated in the capital investment at \$4,000,000, we may safely assert that no road in the country has ever been built and put to work for a less comparative amount of first cost.

In conclusion, we submit to your Honorable Body the enquiry as to what will be the best means of placing the company bonds on a basis to ensure their being taken for the loan so necessary to secure to the road a prosperous and unembar-

passed operation—to the State her share of the nett earnings, and to the individual stockholders the dividends and just appreciation in the value of the stock due to their sacrifices and enterprise in the construction of a work which has contributed already more than any other cause to place the State right in reputation abroad, and prosperous in development at home.

Although the bonds of such a corporation, issued in so small an amount, owing no debt besides, encumbered with none of the usual mortgage burdens of most roads, ought to be abundantly good, seeing, too, that the State being so large an owner, its credit, and its indebtedness may almost be estimated as that of the State itself; still something more is needed to accredit these bonds fully.

We therefore submit to your Honorable Body the question whether the better course would be to authorise the rate of interest on these bonds to be raised to 7 or 8 per cent., or to direct an endorsement of them to be made by the Treasurer—and *in any event to exempt from taxation*, as one most important means of promoting their sale. It is very desirable that whatever is done in this connection should be done at the earliest day possible—since the proceeds are urgently wanted before the end of the present month, to meet hand hire dues, and other liabilities, by the 1st of January next; and some time will necessarily be required to negotiate sales.

All of which is very respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of directors,

R. M. SAUNDERS,  
GILES MEBANE,  
CHAS. F. FISHER,

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of B. H. Stanmire, assignee of Ailsey Medlin, have had the same under consideration at four stated meetings, and they regret that they cannot return the same to the House with a unanimous report.

Four of your committee beg leave to dissent from the majority report.

It appeared to the satisfaction of the whole committee, that Ailsey Medlin was entitled to a grant of 640 acres of land, in consideration of the services of her father, Benjamin Schoolfield, rendered in the continental line of this State in the war of the revolution, from the following resolution, which was passed at the session of our Legislature of 1848-'9, to wit:

*“Resolved*, That the secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue to Ailsey Medlin, for the services of her father, Benjamin Schoolfield, in the continental line of the State, in the war of the revolution, or to her heirs or assigns, a grant or grants for a quantity of land not exceeding 640 acres, on any of the lands of this State now subject to entry by law: said grant to be issued on application of the said Ailsey Medlin, her heirs or assigns, as she may prefer, in one or more grants.

“2. That the said warrant or warrants shall, or may be laid, so as to include any lands now belonging to the State, for which the State is not bound for title: *Provided*, That this act does not extend to any of the swamp lands of this State.”

Which resolution was assigned by the said Ailsey Medlin to the petitioner, B. H. Stanmire, who obtained a grant for land from the secretary of State, in the Cherokee country. At June term of supreme court, 1852, it was "*Held*, That the grant was void, having issued for land lying in Cherokee country, where the lands are prohibited from entry by the general law."

The petitioner, B. H. Stanmire, then had recourse to the next Legislature; and in 1852, the Legislature passed an act, which is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That a grant, number 918, bearing date 29th September, 1849, issued to B. H. Stanmire, assignee of Ailsey Medlin, for six hundred and forty acres of land in Cherokee county, be and the same is hereby validated and declared good and effectual to pass all the right of the State in and to the said land, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In an action of ejectment—B. H. Stanmire vs. David Taylor—at December term, 1855, of supreme court, it was "*Held* to be against Art. 1, Sec. 10 of the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, void."

From the above recited acts the committee are of the unanimous opinion that the claim of B. H. Stanmire, *as pensioner*, is good and valid; but, from the above decision, the committee are divided in opinion as regards the amount which his resolution calls for, (\$7,175 20 and interest from the date of the sale of the land agent,) which is the amount the agent for the State received for the sale of the said land.

From the best information your committee has been able to receive, the prices of the lands in Cherokee were as follows:

For the first quality not less than	\$4 00 per acre,
" " second " " " "	2 00 " "
" " third " " " "	1 00 " "
" " fourth " " " "	50 " "
" " fifth " " " "	20 " "

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7 70

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Which amount, divided by 5, gives \$1 54 average per acre.

Four of your committee are of the opinion that he should receive an amount equal to 640 acres of land, at \$1.54 per acre, and interest on said sum from 1848. The principal and interest will amount to \$1458. Four of your committee further recommend, that the sum of \$542 be refunded to B. H. Stanmire, which sum has been expended by him, in prosecuting his claims under the direction of two preceding Legislatures.

The minority report the following :

*Resolved*, That the public treasurer of the State of North-Carolina, be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to B. H. Stanmire, assignee of Ailsey Medlin, \$2000 out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

L. W. HUMPHREY, Chm'n.  
W. A. HOUCK,  
R. RANKIN,  
P. ELLER.

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### MAJORITY REPORT.

A majority of the committee on claims, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of B. H. Stanmire, have had the same under consideration, some of whom differ in the amount that should be allowed to said Stanmire, and by way of a compromise, beg leave to report the same back to the House, with the following amendment: Strike out after the words "sum of," and insert "four thousand dollars, with interest on same, from 26th January, 1849."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. RIVES, Chm'n.





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.—SWAMP LANDS.

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*To the honorable the House of Commons of the  
General Assembly of North-Carolina:*

In obedience to the annexed resolution from your honorable body, I have caused a detailed statement to be made out by the public treasurer, shewing the expenditures made in relation to the Swamp Lands of the State, which is herewith transmitted.

The aggregate amount thereof to the first November, 1856, is \$191,364 12.

It may be proper to add that under a resolution passed by the General Assembly, a contract was entered into by the literary board with Charles Latham and others to construct a road from Pungo river to the Long Acre road, at the price of \$6,000.

The contractors insist that they have fulfilled their contract, but the literary board have not been informed on the subject by M. Shaw, Esq., one of the board, and who has acted for the board in letting out and supervising the work. A report is expected from him at an early day.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1856.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to cause to be prepared and communicated to this House, the amount which has been expended in the Surveys and Drainage of the Swamp

lands of the East, belonging to the Literary fund, and also all the expenses connected with the management of the same since the year 1836, up to the present time, so far as they can be ascertained.

### AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

*From the Literary Fund, on account of Swamp Lands, since the year 1836.*

1837.		
Oct.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, out of the appropriation for draining the Swamp lands, per requisition of Charles B. Shaw, civil engineer to the board of literature, for purchasing instalments, &c.,	\$ 792 00
Dec.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, secretary, out of the funds placed under the control of the president and directors of the literary fund, by act of the last General Assembly, for draining the swamp lands of the State, per president's warrant,	3000 00
1838.		
May.	Amount paid P. R. Busbee, out of the fund set apart for draining the swamp lands of the State, to defray the expenses of surveying said lands, per warrant,	325 00
June.	Amount paid E. H. Wingate, cashier, the quarter's salary of C. B. Shaw, engineer, per warrant,	625 00
Aug.	Amount paid E. H. Wingate, cashier, to meet the draft of C. B. Shaw, engineer, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of draining the swamp lands,	1,081 64
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, secretary, to remit to C. B. Shaw, engineer, for assistant engineers, to defray the expenses of draining the swamp lands, per president's warrant,	850 00

Sept.	Amount paid C. C. Battle to remit C. B. Shaw, engineer, for his quarter's salary, due the 4th of September, 1838, per president's warrant,	\$ 625 00
Oct.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit C. B. Shaw, engineer, to defray salaries and other expenses, per president's warrant,	850 00
Dec.	Amount paid C. B. Shaw, engineer, for two months and three-quarter's services, per president's warrant,	572 67
Dec.	Amount paid Messrs. Carter & Gibbs, estimate of their work on Alligator Canal to the 23d November, per president's warrant,	224 85
1839. Jan.	Amount paid C. Battle to remit W. R. Munford, acting engineer, per president's warrant,	500 00
	Amount paid C. Battle, to remit W. R. Munford, acting engineer, to defray expenses of draining swamp lands, per president's warrant,	1,000 00
	Amount paid C. Battle, to pay attorneys, Toole and Rodman, for drawing deeds. &c., per president's warrant,	250 00
Feb.	Amount paid Messrs. Carter & Gibbs, for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the estimated work on Alligator Canal, up to the 12th inst., per president's warrant,	363 93
April.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, secretary, to defray expenses of a visit of the president ex-officio and others, to examine the swamp lands in Hyde county, &c.,	69 35
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, being amount paid by E. B. Dudley, president ex-officio, to R. L. Myers, to pay expenses of draining lands in Hyde county, per president's warrant,	800 00
May.	Amount paid E. L. Myers, to defray the expenses of draining the swamp lands of the State, per president's warrant,	750 00

July.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit in equal parts to R. Myers and W. P. Munford, assistant engineers, for draining swamp lands, per pres. warrant,	\$ 1,600 00
Aug.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit to Messrs. S. and E. Everitt, being the estimate of work on Pungo Canal, to the 20th July, per president's warrant,	792 30
Sept.	Amount paid E. B. Dudley, to remit to the Messrs. Everitt's, contractors, to excavate the Pungo Canal, for work done on said canal, as per engineer's report, per president's warrant,	900 00
1839. Sept.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit R. L. Myers, engineer on Pungo lake canal, per presidents warrant,	2,000 00
1840. Jan'y.	Amount paid A. J. Battle to remit to W. P. Munford, assistant engineer, to meet expenses of survey and examination of swamp lands,	600 00
	Amount paid C. C. Battle to remit E. L. Myers, to defray expenses of the first quarter of the present year in draining swamp lands, per president's warrant,	800 00
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit J. E. Everitt, estimate of their work from the 9th September to the 18th December, 1839, per president's warrant,	1,022 50
Feb.	Amount paid E. B. Dudley, to remit W. P. Munford, engineer, to meet expenditures of the survey of swamp lands, per president's warrant,	500 00
	Amount paid Walter Gwynn, on account of salary as principal engineer, per president's warrant,	1,200 00
Mar.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, secretary, to remit Messrs. Everitt, Dickinson & Harman, the amount of estimate of work done on Pungo canal for the months of January and February, per president's warrant,	2,227 50



	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit the same for estimate of work done from the 29th February to the 28th March, 1840, per president's warrant,	\$ 1,800 00
April.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit Messrs. House & Whitehead, being estimate of work done on Alligator canal during the months of January, February and March, per president's warrant,	2,568 00
May.	Amount paid Gov. Dudley, to remit R. L. Myers, assistant engineer, to defray expenses of constructing bridge, &c., on Pungo canal, per president's warrant,	400 00
	Amount paid W. P. Mumford, per E. B. Dudley, to pay contingent expenses of Alligator Canal, per pres. warrant.	360 00
	Amount paid E. B. Dudley, to remit to Messrs, Everitt, Dickinson and Harman, contractors on Pungo Canal, for $\frac{3}{4}$ amount of work from the 25th March to the 25th April, 1840, as per estimate rendered by R. L. Myers, assistant engineer, per president's warrant,	2,475 00
June.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit to Messrs. House and Whitehead, estimate of work on Alligator Canal, as returned by W. P. Mumford, assistant engineer, per president's warrant,	1,670 85
	Amount paid E. B. Dudley, to remit to Messrs. Everitt, Dickinson and Harman, for work done on Pungo Canal, from the 26th April to the 6th of May, as per estimate of R. L. Myers, assistant engineer, per president's warrant,	1,237 50
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit Col. Walter Gwynn, principal engineer, on account of salary, per order of the board, per president's warrant,	1,000 00
July.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit to Messrs. Everitt, Dickinson and Harman, estimate of work done on Pungo canal,	2,700 00

	Amount paid same, estimate of work done on Pungo Canal, pres. warrant,	\$ 2,362 50
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, for the purchase of a level for the use of survey of swamp lands, pres. warrant,	90 00
Aug.	Amount p'd C. C. Battle, to remit Messrs. House and Whitehead, for work done on Alligator canal, pres. warrant,	3,003 75
	Amount paid E. H. Wingate, cashier, being amount paid by him to Messrs. Everitt, Dickinson and Harman, work done on Pungo canal, pres. warrant,	3,037 50
	Amount paid E. B. Dudley, to remit W. P. Mumford, assistant engineer of Alligator canal, per order of board, pres. warrant,	360 00
Aug.	Amount paid E. B. Dudley, to remit R. L. Myers, assistant engineer, to meet contingent expenses of work on Pungo canal, per president's warrant,	350 00
Sept.	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit Messrs. House & Whitehead, estimate of work done by them on Alligator canal, per president's warrant,	4,499 25
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit Messrs. Everitt, Dickinson & Harman, for estimate of work done by them on Pungo canal, per president's warrant,	3,037 50
Oct	Amount paid William Hill, secretary, for twelve copies of the record of grants for swamp lands in Hyde county,	6 00
	Amount paid Messrs. Everitt, Dickinson & Harman, on account of the reserved 25 per cent. on estimates, for work done on Pungo canal,	8,000 00
Dec.	Amount paid Walter Gwynn, on salary account, for draining swamp lands,	100 00
	Amount paid R. L. Myers and W. P. Mumford, to meet incidental expenses, of draining swamp lands, per warrant,	1,000 00
	Amount paid C. C. Battle, to remit House & Whitehead, contractors on the Alli-	

	gator canal, estimates of work done by them,	\$ 524 13
	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for amount of work done on Pungo canal,	4,568 40
	Amount paid same, for work done on the Tributary canal,	3,000 00
	Amount paid Everitt, Dickinson & Harman, for balance of work done on Pungo canal,	864 90
	Amount paid Messrs. House & Whitehead, contractors for work on Alligator canal,	3,522 64
1841.		
Jan'y.	Amount paid C. Battle, balance due Walter Gwynn, on account of salary as chief engineer,	554 17
Mar.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, contractor on the tributaries of Pungo canal, for work,	1,950 00
April.	Amount paid Col. Gwynn, quarter's salary,	625 00
	Amount paid House & Whitehead, for work on Alligator canal, warrant,	2,268 00
	Amount remitted to W. P. Munford to defray current expenses, warrant,	500 00
	Amount remitted to R. L. Myers, to defray current expenses,	400 00
May.	Amount paid House & Whitehead, for work on Alligator canal, warrant,	3,895 02
June.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for excavation of 10,000 cubic yards on the tributaries of Pungo canal,	1,033 33
	Amount paid House & Whitehead, for excavation on Alligator canal, warrant,	500 04
July.	Amount paid W. Gwynn, quarter's salary, warrant,	625 00
	Amount paid W. P. Mumford, salary, warrant,	126 40
	Amount paid House & Whitehead, work on Alligator canal,	4,995 00
	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, excavation on Pungo canal, warrant,	800 25
	Amount paid, do., do., do., warrant,	2,625 00

	Amount paid R. L. Myers, assistant engineer, to defray contingent expenses, warrant,	\$ 500 00
Sept.	Amount paid House & Whitehead, work Alligator canal, warrant,	500 04
	Amount paid Alex. Dickinson, excavation on the tributaries of Pungo lake, warrant,	1,800 00
	Amount paid House & Whitehead, for excavation on Alligator canal, warrant,	8,100 00
Oct.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, excavation on Pungo canal, warrant,	1,005 00
	Amount paid House & Whitehead, excavation on Alligator canal, warrant,	499 50
	Amount paid W. Gwynn, quarter's salary, warrant,	625 00
Nov.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, contractor excavation on Pungo canal, warrant,	2,250 00
	Amount paid R. L. Myers, assistant engineer, contingent expenses, warrant,	1,500 00
	Amount paid House & Whitehead, for excavations on Alligator canal, warrant,	4,050 00
Dec.	Amount paid House & Whitehead, work on Alligator canal, in full, warrant,	22,607 50
	Amount paid Major J. Clarke, contractor for excavation on tributaries of Alligator canal, warrant,	1,295 70
	Paid A. C. Dickinson, for excavations on tributaries of Pungo canal, warrant,	9,012 42
	Amount paid Thomas Loring for publishing sale of swamp lands, warrant,	16 00
1842.		
Jan.	Amount paid for publishing sale of swamp lands, warrant,	14 00
	Amount paid Col. Gwynn, quarter salary, warrant,	625 00
	Amount paid for adv. sale of swamp lands, warrant,	13 12
Feb.	Amount paid R. L. Myers, late assistant engineer, the balance of his account, warrant,	228 18
Mar.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, excavating on Pungo canal, warrant,	290 95



April.	Amount paid for adv. sale of swamp lands, warrant,	\$ 42 87
	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for excavating on the tributaries of Alligator canal, warrant,	1,214 07
June.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for excavating on the tributaries of Alligator canal, warrant,	2,428 13
	Amount paid Hosea Martin, for constructing four bridges and making road from Pungo canal to Pungo river, warrant,	220 00
Aug.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for excavating on the tributaries of Alligator canal, warrant,	4,031 25
	Amount paid same, for excavating on the tributaries of Pungo canal, warrant,	100 00
Nov.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, excavating tributaries of Alligator canal, current account, experimental farm, getting shingles, &c., warrant,	1,200 00
1843.		
Feb.	Amt. paid for publishing sales of swamp land, warrant,	28 50
April.	Amt. paid W. Gwynn, expenses to examine and report on the tributaries of Alligator canal, warrant,	70 00
	Amt. paid A. C. Dickinson, work on said tributaries, warrant,	1,500 00
Aug.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, contractor for the tributaries of Alligator canal per order of literary board, and Governor's warrant,	3,018 43
1844.		
July.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, contractor, as above, warrant,	180 00
1845.		
Nov.	Amount paid R. Myers, for moneys paid by him for services in respect to swamp lands, warrant,	95 05
May.	Amount paid John Clarke, for repairs on bridges and road over Pungo river and swamp, warrant,	100 00



	Amount paid W. R. Gales, for balance expended in settlements of accounts in Hyde county, warrant,	\$ 33 80
June.	Amount paid W. W. Haywood, for survey of road from Pungo lake to Plymouth, warrant,	39 00
	Amount paid for advertising sale of lands, warrant,	37 50
	Ditto, do., do.,	12 60
July.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for services of five hands, engaged in the survey of road from Pungo canal to Long ridge, warrant,	20 00
Sept.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, in part compensation, for constructing a turnpike through the swamp lands, warrant,	600 00
	Amount paid for advertising sale of lands, warrant,	9 60
Dec.	Amount paid A. C. Dickinson, for constructing turnpike around Pungo lake, warrant,	1,600 00
1848.		
July.	Amount paid same, for turnpike from Pungo lake to Long ridge, warrant,	1,068 75
1849.		
June.	Amount paid cost of suit in Hyde superior court, per bill of clerk, warrant,	41 64
	Amount paid for advertising sale of land,	15 00
	Amount paid R. Myers, bill of sundry expenses of bridges, &c., warrant,	69 50
Sept.	Amount paid J. D. Latham, services rendered in relation to swamp lands, warrant,	10 00
Dec.	Amount paid for advertising sale of swamp lands, warrant,	18 00
1850.		
Mar.	Amount paid I. E. James, advertising sale of land, warrant,	32 00
	Amount paid Washington Union, advertising sale of land, warrant,	20 75

1851. Mar.	Amount paid for advertising sale of swamp land, warrant,	\$ 9 00
1852. Oct.	Amount paid for publishing regulations, &c., in regard to swamp lands, warrant,	7 20
1853. Jan.	Amount paid John B. Chesson, attorney of Latham, Waters & Windley, in part payment for constructing a Turnpike from Plymouth to Lake Pungo,	4,000 00
Mar.	Amount paid T. J. Pastine, for survey of swamp land and draining open ground prairie, warrant 326,	77 50
Sept.	Amount paid T. J. Pastine, for surveying open ground prairie, warrant,	21 00
1855. June.	Amount paid Thos. Marshall, for increased expenses in draining open ground prairie, warrant,	40 00
1856. July.	Amount paid G. J. Cherry, agent of swamp lands, salary,	1,000 00
1855. Oct.	Amount paid Jonathan Stanton for draining open ground prairie in Carteret county, warrant,	4,827 20
	Amount paid Thomas Marshall, services for draining open ground prairie in Carteret county, warrant,	.29 50
	Total amount to November 1, 1856,	\$ 191,364 02



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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

I herewith transmit, for your consideration, a communication from John D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.

At a late meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, certificates having been laid before the board, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, showing that the private stockholders of the company had paid the third instalment on their stock, an order was made by the board that the public Treasurer pay the third instalment upon the subscription made by the State.

The difficulty now suggested as to the fourth instalment was then made known to the board by Mr. Whitford. Subsequently he addressed the accompanying communication to me, with a request that I would bring the matter to your notice.

The provisions of the charter are correctly set forth in Mr. Whitford's communication, as well as the difficulties which the company will have to encounter as to the payment of the fourth and last instalment of the State's subscription.

The last instalment due by the private stockholders is \$133,333. That of the State is twice that amount.

In the present condition of the work, the failure to obtain the fourth instalment of the State would very seriously embarrass the operations of the company, and retard the completion of their road.

I submit to you, therefore, whether it would not be expedient to relax the provisions of the charter as to the payment of this instalment by the State. I am assured that the insol-

vent stock will amount to a few thousand dollars only. The main difficulty is as to the stock subscribed for by the county of Carteret.

I would suggest that provision be made, that, whenever it should be certified, in the manner now required by the charter, to the Board of Internal Improvements, that all the solvent stock has been paid for, except that of Carteret county, the Board of Internal Improvements shall order the fourth instalment of the State's subscription to be paid.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7. 1856.

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### COMMUNICATION.

OFFICE ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,  
NEWBERN, Dec. 4, 1856.

SIR: The act of the Legislature of 1854-5, to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, section 5th, requires the State's subscription to this road to be paid in the following manner, to wit: "The one-fourth part as soon as the said company shall commence work, and one-fourth part thereof every six months thereafter, until the whole subscription in behalf of the State shall be paid: *Provided*, The Treasurer and President of said company shall, before they receive the aforesaid instalments, satisfactorily assure the Board of Internal Improvements, by certificates, under the seal of said company, that an amount of the private subscription has been paid in equal proportion to the payment required of the State."

It will be, sir, absolutely impossible, for the company to comply with the above section of the charter. There will certainly be some insolvent stockholders, and a resort to legal proceedings to coerce payment from others. If it were otherwise, it would be unprecedented in the history of railroads. I believe, in fact know, the loss will be trivial; but



under this section, every dollar of the private subscription must be paid, before the fourth and last instalment from the State can be obtained. I will further state, that in accordance with the provisions of the charter, the county of Carteret made a subscription of fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the company, no part of which has been paid, except ten per cent. thereof, required by the charter to be paid, when the subscription was made. The county court of Carteret, has refused to make provision for the payment of the residue, and legal proceedings have been ordered by the company, to be instituted for the collection of this balance. It is confidently believed, that this sum will ultimately be collected; but it will be attended with the delay resulting from litigation.

Unless some provision is made by the present legislature to relieve the company of these difficulties, there must be serious delay in the completion of the road.

I therefore respectfully beg your Excellency to lay the matter before the legislature and to recommend, if in your opinion it shall be proper to do so, the enactment of such provisions as may effect the object desired by the company.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*

To His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG,  
Governor of N. C.

*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holder &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## REPORT

*Of the Committee of Finance, in relation to the Office of the  
Public Treasurer.*

The Committee of Finance have examined the books of the Treasurer, his deposit account at bank, and the amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st November, 1856, and report, that there was a deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, at that date, of the sum of

\$256,456 28

Which is disposed of as follows:

Bank of Republic, New York,	\$46,098 24		
Bank of State of North Carolina,	172,102 55		
Bank of Cape Fear,	28,137 61		
<i>Amount in Till as follows:</i>			
Bank check, C P. Mendenhall, Treasurer of North Carolina Railroad,	\$1,034 94		
Bank check, D. S. Willis, Treasurer of Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad,	9,000 00		
Cash,	82 90	10,117 88	\$256,456 28

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. D. BOYD, *Chairman.*

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF  
THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD  
COMPANY.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

A day or two since I laid before your honorable body a report made to me by the president and directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

In that report it was stated that a further and more accurate survey of the line of the proposed railroad west of Morganton had been made, and that a report was expected at an early day from the engineer, having charge of the same.

I now transmit herewith a copy of the report of James C. Turner, Esq., engineer-in-chief of the company, detailing very fully the results of his survey, with full estimates of the costs of constructing and equipping the road.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 9th, 1856.

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RALEIGH, N. C., 9th Dec., 1856.

*To His Excellency, Gov. Bragg :*

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit you herewith a copy of the report of James C. Turner, Esq., chief engineer of the

Western North Carolina Railroad Company, referred to in my communication of the 4th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. PEARSON, *President*  
*Western North Carolina Railroad Company.*

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ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD,  
Salisbury, December 8th, 1856.

*To the President and Directors of*  
*the North Carolina Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN :—In obedience to a resolution of your board, passed on the 28th of August last, authorising surveys to be extended west of Morganton, I immediately set about the organization of a corps of engineers for that purpose, and on the 15th of September it was duly organized and in the field, provided with the necessary instruments and camp equipage for that service.

The surveys which it was my province to conduct in 1854, in order to determine the practicability of a railroad over the Blue Ridge, at or near the Swannanoa Gap, placed me in possession of much valuable and important information, not only in relation to the general contour of the country to be examined, but the reconnoissance rendered necessary in the discharge of that duty, so indelibly impressed the most important characteristic features of that whole mountain country upon my memory, that subsequent reflection tended to convince me the more thoroughly that a more critical instrumental examination of the mountains would develop to us, not only a practicable, but a less expensive line than it had previously been our good fortune to find.

Individual members of the board will recollect that I had long been calling their attention to the importance of this subject, and strenuously urging the propriety of making this

re-examination, and I now flatter myself that the friends of the road will not be disappointed in the result.

Connecting our line of survey with that which had previously been located to the town of Morganton, it descends to the valley of Silver Creek, and crosses it above its junction with the Catawba, but instead of running up that creek, and encountering at its head that most formidable barrier, Snow Hill, it turns to the Catawba river as affording the most favorable outlet, and along its valley a line was accordingly traced westward to the base of the Blue Ridge, affording very desirable and favorable grades, but as it follows the meanderings of the river, the distance is increased over a more direct and practicable route.

The valley of the Catawba river for 13 miles above, and 5 miles below Morganton seems, from its peculiar position, to form a basin for the mountain drainage, there being but little fall in the river below Morganton, whilst above it descends with great rapidity.

The consequence is, that whilst the water runs off slowly below, its mountain tributaries empty themselves into this common receptacle with such velocity, that it is no unfrequent occurrence to find freshets to rise more than 35 feet above ordinary low water.

The discovery of this fact led to further reconnoissance, which resulted in getting a ridge line almost straight, and saving  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in distance between Morganton, and the mouth of Muddy creek.

Then crossing at a favorable site for a bridge to the north side of the Catawba, above its confluence with Linville river, a turbulent stream, which empties with great rapidity a large volume of water from the mountains on the north, we also escape the damages of high water from Muddy creek, which drains from the South Mountains, by passing at a point near and below its mouth, 36 feet above the surface of the river. Above this point, no serious danger is to be apprehended from high water; although there are various tributaries which conduct a vast amount of surface drainage from the Mountain



slopes, yet the fall of the river is such, as to pass it off without overflowing its banks to any considerable extent.

Having obtained a good line from Morganton to the mouth of Muddy creek, and saved 3 miles and 1650 feet in distance, an economical line presents itself up the valley, as far as Bradshaw's creek—from thence to Shingle creek the river is deflected from a direct course by precipitous spurs of ridges, which may be cut through, and thereby shorten the line 2 miles 2527 feet—thence up the valley without further serious interruption, but crossing on the way Buck creek, Crib creek and Newberry's fork, we ultimately reach "Old Fort," at the foot of the Mountain, obtaining, however, a good and practicable line. But we have good reason to believe that further examinations may disclose to us a still shorter and more desirable route between those points; enough, however, has already been done, to base an estimate upon.

On this part of the line extending from Morganton to "Old Fort," embracing a distance of 34 miles and 3,051 feet, we are enabled beyond the contingency of a doubt, to get a good, safe and practicable road, having no grade exceeding 63 feet to the mile, and no curvature of less radius than 1,432 feet. For the cost of graduation, masonry, bridges, &c., including superstructure of the road, see subsequent part of this report. "Old Fort" is situated near the main fork of the Catawba, and by the stage road about six miles from the summit of Swannanoa gap. At this point we have 2000 feet of level grade, and here, also, the line begins to ascend the valley of Mill creek, and continues near the present stage road for a distance of 2 miles and 3,134 feet, where it inclines to the north; and although still running up Mill creek, here we begin the ascent of the mountains, with a grade of 105 feet per mile, which is nearly coincident with the plain of the valley. At a distance of 4 miles and 1,980 feet from "Old Fort" it reaches "Round Knob Bottom," obtaining a favorable line at a moderate cost. Here we make a complete circuit of the valley, and escape to the spurs of the mountains, crossing Mill creek 134 feet above the surface of the water; thence along the point of Horse Ridge, it crosses Long branch,

and again crosses the main fork of Mill creek. The line is here interrupted by the conjunction of the three forks of Mill creek, each radiating from a common centre, and extending in different directions, but descending from the mountains with greater rapidity than the ascent of our maximum grade. Here, pursuing the meanderings of this triune valley, we gain sufficient distance, and attain an elevation which places us again on the slopes of Horse Ridge, and along the projecting ribs of this back bone we pass in a very direct line, by the construction of three short tunnels, to the eastern portal of Swannanoa tunnel. We enter and traverse it for 2,500 feet. We have passed the summit of the Blue Ridge, and emerge from its western portal to behold the beautiful valley of the Swannanoa. Here the line connects with that which I traced in 1853, down the valleys of the Swannanoa and French Broad rivers to the Paint rock.

Now, with the data thus obtained on the line thus presented, the following is an estimate of the cost of the road from "Salisbury" to the "French Broad river," which, for convenient reference, I submit in four sections, to wit:

- 1st. The Eastern Division, from Salisbury to Morganton.
  - 2nd. The Piedmont do., from Morganton to "Old Fort."
  - 3rd. The Mountain do., from "Old Fort" to Swannanoa.
  - 4th. The Swannanoa do., from the mouth of Flat creek to the French Broad river.
- Then, to the aggregate cost of these sections, I have added the same proportional allowance for workshops, depots, wells, wood, and water stations, motive power, and rolling stock, as provided for in the estimate made by Col. Gwynn.

And to this sum I have added the estimated cost of the road with the proportionate equipment for the 45 miles of road extending from the mouth of the Swannanoa river to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock. Thus—

## EASTERN DIVISION.

From Salisbury to Morganton, 75.65 miles.

For graduation, masonry, bridges, superstructure, and cross ties,	\$982,919	26
10 per cent on the above for contingences,	98,291	92
For engineering and general superintendence,	53,200	00
Iron, chairs, spikes, and laying of superstructure,	547,371	31
	1,681,782	49

## PIEDMONT DIVISION.

From Morganton to "Old Fort," 34.79 miles.

Graduation, masonry, and bridging,	\$459,110	36
10 per cent on above for contingences,	45,911	03
Engineering and general superintendence,	35,000	00
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross ties, cattle guards, road crossings, and laying superstructure,	272,109	00
	\$812,130	39

## MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

From "Old Fort" to mouth of Flat creek, 16.49 miles.

Graduation, tunnelling, masonry, and bridge and viaduct superstructure,	\$1,065,043	17
10 per cent. on above for contingences,	106,504	31
Engineering and general superintendence,	16,500	00
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross ties, and laying superstructure,	132,000	48
	\$1,320,047	48

## SWANNANOA DIVISION.

From the mouth of Flat Creek to French Broad river, 13 miles.

Graduation, including bridges, culverts, slope walls and rip-rap,	\$ 92,300 25
20 per cent on above for contingences,	18,460 04
Engineering and general superintendence,	13,000 00
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties and laying superstructure,	114,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 236,560 29

## FRENCH BROAD DIVISION.

From the Swannanoa river to Paint rock, 45 miles.

Graduation, including bridges, culverts, slope walls and rip-rap,	\$ 319,431 62
20 per cent on above for contingences,	63,886 32
Engineering and general superintendence,	45,000 00
Iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties, land damages and laying superstructure,	396,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 825,117 94

## SUMMARY OF THE COST OF WESTERN N. C. RAIL-ROAD, (139.92 miles.)

For excavation, embankment, tunnelling, bridge and other masonry and bridge superstructure, roadway superstructure, engineering and general administration, land damages and overseer's houses :

Eastern Division,		\$ 1,681,782 50
Piedmont do.,		812,130 39
Mountain do.,		1,320,047 48
Swannanoa Division,		236,560 29
Warehouses, wood and water stations for		
140 miles, at	\$300	42,000 00
Repair shops and warehouses at the ter-		
mini of the road,		150,000 00
23 locomotives, at	9,500	218,500 00
15 passenger coaches, at	2,500	37,500 00
8 baggage cars, at	1,600	12,800 00
378 freight cars, at	650	245,700 00
75 gravel cars, at	260	19,500 00
Total cost from Salisbury to French Broad river,		\$ 4,776,520 66
Add the cost, 45 miles, of extension, including		
warehouses, to the State line,		838,617 94
Add the cost locomotives and cars,		165,000 00
Total cost, 184.92 miles, to the Tennessee line		
at Paint Rock,		\$ 5,780,138 60

The graduation of the road-way contemplates a single track throughout, with sidlings at convenient distances. In embankment it is 12 feet wide, and in excavation 18 feet wide, except in the tunnels, where it is 15 feet wide.

Detailed estimates of the cost of the bridges and viaducts, contemplating structures of the most permanent character, and suited to the necessities and importance of the work, have been carefully prepared. Ballasting for the road-bed has also been provided for, and in addition to this fact, that



there may be no doubt about arriving at the relative proportion of rock and earth, the excavation for every cubic yard of the entire mountain division has been estimated as solid rock. The prices applied for all the above work are the highest for which work of similar character has been built elsewhere ; and in addition to this, that there may be no mistake, I have added 10 per cent for contingencies.

#### THE TUNNELS.

There are six tunnels, as is shown in the annexed table :

No. 1, or *Point* tunnel, is 190 feet long, — miles west of "Old Fort."

No. 2, or *Birch Ridge* tunnel, is 300 feet long, and between the main fork and right hand fork of Mill creek.

No. 3, or *Lick-log* tunnel, is 600 feet through the main spur of the Blue Ridge, — miles west of Old Fort.

No. 4, or *Big Bridge* tunnel, is 450 feet long, and is only 900 feet west of Lick-log.

No. 5, or *Burgin* tunnel, is 200 feet long, and 5200 feet east of Swannanoa gap.

No. 6, or *Swannanoa* tunnel, is 2500 feet long, and passes under the summit of the Blue Ridge. These tunnels are all estimated as solid rock, and the geological character of the country, warrants the belief, that it is a mica slate formation, and will not be of difficult excavation. In estimating the cost of these tunnels, I have applied the highest prices paid for tunneling on other similar works, to which I have added 10 per cent. for contingencies.

The line thus presented to you between Morganton and the French Broad river is experimental, but on the most difficult portions it is an actual location, and in no respects hypothetical.

It may be asked by persons not familiar with the difficulties attending a mountain survey : Why the estimated cost of the line presented in report on the survey for the North-Carolina and Western Railroad should be so much more than this line, now crossing the same gap? In answer to this, I

will state, that under Col. Gwynn, as chief engineer, I made that survey; that at the time I entered upon that duty, it was regarded as highly problematical, whether there was a practicable railroad line across the Swannanoa gap; and it will also be recollected that the discovery of the fact, that there was a practicable line, was an achievement much more desired than expected. It should, therefore, not be surprising that the best line upon the first trial was not found at that time. And in addition to the fact that in the location of the present line, I have used a maximum grade five feet greater and a minimum curvature of sixty-three feet less radius than that employed on that survey. Subsequent reflection and further examination of the country north-east of the Swannanoa has developed to us a line surpassing our most sanguine expectations.

By reference to the maps and profiles of the line, accompanying this report, and comparing them with those I made two years ago, it will appear that instead of 13,360 feet of tunneling, as contemplated by that line, we now have only 4,240 feet, making a difference of 9,120 feet of subterraneous road—a great reduction in this important item.

By inspection and a further comparison of the profiles, it will also appear, to even a casual observer, that the mountain sides traversed by this line are far less rugged, presenting fewer gorges, and, except at the tunnels, a much more uniform surface, and coinciding more nearly with the grade of 105 feet a mile than did the grade of 100 feet per mile to the former line.

I must, therefore, in view of all the facts, be permitted to say, that as I have observed great care in preparing a detailed estimate of the cost of every item entering into the calculation of the cost of this enterprise, that the estimate upon this line is as entirely and wholly reliable, as the estimate of the cost of the former line, notwithstanding there is the enormous difference of \$1,602,725 in favor of this line.

Much has been said with reference to the passage of the Swannanoa gap by railroad, and its elevation above tide, compared with that of other gaps; and by reference to a ta-

ble of elevations of gaps, (herewith submitted,) where roads have been either built or are in progress, it will be found that the Virginia and Tennessee Road is the only road that crosses a higher elevation than the Swannanoa gap.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, extending from Cumberland, westward 201 miles, crosses an elevation 2626 feet above tide, and has 12 tunnels, the largest of which—Kingwood—is 4100 feet, and amounting, in the aggregate, to 10,500 feet.

The Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge railroad crosses only 2,151 feet above tide, and has 13 tunnels, the longest of which, Stump House, is 5,862 feet, but having an aggregate length of 13,810 feet of tunneling. Whilst, by this survey, the Western North Carolina railroad crosses an elevation of 2,656 feet above tide, and has only six tunnels, the longest of which is Swannanoa, 2,500 feet, and has an aggregate length of only 4,240 feet.

Thus it will appear that the highest gap neither requires the steepest grades nor the longest tunnels to pass them with a railroad, but that more depends upon the relative elevation of the approaches to the gaps than to the gaps themselves.

The total amount of tunneling is only 4,240 feet, or four-fifths of a mile, divided into six tunnels, the longest of which is 2,500 feet, the whole within a distance of            miles, and requiring an excavation of 64,500 cubic yards for a single track. The total length of maximum grade is 8 miles 2,560 feet, and all on the mountain section. Lest objections should be raised either to our maximum grade or minimum curvature, I will state in advance that the experience of other "first class roads" justifies it. On the Rabun Gap road we find a maximum grade of 70 feet per mile, and a minimum curvature of 574 feet radius. On some of the principal lines in Pennsylvania we find 95 feet grades, and in Virginia 105 feet grades, whilst on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the grade is 116 feet per mile, and the minimum curvature is  $9^{\circ} 30'$ . This grade and curvature has been adopted by Mr. Latrobe, one of the most distinguished railroad engineers in this country, and the road is now in successful operation. In reference to

this subject, I find in the 27th annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, Mr. Latrobe, chief engineer, uses the following language:

“After an extensive and careful system of instrumental surveys, and an appeal to the ablest professional counsel, the route previously recommended by myself was adopted, and the road has been built upon it. It involved in the passage of the Alleghanies a higher grade than had been previously employed upon lines of general traffic, and hence, the several questions which arose received the closest scrutiny of the engineers called into the consultation, and whose scientific attainments and matured experience were assiduously devoted to the solution. That their decision was right, the working of the mountain grades upon the road has satisfactorily shown. That they required some increase of motive power was known and admitted beforehand, and the increased demand has not been greater than was anticipated.

A leading objection to the use of the higher grade, its supposed danger, has been found by two full years of experience to be entirely groundless. So far from being more subject to accident than other more level sections of the road, they have, in fact been less so, owing clearly to the greater caution observed upon them.”

Such is the opinion and experience of Mr. Latrobe, in regard to the higher grade. Now, on this road, we have a maximum grade of 105 feet, or 11 feet less than that on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and a minimum curvature of only 26 feet less radius, and this, too, in the direction from east to west, and confined to the mountain portion of the line, where suitable motive power specially adapted may be advantageously employed. Upon the whole line of road, from the French Broad river to Salisbury, being in the direction of the principal trade, there will be no ascending grade exceeding 63 feet per mile.

By reference to the report of the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it will be found that they have expended \$7,576,051 for the construction of 201 miles of railroad, and the reported estimate of the cost of the



Blue Ridge road, of 195 miles, is \$8,691,679; whilst the Western North-Carolina Railroad, and its extension to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, making 185 miles in length, will cost only \$5,780,138.

If it be the interest of the citizens of Maryland and South-Carolina to expend these vast sums of money to place them in direct communication with the trade of the West, how long will the people of North-Carolina hesitate to avail themselves of the advantages so eagerly sought for by the citizens of other States? or to regard this as the great work of the State, upon the completion of which, her greatness and prosperity depends.?

In the prosecution of this survey, much labor and fatigue have been endured by a full and efficient corps of engineers; and I cannot close this report, without a statement of the fact, that I have been ably and zealously assisted in the discharge of this duty, by Mr. R. C. McCalla, as principal assistant engineer, and the untiring industry and perseverance manifested by himself and his assistants, have my warmest commendation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,

*Chief Engineer Western N. C. Railroad Company.*



## TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Showing the length, minimum radius of curvature, maximum grade, and cost of each division of Western North Carolina Railroad, from Salisbury to the French Broad River—139.92 miles.*

Name of Division.	Terminal points of each division.	Length each division; miles.	Min'm radius curv. in feet.	Max'm grade feet a mile.	Cost.	
Eastern	Salisbury and Morganton,	75.65	1432	52.8	\$1,681,782	49
Piedmont	Morganton & Old Fort,	34.78	1146	63	812,130	39
Mountain	Old Fort & mouth Flat creek,	16.49	573	105	1,320,047	48
Swannano	Mouth Flat creek and French Broad river,	13.00	1432	63	236,560	29
Cost of graduation, masonry, bridging and superstructure					4,050,520	65
Warehouses, wood and water stations, at \$300 per mile,					42,000	00
Repair shops and warehouses, at the termini of the road,					150,000	00
23 locomotives, at \$9,500,					218,000	00
15 passenger coaches, at \$2,500,					37,000	00
8 baggage cars, at \$1,600,					12,800	00
378 freight cars, at \$650,					245,700	00
75 gravel cars, at \$260,					19,500	00
Cost from Salisbury to French Broad river,					4,776,520	66
Add cost of French Broad Division, including warehouses,					838,617	94
Locomotives and cars,					165,000	00
Cost of 139.92 miles Western N. C. Railroad,					\$5,780,138	59

## TABLE,

*Showing the number, name, length, size, cubic yards and elevation above tide water, of all the tunnels.*

No. of Tunnels.	Name of Tunnel.	Length of Tunnel.	Size of Tunnel.	Cubic yards of Excavation.	Elev. of Grade above tide water.	Elev. of Bridge above tide water.	Highest point of Ridge above Grade.
		in feet	in feet.		in feet	in feet	in feet
1	Point Tunnel,	190	21 x 15	3000	1523	1615	92
2	Birch Ridge,	300	"	4650	2105	2215	110
3	Lick-Log,	600	"	9150	2313	2446	133
4	Big Bridge,	450	"	6900	2340	2565	225
5	Burgin,	200	"	3150	2365	2465	100
6	Swannanoa,	2500	"	37650	2489	2656	167
Total length of Tunnels,		4240		64500	Cubic yards in [tunnels.		

## TABLE OF BRIDGES, VIADUCTS AND ARCH CULVERTS

*On Piedmont Division of Western North-Carolina Railroad, extending from Morganton to "Old Fort,"*  
34.79 miles.

No. of stream.	NAME OF STREAM.	Distance from Morganton, in miles.	Length of span, in feet.	Height of grade above surface of water, in feet.	PLAN OF STRUCTURE.	Cubic yards masonry and piers.	Cubic yards masonry of arches.	Length of Superstructure.
1	Silver creek,	2.08	125	25	Lattice or how,	700		125
2	Reedy branch,	8.52	20	51	Arched culvert,	420	250	
3	Catawba river,	9.40	125	36	How,	1027		250
4	Bradshaw's creek,	14.91	16	40	Arched culvert,	500	180	
5	Mitchell's creek,	16.10	30	28	Girder bridge,	395		30
6	Old mill creek,	17.12	30	30	" "	608		30
7	North fork of Catawba,	18.77	125	32.5	Lattice or how,	1200		125
8	John's creek,	21.38	20	18	Girder bridge,	130		20
9	Tom's creek,	22.99	20	14	" "	100		20
10	Back creek,	24.83	100	17	Lattice or how,	312		100
11	Clear creek,	26.57	30	7.5	Girder bridge,	70		30
12	Crib creek,	28.10	30	8.5	" "	70		30
13	Cain creek,	28.53	30	16	" "	144		30
14	Catawba river,	29.36	125	16	Lattice or how,	750		125
15	Catawba river,	29.55	125	16	" "	750		125
16	Newberry's fork,	33.17	50	8	" "	205		50

TABLE OF BRIDGES, VIADUCTS AND ARCH CULVERTS on Mountain Division of Western North-Carolina Railroad, extending from "Old Fort" to the mouth of Flat Creek—16.49 miles.

No stream.	NAME OF STREAM.	Dist Morgan- ton in miles.	Length spar in feet.	Height grade above surface of water in ft	PLAN OF STRUCTURE.	Cube yards, masonry abut- ments & piers.	Cube yards, masonry of arches.	Length Su- perstructure.
1	1st Cross. mill creek,	34.04	30	12	Trussed Girder,	237		34
2	2nd "	35.42	36	15	"	232		40
3	Jarrett's creek,	35.78	20	14	Girder,	306		24
4	3rd Cross. mill creek,	36.19	30	24	Trussed girder,	813		34
5	4th "	36.27	30	15	"	385		34
6	5th "	36.45	30	17	"	475		34
7	6th "	36.75	36	22	"	688		40
8	7th "	36.75	36	20	"	576		40
9	8th "	37.03	30	14	"	306		34
10	9th "	39.25	25	44	Stone arch,	1500	Included	
11	Long branch.	39.60	20	27	Girder,	950		24
12	10th Cross. mill creek,	39.79	136	28	Trussed girder,	1099		40
13	11th "	40.29	6 of 118	135	Trussed superstruct'r	7491		707
14	2nd Cross. long branch,	40.51	2 of 200	110	"	976		400
15	12th Cross. mill creek,	40.98	3 of 167	97	"	3426		512
16	13th "	41.55	30	28	Trussed girder,	1179		34
17	Left fork mill creek,	42.14	4 of 125	105	Trussed superstruct'r	4294		512
18	3rd Cross. long branch,	43.38	200	97	"	1368		200
19	Flat creek,	48.07	50	25	Girder,	500		24
20	Tomahawk creek,	49.31	6		Stone arch,	156	62	

## TABLE

*Of Grades from Morgantown to Old Fort, distance 34.802 miles.*

NO. OF MILES.					TOTAL.
Level.	Level, 20 feet.	20.40 feet.	40.60 feet.	63 feet.	
4.696	10.905	3.882	3.295	12.025	34.802 miles.

## TABLE

*Of Grades from Old Fort to French Broad River, distance 29.49 miles.*

NO. OF MILES FOR EACH GRADE.							TOTAL.
Level.	Level, 20 feet.	20.40	40.60	60.80	80.100	105	
0.322	4.899	4.943	3.580	6.003	1.115	3.636	29.49



*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holden &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## [ HISTORICAL AGENCY.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the message of the Governor, with the accompanying papers from the Historical Agent of the State, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

That the message of the Governor presents to the General Assembly the report of the historical agent of the State, and recommends a continuance of the agency.

That the report of the agent consists of a series of letters either written by or addressed to the agent, in the discharge of the duties of his office, reporting the progress made in the collection of material, and assigns satisfactory reasons for the delay on the part of the agent in the prosecution of the extended search for documentary history contemplated by the Legislature. And, to the end that the fullest information may be given, that a memorial be made of the patriotic efforts on the part of the State authorities to garner up all that is valuable in the past history of the State, the committee do recommend the printing of the report entire, not exceeding 300 copies, to be distributed by order of the General Assembly.

And, furthermore, to carry out the praiseworthy purposes of the Legislature, that created the agency, and that the scattered and broken links of our colonial history may be collected and placed in the hands of the future historian, and "our story be told with truth," the committee do recommend

the adoption of the accompanying resolution, providing for the continuance of the agency :

*Resolved*, That the agent appointed under the resolution of the last General Assembly, to procure documentary evidence in relation to the History of North-Carolina, may, in case he shall deem it necessary to do so, examine the public archives, and other sources of information of our sister States, as well as the mother country, upon the conditions set forth in the said resolution, and report proceedings to the General Assembly at as early a period as may admit of the proper performance of the duties assigned to him.

PAUL C. CAMERON, *Chairman*.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

I transmit herewith a report from the Hon. David L. Swain, agent to procure documentary evidence of the history of the State.

The report will explain to you very fully what has been done, what it was the object of the agent to accomplish, and the circumstances which prevented his collecting any historical materials from abroad.

The copy of "Tryon's Letter Book" has been deposited in the Executive office, where it may be seen, and is subject to your disposition.

By the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly, by virtue of which an agent was appointed, such agency ceases at this session of your honorable body.

I respectfully recommend the passage of a resolution, authorizing the continuance of the agency, with authority to the agent to examine the public archives, and other sources of information of our sister States, as well as those of the mother country.

THOMAS BRAGG.

## REPORT.

CHAPEL HILL, Decem. 1, 1856.

SIR:—In my letter of the 20th November, 1855, I advised your excellency of the course I had pursued, and the progress I had made under the resolutions of the last General Assembly, authorizing you to appoint an agent to obtain from the proper offices in London documentary evidence in relation to the history of the State, and from Harvard University a copy of Governor Tryon's Letter Book.

I had the pleasure, a few weeks thereafter, to receive a copy of the Letter Book, prepared with extraordinary neatness and accuracy, under the supervision of Jared Sparks, LL.D., by the late James W. Harris, Esq., of Cambridge. Mr. Harris's receipt for the stipulated compensation for services so faithfully rendered, amounting to \$108, is enclosed. This sum, with the addition of one per cent. premium on the check remitted, may be deposited to my credit in the Bank of the State. The Letter Book is also sent herewith.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 15th May, 1855, requesting my attention to this subject, no opportunity has been neglected to obtain all the information in my power in relation to documentary evidence of our history at home or abroad. I have taken great pains to ascertain the sources whence materials may be drawn, and the extent to which they exist in this and other States, in order to satisfy myself whether it is necessary to extend researches to the mother country, and to prepare myself in this event for the intelligent performance of the trust committed to me.

I suppose there are few important papers in North Carolina which reflect light upon the colonial era, which are not in my possession, or at my command.

To the kind attention of Tristram L. Skinner, Esq., of Edenton, I am indebted for permission, obtained by him from the county court of Chowan, to transmit to me four folios, containing all the records of the general court and court of chan-

cery of North Carolina, from 1697 to 1730, and to James E. Norfleet, Esq., of Edenton, for two volumes custom house records of port Roanoke, from 1725 to 1743. The judicial records are not merely of great but indispensable importance to the historian. I have given a receipt for them to the clerk of Chowan court, and have stipulated to return them in reasonable time. I trust, however, that you will be able, through the intervention of the General Assembly to secure permanent possession of them for the State.

The liberality of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., has enriched the archives of the historical society of the University with a neat and accurate copy of all the portions of the Letter Book of his ancestors, Cullen and Thomas Pollock, which possess historical value.

Cullen Pollock was, as you are aware, deputy to one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, during a period of thirty years, and was at one time at the head of the government, as president of the Council. In the latter character he assumed the reins of government, on the demise of Governor Hyde in 1712, and discharged the duties of the executive department with eminent prudence and discretion, in the midst of some of the most dangerous emergencies in our history. He was a member of the council, and sustained the legitimate authority of Governor Glover during the entire period of Cary's rebellion, and his correspondence exhibits no inconsiderable portion of all the information accessible at present in relation to a civil commotion, which, in its consequences, threatened, and too nearly produced, the extinction of the colony.

Virginia and South Carolina have laid the best possible foundation for the construction of their history in the publication of their statutes at large, with illustrative documents, notes, and references. Both of these collections, but especially the former, the earlier and better work, are deeply interesting in connection with our history, and serve to show the importance of similar attention on our part to forgotten and neglected records.

The trustees of the State library, (the governor and judges of the supreme court) have recently made a judicious begin-



ning, which it is to be hoped will, in due time, result in the accomplishment of a like enterprise, on the part of North-Carolina.

In 1715, the General Assembly revised and re-enacted the the whole body of statute law then in force. There was no printing office in the Province, and twelve manuscript copies were prepared, and one deposited in the clerk's office of each precinct court.

The existence of this revisal was unknown during a long series of years, until about a quarter of a century ago, when two mutilated and moth-eaten copies were discovered in the office of the secretary of State. Two or three years since, a third imperfect copy was presented to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, by William B. Rodman, Esq., of Washington. A successful effort is in progress, to secure, by a collation of the three defective manuscripts, a perfect copy of our earliest revisal; and the work admirably executed by the Rev. Dr. Wheat, of the university, will soon be ready for the State library.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to enter into further details with respect to domestic sources of historical information. I venture to intimate, nevertheless, the confident opinion, that very interesting materials will reward proper research in the public offices of Virginia, and the archives of the historical societies of South-Carolina and Georgia.

In relation to documentary evidence abroad, I deem it merely necessary to direct your attention to the accompanying correspondence, which may be examined in the numerical order in which it is presented, and which will sufficiently explain itself.

You will perceive that owing to diplomatic difficulties between this country and England, and occurrences which for a time prevented cordial intercourse between Mr. Crampton and the American secretary of State, I was subjected to unavoidable embarrassment and delay in the prosecution of my designs. In relation to this matter, I am under great obligations to my friend Mr. Dobbin, the secretary of the Navy, who, though oppressed by official duties, rendered more arduous and onerous by delicate health, cooperated most cordi-



ally and effectually, in my attempts to accomplish the purposes of the General Assembly.

My agency, as you are aware, expires by the limitation imposed by the resolution under which I have been acting, with the present General Assembly. If further services of a similar character shall be desired—and of the necessity for further research, my former and present communication will afford the means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion—the General Assembly will of course allow further time, and authorize proper research in the archives of our sister States, as well as the mother country.

I have the honor to be,

With high consideration,

Your obedient servant,

D. L. SWAIN.

To his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG.

—

[I.—HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN TO D. L. SWAIN.]

WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1855.

*Dear Sir:* I snatch a moment from the political bustle agitating the federal metropolis, to perform simply a courteous duty of acknowledging the receipt of your truly interesting and patriotic letter. I intend to avail myself of the first opportunity, and endeavor to help you in the laudable enterprise in which you are engaged.

*Just at this particular time* it may not be decorous to open the subject to Mr. Crampton. We are personally on very good terms indeed, and I know he is quite accommodating.

\* \* \* \* \*

Be assured the subject shall not escape my attention and active co-operation.

Accept assurances of the high respect

Of your friend and obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

[II.—SAME TO SAME.]

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1856.

*My Dear Sir:* You are right in your conjectures, that at present our relations with Mr. Crampton forbid my asking any favor of him. It is to be regretted—but his conduct was inconsiderate and improper. I enclose you a letter of introduction to Mr. Dallas. Whenever you address him, enclose it, and I have no doubt he will cheerfully do what he can.

Our relations with England are not pleasant just now. Her construction of the treaty of 1850 is singularly erroneous. She has unquestionably violated it. Her recruitment of soldiers in our territory was equally wrong, and offensive to our pride. She might venture *that*, in a little *German* principality—but not in a country claiming to be her equal. She directed Mr. C. to be particular and not violate our law, but to get soldiers. Her apology is, "*I am sorry if your feelings are hurt*"—"but Crampton did nothing wrong, and we find no fault with him." *I hope it may all be settled. We don't want war—we are for peace—but honor.*

Your friend,

J. C. DOBBIN.

—

[III.—D. L. SWAIN, TO HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.]

CHAPEL HILL, 1st March, 1856.

*Sir:* The enclosed note from the Hon. James C. Dobbin, explains the reasons which render it proper and necessary for me to address you upon the present occasion. The accompanying volume, entitled "Indexes to Documents relative to North-Carolina during the colonial existence of the State," will serve the purpose of explaining more fully and clearly, the objects I have in view, and the nature of the duties which at the instance of Governor Bragg, acting under the authority of resolutions of our last General Assembly, I have undertaken to perform.

The volume referred to, a manuscript copy of which, was deposited by Mr. Gallatin in the office of the American Legation, in London, in 1827, shows that in the office of the board of trade and in the state-paper office, many documents and records of great value, in connection with the history of North-Carolina, are on file, and that permission for such agent as the State might designate for the purpose, was most courteously given, to take copies of all or any portion, that might be desired. I wish to obtain through you, a renewal of the courtesy and liberality.

Carolina was, as you are aware, originally a proprietary government. The first charter was dated 24th March, 1663; the second on the 30th of June, 1665. These charters granted to the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley and Sir John Colleton, all the lands between the southern boundary of Virginia  $36^{\circ} 30'$  on the north, and the ~~river Mathias in Florida~~  $29^{\circ}$  on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific ocean on the west.

The proprietary government existed from 1663 to 1729, (a period of sixty-six years,) when all the proprietors relinquished the sovereignty, and all of them, with the exception of Lord Granville, surrendered the title to the soil to the crown. He retained the right of soil, and in 1744 his eighth part was conveyed to him in severalty, by metes and bounds. It embraced the area between the southern boundry of Virginia, and a line parallel with it, at the distance of 70 miles south, and extending from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west. This title Lord Granville retained until the American revolution, and in the early years of the present century attempted to maintain it before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Raleigh, on the ground that the change of government worked neither forfeiture nor escheat of his lands. The suit was ultimately removed, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it abated, by the death of the Earl during the late war with Great Britain.

From the beginning of the royal government, in 1729, until the opening scenes of the revolution, in 1774, these indexes

show that ample materials for the elucidation of our history are to be found in the public offices in London. The obscure periods about which comparatively little is known, are from 1663 to 1729, embracing the existence of the proprietary government—and the early years of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Gallatin supposed, apparently with good reason, that much information in relation to the former period might be obtained by the examination of unarranged files in the office of the board of trade, of records entitled "Proprieties and Carolina." See his letter to governor Burton and the accompanying communications from the secretary of the board of trade, and Lord Dudley, principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, pages 3, 4, 5, 6 of the pamphlet referred to.

I venture to anticipate satisfactory results from such an examination, but to guard against disappointment, desire to make proper arrangements for the further prosecution of my researches, if it shall be found necessary.

[ Chalmers, in the composition of his political annals, seems to have had many papers at his command, in relation to our early history, to which no subsequent writers have had access. Williamson (Hist. N. C., vol. 1, p. 9, pref.) states that he applied to Chalmers for permission to take copies from his collections, which was discourteously refused.

Grahame (Col. Hist. U. S., vol. 1, p. xii) seems to have been favored with ready admission to the library of the "distinguished American annalist." He adds little, however, to our previous stock of information about the proprietary government. I suppose, therefore, that the papers must have passed from the hands of the secretary before the sojourn of Grahame in London, and may be found among the unarranged records referred to by Mr. Gallatin, or that they were restored to the Lord's proprietors, who held the office of palatine, at the successive periods to which they relate. If the latter supposition shall prove to be well founded I presume that the heads of these noble houses will receive with favor an application through the American legation for copies of such papers as may serve to illustrate their own history, as well as the annals of Carolina. Mr. Bancroft promised me,



some time since, to enter into a correspondence with Lord Shaftsbury, upon this subject, but I have not yet been advised of the receipt of any communication from the latter.

In relation to our revolutionary history, I have recently been so fortunate as to obtain a perfect copy of the letter book of Governor Tryon, and the journals of the council, during the entire period of his administration, from October, 1764 to June, 1771, containing very full as well as authentic details in relation to the commotion produced by the passage of the stamp act and the war with the regulators. The original was purchased for Harvard College, in 1845, by Mr. Stevens, of a bookseller in London. The recovery of this important record suggests the enquiry whether the letter book of Tryon's successor, Josiah Martin, the last of our royal Governors, may not be obtained from some source, and thus supply in connection with the Tryon papers, a continuous official narrative of the leading events in the revolutionary history of North-Carolina.

There was probably no single loyalist, who throughout the American revolution, rendered such efficient services, to the mother country, as John Hamilton. At the beginning of the war, he was the leading merchant in the province. He commanded a regiment under Lord Cornwallis during the invasions of 1780 and 1781, and was a gentleman of ability, intelligence and integrity. For many years subsequent to the revolution, he was his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Norfolk.

Major Craig, who in 1812, was Sir James Henry Craig, Governor General of Canada, took possession of Wilmington, early in 1781, preparatory to the second invasion of Lord Cornwallis. He maintained his position until the surrender of Yorktown rendered his retreat necessary, in the autumn of the following year. Governor Burke and suite were his prisoners in September, 1781, and the Governor was, under his orders, confined for some months, as a prisoner of State. The papers of these two gentlemen, if they can be obtained, will probably be found, to be not less interesting and important, than those of Governors Tryon and Martin.

I do not wish to go abroad, until I shall have satisfied my-



self, with respect to the nature and extent of the collections, that can be made in our own country. My present plan is to visit London, not earlier than May, 1857. May I venture to ask, in behalf of the State of North-Carolina, that such previous enquiries and arrangements may be made, as may comport with your convenience, and enable me to accomplish, as nearly as may be practicable, the wise and liberal purposes contemplated by our General Assembly.]

I have the honor to be,

with high consideration,

your obedient servant,

D. L. SWAIN.

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[IV.—HON. G. M. DALLAS TO HON. J. C. DOBBIN.]

LONDON, Aug. 18, 1856.

*My Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 4th instant, accompanied by another addressed to yourself by Ex-Governor Swain, with a bound pamphlet of "Indexes to Colonial Documents, N. C." reached me yesterday. I will give the purposes of Governor Swain every aid in my power, especially as soon as I feel somewhat relieved of the central American negotiation, which is tapering to the signing point. There may be difficulties in ascertaining the *locus in quo* of the displaced records, for the best employe here is reluctant and unreliable in making a *private* search, without assurance of compensation for trouble, and of copying, if successful. You shall hear from me again, however, at an early day.

Always faithfully yours,

G. M. DALLAS.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, &c.

[V.—SAME TO SAME.]

LONDON, August 22, 1856.

*My Dear Sir:* Since writing the enclosed, I have had the pleasure to meet Mr. Somerby, an American gentleman well known to Gen. Cushing, who was kind enough, at my request, to examine the State paper office, and other receptacles of records, and whose familiarity with the operation enables him to say at once—

1 That there are many papers readily accessible connected with the colonial history of North Carolina, not adverted to in the volume of Indexes sent by Governor Swain, some at dates as early as 1661, and multitudes subsequent to 1775.

2. That South Carolina has already obtained abstracts of such papers, as, under the general label of “ Carolina papers,” were of dates anterior to the separation, and of these it is presumable Gov. Swain could easily obtain copies from Charleston.

3. That abstracts of all the papers connected with North Carolina, whether in the State, paper office, the British museum, or elsewhere, can certainly be had; but the trouble and expense would be great, and unless Gov. Swain prefers coming himself, to superintend the proceeding here, Mr. Somerby thinks he could secure all sufficient abstracts by directing and guiding a copyist, if the sum of £100 were, in advance, placed under the control of some one here, to be applied exclusively to that object.

Mr. Somerby is already engaged in pursuing a similar search and examination for the State of Maine. He tells me that a bill was introduced into Congress, authorizing an appropriation of 20,000 dollars, to enable the government to get all the colonial documents from the office here, and that Mr. Mason, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Pearce were its friends, but he does not know its fate.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

G. M. DALLAS.

HON. J. C. DOBBIN, &c.

[VI.—D. L. SWAIN TO HON. J. C. DOBBIN.]

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 10, 1856.

*My Dear Sir:* I am greatly obliged, by the receipt of your note of the 6th, and the accompanying communications from Mr. Dallas of the 15th and 22d ult. I have availed myself of your permission to take copies of the latter, and in compliance with your request, I now return the originals.

The principal object I desired to attain, through the intervention of Mr. Dallas, was a renewal of the courtesy exhibited to the State in the correspondence between Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Lack and Lord Dudley, in 1827, in the permission to take copies of documents in the public offices in London, and more especially to ascertain whether a like permission can be obtained from Lord Clarendon, and the other representatives of the original Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Upon these subjects I hope to hear from him, when relieved from the diplomatic difficulties and labors, which require immediate and constant attention.

In the mean time, you will greatly oblige me, by transmitting this note to him as an acknowledgment of his kindness.

With a hope that a brief sojourn among your friends in Fayetteville may have the effect to enable you to return to your duties, in improved health and spirits,

I am very sincerely and truly,

Your friend and servant,

D. L. SWAIN.

Honorable J. C. DOBBIN.

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[VII.—JARED SPARKS, LL. D. TO D. L. SWAIN.]

CAMBRIDGE, February 1, 1856.

[ *My Dear Sir:* In regard to the first inquiry in your letter of December 19, I regret that I cannot give you any information concerning the loyalists, Fanning, Hamilton and Craig. Nor do I know where you will be likely to find the

papers of Governor Martin. If they have been preserved, they are doubtless in the hands of some branch of his family in England, and may perhaps be brought to light by pursuing the inquiry in that county.

As to Chalmers, he undoubtedly procured nearly the whole of his materials from the archives of the board of trade. He was, for a long time, the secretary of that board. His paper, after having been bound in volumes, were sold by his nephew, a few years ago, at auction in London. I purchased six volumes of them relating mostly to New England. They are not important, being memoranda, references, and extracts used in writing his annals. In his chapter on Carolina, I observe he refers to volumes of "Carolina Entries," and also to "Carolina Papers." These are all probably now in the office of the board of trade, unless they have been removed to the state-paper office since Chalmer's time.

I remember seeing volumes entitled "Proprieties." In these, will be found papers relating to Carolina, under the proprietary government, as mentioned by Mr. Gallatin. I forbear to enlarge on this subject, because I deem it absolutely essential that you, or some other agent from this country, should make a personal research in the public offices in London. I have passed several weeks, at two separate times, in those offices, and I am sure that no instructions to any person there, however precise, will secure a thorough and complete examination. Such an agent should be already somewhat familiar with the details of the history of North-Carolina.

There are two distinct offices containing American colonial papers: first, that of the board of trade, and secondly the state-paper office. The index furnished by Mr. Gallatin, appears to include such papers only as are in the former; but there are many important papers of a more political character in the state-paper office, particularly from the date of the stamp act downwards. In short, a careful and thorough research should be made in both these offices.

The mode of application must be through the American minister in London, and, with his aid, there will be no diffi-

culty in procuring access to any of our colonial papers, and permission to have them transcribed.]

I hope you will find it consistent with your other occupations to fulfil this important agency yourself. I am persuaded you will not regret having performed a service, which, while it cannot fail to gratify your own tastes, will be so beneficial to the public.

I have not yet heard from Halifax, and I begin to fear we may be disappointed in our expectations from that quarter. It is possible that the descendants of the loyalists may feel a little delicacy on this point and not be inclined to promote any new developments in the history of the unsuccessful efforts of their ancestors, although acting in defence of what they deemed at the time a loyal and just cause.

You have probably received before this time the volume of Tryon's Letter Book, by the hands of Professor Hedrick. Please present my kind regards to him, and accept the assurance of the high respect and esteem of

Yours, most truly,

JARED SPARKS.

Hon. D. L. SWAIN, *President, &c.*

[VIII.—COL. PETER FORCE TO HON. J. C. DOBBIN.]

[ WASHINGTON, August 22d, 1856.

*Dear Sir:* I have read with care and with interest the letter you have from Gov. Swain. His views cover the whole ground, and it will be a proud day for North-Carolina when his suggestions are carried into full effect. Every public paper in England that relates to the State should be obtained, for until that is done the materials for its history will not be complete, and this can only be done by the employment of an intelligent and faithful agent.

The only suggestion I have to make is in regard to the agent. He should not only be intelligent and faithful, but he should be familiar with the duties that would be required of



him, and have a general knowledge of all the depositories of American papers in all the public offices in London, and as far as may be elsewhere. I know of but one person who has the ability and perseverance, united with the necessary acquaintance with the public offices and officers, to enable him to perform the task satisfactorily. The person I allude to is Mr. Henry Stevens, an American, who, during several years residence in London, has become well known to the gentlemen in the various departments there, and who has furnished numerous transcripts of public documents and papers to public institutions and private persons in this country. If Gov. Swain could engage his services, I feel assured that what he purposes to have done for the State would be well done.]

Very respectfully, &c.,

PETER FORCE.

HON. J. C. DOBBIN, Washington.

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[IX.—REV. DR. HAWKS TO D. L. SWAIN.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1856.

*My Dear Sir:* On my return home, after an absence of three weeks, I found your letter awaiting my arrival. This must be my apology, for not replying sooner. I rejoice greatly that our State has moved in the business of securing, while yet she may, such portions of our documentary history, as yet remain in England in the form of MSS.

[I satisfied myself when in London, that there was much in the colonial office, papers of ante-revolutionary times, that we ought to have to make our story complete. But there is also, I am persuaded, much that is valuable in the hands of the descendents of the Lord's proprietors. On a proper application, I presume it might be obtained.

I am certain, however, that no agent but one already familiar with our history as far as it is known, can do us much good; and therefore, I rejoice that the work is committed to

your hands. I am deeply interested in your prosecution of it to a successful termination.]

In my own humble labors, I feel the need of documentary evidence yet in England: not in my first volume, for that you know embraces the early attempts at colonization, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh only, and I think I have about all that remains to us on that subject. But in my second and subsequent volumes, I have relied very much on this movement of the State, to furnish materials for speaking confidently and truthfully. I can, indeed, tell the story, from such sources of information as we have; but, as an honest man, I should be obliged frankly to say, though I have sought for *truth*, I am not sure I have always found it. I pray you, therefore, do not relax your efforts to get the matter that is in England.

I thank you very much for repeating your kind offer of aid in my work. The truth is, I did not mean to put any MS. but that of the first vol. to press, without our minute joint examination. As to the first, I knew just what material there was for it, and that neither you nor I could add to it; and besides, I was anxious, if possible, to lay the beginning of my work before the next Legislature, and say—you see what I am trying to do for our State—pray help me, by affording me unrestricted access to all our archives.

I hope to see you this winter, and to travel with you over a great deal of historic ground, now overgrown with thickets; but I trust we shall be able to cut our way through, and let in the sun-light.

I hope you will not deem it presumptuous in me to say, that I think you and I together can make a *true* history of North-Carolina. So far as my opinion is of any value, you are free to say, that I consider the thorough examination of the papers in England, by some one who, like yourself, knows all that we now possess of our early history, to be of the very first importance to a truthful narrative of the past; that we ought to possess copies of these papers; and that I earnestly

hope our countrymen will facilitate, in every way they can, your efforts to obtain them.

With very sincere regard,

Your friend,

FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

To Hon. D. L. SWAIN, *University N. C.*

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#### ERRATA.

Page 4, for Cullen, at the beginning of the second paragraph, read *Thomas*. Page 8, near the close of the second paragraph, for the river Matthias, in Florida, substitute *the 29th degree of latitude*; and in the 8th line of the next paragraph, for 70, read *about 66 miles*.

referred a bill to charter the "People's Bank," report it back, and recommend that it do not pass.

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#### MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, composing the minority of the committee on corporations and currency, to whom was referred the bill to charter the "People's Bank of North-Carolina," have had the same under careful consideration, and report, that after mature deliberation thereon, they are firmly of the opinion that the banking capital of the State is altogether inadequate to supply the necessary and reasonable demands of an enterprising and progressive population. This, your committee think, must appear in a strong and convincing light to all reasonable and reflecting men, when they remember that the assessed value of the property of the State is two hundred and twenty-eight million, eight hundred thousand, four hundred and seventy-two dollars. That of Rhode Island is seventy-seven million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars. Connecticut, the nutmeg State, one hundred and nineteen millions, eighty-eight thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars. Massachusetts, five hundred and forty-six millions, three thousand and fifty-seven dollars. Delaware, seventeen millions, four hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and forty dollars. New-

hope our countrymen will facilitate, in every way they can,  
~~to obtain them~~



*Ordered to be Printed.*

---

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

The committee on corporations and currency, to whom was referred a bill to charter the "People's Bank," beg leave to report it back, and recommend that it do not pass.

---

## MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, composing the minority of the committee on corporations and currency, to whom was referred the bill to charter the "People's Bank of North-Carolina," have had the same under careful consideration, and report, that after mature deliberation thereon, they are firmly of the opinion that the banking capital of the State is altogether inadequate to supply the necessary and reasonable demands of an enterprising and progressive population. This, your committee think, must appear in a strong and convincing light to all reasonable and reflecting men, when they remember that the assessed value of the property of the State is two hundred and twenty-eight million, eight hundred thousand, four hundred and seventy-two dollars. That of Rhode Island is seventy-seven million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars. Connecticut, the nutmeg State, one hundred and nineteen millions, eighty-eight thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars. Massachusetts, five hundred and forty-six millions, three thousand and fifty-seven dollars. Delaware, seventeen millions, four hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and forty dollars. New-

York, seven hundred and fifteen millions, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand and eighty-two dollars. The banking capital, of the several States above enumerated, may be correctly stated as follows: That of North-Carolina is six millions and fifty thousand dollars. That of Rhode Island, eighteen millions, seven hundred and twelve thousand, one hundred and sixty-two dollars. Connecticut, \$18,565,275; Massachusetts, \$68,820,000; Delaware, \$1,640,000, while that of the Empire State, once as she is now, in climate and resources, the inferior of North-Carolina in every respect, has \$94,930,082, exclusive of the capital employed in her Saving's Banks, which is supposed to equal, at least, to one-third of the above amount. But to bring our want of banking capital still more forcibly to view, and for the further purpose of closing the mouths of all narrow minded and selfish demagogues, who may say that your committee have taken too partial or contracted a view of this important subject, they beg leave to refer all such skeptics to the census of 1850, and they will there find the assessed value of all the property in the United States to be \$5,984,964,407, and the banking capital to be \$239,084,496, exclusive of the capital employed in Saving's Banks.

But this is not all; our banking capital not only dwindles into insignificance when compared with that now usefully employed in the original thirteen States, but absolutely appears *contemptible*, when carefully contrasted with the wealth—the growing numbers of our citizens, or the abundant resources, or the actual wealth of the State.

To place this fact beyond cavil or dispute, your committee need trouble themselves to refer but partially to the statistics of Wake and Cumberland counties, and they are sure the task they have assumed will be accomplished.

It appears from the census that the property in these two counties, if exposed to sale to-morrow, would bring a sum far more than sufficient to pay off the whole banking capital of North-Carolina.

And for fear some may doubt this fact, your committee would most respectfully request all such skepticks to turn to the record just named, and they will there find the following

facts fully established, to wit: That the actual cash value of the farming implements, machinery, horses, mules, cows, hogs, sheep, &c., &c., in Wake, to be two millions, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars; while in Cumberland they run up to the greater sum of \$4,070,579; add to this 9469 slaves in Wake, valued at \$3,763,600, and 7217 of the same population in Cumberland, valued at \$2,886,800, making a total of \$10,727,979.

Thus it appears that the property, or rather a portion of the personal property of these two central counties, amounted some six or seven years ago, to \$4,675,979 more than the present banking capital of the whole State.

Your committee think that these facts and figures speak trumpet-tongued in favor of a large and immediate increase of our banking capital. Yet they are gratified to know, that they have other facts and figures at their command, that speak still more authoritatively, relative to this matter.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of 1850-'51, enacted, that hereafter there shall be levied, annually, the sum of 3 cents upon every dollar of interest secured, or due from any solvent debtor, upon all sums of money over \$100 at interest, within or out of the State.

It appears from the comptroller's report of 1856, that the taxes actually paid into the treasury, by individuals, who had money at interest during the year 1855, was \$38,000.

Now the tax being 3 per cent. on the interest secured, the amount of interest received by individuals, must have exceeded the sum of \$320,000, whilst the money loaned at interest, could not have been less than \$23,000,000.

These figures show a result, not only gratifying to the pride of every North-Carolinian, but prove most conclusively that our good old commonwealth is yet abundantly sound and solvent. They are further gratifying as establishing the important fact, that North-Carolina, poor as she is generally supposed to be, has plenty of money, seeking investment within her own borders to construct all the railroads that may be necessary to develop the untold resources of the State, if the

right course be taken, to effect that desirable object by the present Legislature.

But to suppose the above amount gives a correct idea of the money loaned at interest in this State, would be to commit a great, if not stupid, blunder that might operate to her lasting prejudice. From the experience your committee have had, as to the unwillingness of most persons not to cverburthen themselves with heavy taxes, has led them to the conclusion that the tax paid the State on money loaned at interest is *far, very* far below what she is entitled to receive, under the above mentioned act; and that, at the present time, there are at least 30 or \$35,000,000 of floating capital loaned in the State of North-Carolina.

It will be observed that none of the foregoing statements embrace the capital invested in works of internal improvements, which will soon exceed the sum of 12,000,000 of dollars, nor have they deemed it expedient to extend this report so as to embrace the statistics necessary to show the rapid annual growth and increase of the various crops and productions of our mines, manufactures, mechanics, trade and commerce. Such an array of statistics, though they would unquestionably form a strong, if not convincing argument, to establish the point in question; yet your committee have deemed them too voluminous to be embraced in this report. But if any further proof is deemed necessary to establish the point in controversy, your committee think it may be found in the important consideration that the various works of internal improvement in the construction of which we have spent, and are destined yet to spend, so many millions more in extending still further west, will soon be so far completed east as to bring a great portion of the State in direct and speedy communication with three of the best harbors on our coast, thereby affording our people far greater commercial facilities than they have ever heretofore had the good fortune to enjoy.

When the North-Carolina Railroad shall be completed to Beaufort harbor, it will form a new and glorious epoch in the history of the State. It will be a communication that has long been waited and hoped for by the good, the great and



the patriotic of all parties, but hitherto deemed by many barely within the compass of our ability as a State to accomplish. But, thank God, the doubts and fears of the timid and the prudent have passed away, and instead of the hoarse croaking of the unscrupulous demagogue, we will soon hear the energetic and soul stirring sound of the steam whistle mingling its animating notes with the never ending anthem sung by the Atlantic's restless waves on our stormy coast.

Under such circumstances as these, is it too much to hope that all kinds of business will be greatly revived, strengthened and increased, sufficiently at any rate, to swell our commerce, tonnage and trade, until it shall at least equal that of South-Carolina at the present time. Surely then, when it is remembered that our banking capital is not equal to one-third of that profitably employed by our less opulent, but more prosperous sister, South-Carolina, your committee would respectfully submit that they have gone far enough with their argument; if not, they would invite the serious attention of all to the numerous applications that have been made to the last three Legislatures, and the bills that are now pending in the two branches of the Assembly, asking for a large and immediate increase of the banking capital of the State, as conclusive proof on this point, when taken in connection with the foregoing facts and figures. At least, they have satisfied your committee, that the people of North-Carolina are unwilling to be longer deprived of any legitimate and necessary means to stimulate the enterprise, increase the trade, develop the resources, and at the same time protect the credit, while it throws a fostering arm around the industry and improvements of the State, by directing all our produce over them to our own ports and markets.

Your committee cannot think of concluding this hasty report, without giving it as their decided opinion, that the permanent prosperity, good faith, and sound credit of North-Carolina, to say nothing of good economy and the convenience of her citizens, require of this Legislature to charter a large State Bank, with capital sufficient to enable it to estab-



lish branches in every portion of the State, instead of one section of it, as heretofore.

And as it is honestly believed by your committee that there is no other business, taking one year after another, that is so profitable as banking—indeed they may say, this is the history of the past in this and all other States, as respects banking; then they cannot see any good reason that can be assigned why the State should not use a part at least of her credit in this way—especially should this be done to supply the growing deficiency that is daily becoming more oppressive, as our prominent citizens are collecting in thousands and tens of thousands of the floating capital of the State, to vest it permanently in the coupon bonds that are now being issued for the benefit of her various works of internal improvement.

Your committee repeat, if the banking capital of the State is insufficient, as they think they have clearly proven it to be, and that money thus invested has uniformly proved to be, as the governor has intimated in his message, more profitable to the State and public than any other investments that she has heretofore or can now make, they can see no good reason why this Legislature should not invest two or three millions more in this most lucrative and popular branch of business. Surely the present and prospective condition of the State treasury will show that she has need of all the money she can possibly raise indirectly from her citizens.

This step is made still more obligatory upon the present Legislature, when we see the prevailing desire manifested at each returning session of the Assembly to establish small local banks, and embark in new and expensive works of internal improvements.

These views and considerations, as your committee humbly conceive, urge upon the present Legislature the adoption of some system that will have some tendency to check these irregularities, furnish the people of the State with a sound currency, and at the same time provide the means whereby the present and future liabilities of the State may be met, without imposing onerous and oppressive direct taxes on the people.

And as the bill to charter the People's Bank of North-Carolina contemplates an increase of the public revenue, and the creation at no distant day of a sinking fund to meet the bonds issued by the State as they become due; therefore, your committee take great pleasure in reporting the "bill to charter the People's Bank of North-Carolina" back to the House, and most respectfully, but urgently recommend its passage.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the minority, by

D. F. CALDWELL.



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Doc. No. 30.][SES. 1856-'7.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND INCOME OF  
THE STATE.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13th, 1856.

*Sir:* In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, addressed to this office, asking me for a statement of the present and prospective liabilities and income of the State, the amount of principal and interest, and when due, &c., I have the honor to make the following statement:

## ESTIMATED

*Receipts into public fund from ordinary sources, for fiscal year commencing November 1, 1856, and ending October 31, 1857, and also for fiscal year commencing November 1, 1857, and ending October 31, 1858, as follows:*

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	1856-'7.	1857-'8.
Public Tax,	\$ 352,045 18	\$ 352,045 18
Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad bonds belonging to the State, (two payments in this fiscal year,)	6,000 00	3,000 00
Dividend from Fayetteville & Cen- tre <i>alias</i> Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Company,	1,800 00	1,800 00
Amount carried forward,	\$ 359,845 18	\$ 356,845 18

Amount brought forward,	\$ 359,845 18	\$ 356,845 18
Dividend from Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Company,	300 00	300 00
Bank Tax,	14,182 33	14,182 33
Collections on Cherokee bonds,	1,300 00	1,300 00
Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	535 80	535 80
Amount to be retained in the Treasury upon sale of \$6,000 of State bonds under act for construction of Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad, the sum of \$10,000 having been paid in cash to that company and but \$4,000 State bonds having been sold for that purpose, after advertising the whole \$10,000,	6,000 00	29,250 00
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,		
Bond of Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, due January 1, 1857,	5,387 14	
Bond of J. M. Lovejoy, due December 25th, 1856,	125 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 387,675 45	\$ 402,413 31

## ESTIMATED

*Disbursements from public fund for fiscal year commencing November 1, 1856, and ending October 31, 1857, and also for fiscal year commencing November 1, 1857, and ending October 31, 1858, as follows :*

	1856-'7.	1857-'8.
Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad bonds,	\$ 30,000 00	\$ 30,000 00
Ditto on bonds issued under two acts of the general assembly and passed January 17, 1849, and the other January 28, 1851,	22,200 00	22,200 00



Ditto on Fayetteville and Western Plankroad bonds,	7,200 00	7,200 00
Ditto on bonds issued for improvement of Neuse & Tar rivers and for Gaston & Weldon Railroad, under act of 27th January, 1849,	9,120 00	9,120 00
Ditto on bonds issued for North-Carolina Railroad,	180,000 00	180,000 00
Ditto on Fayetteville & Centre <i>alias</i> Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad bonds,	1,800 00	1,800 00
Ditto on \$4,000 of Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad bonds heretofore sold,	240 00	240 00
Ditto on \$6,000 of bonds to be issued for same,	180 00	360 00
Ditto on bonds issued for improvement of Tar river under act of last Legislature,	900 00	900 00
Ditto on bonds issued on account of Insane Asylum,	3,540 00	3,540 00
Ditto on \$533,000 of Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad bonds, issued heretofore,	31,980 00	31,980 00
Ditto on \$266,000 to be issued January, 1857,	7,980 00	15,960 00
Ditto on \$267,000 to be issued July, 1857,		16,020 00
Ditto on \$200,000 heretofore issued for Western North-Carolina Railroad,	12,000 00	12,000 00
Ditto on \$300,000 to be issued for same, April, 1857,	9,000 00	18,000 00
Ditto on \$300,000 to be issued for same, October, 1857,		18,000 00
Ditto on other liabilities of the State, for which no State bonds have been issued, as follows: obligations given to Literary board for \$40,360 55,	2,421 63	2,421 63
Ditto on one other, given to same for \$15,442,	926 52	926 52
Amount due literary fund on account \$140,412 86, November 1, 1856,	8,424 77	8,424 77

Interest on notes given to Bank of Cape Fear, amounting to \$109,000,	6,540 00	6,540 00
Ditto on obligation given to trustees of the University for \$6,000,	360 00	360 00
Cash to New river and Yadkin Nav- igation Companies,	25,000 00	
Ordinary expenses of the govern- ment,	85,000 00	85,000 00
Geological survey, salaries of princi- pal and assistant,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Agricultural Societies,	2,100 00	2,100 00
	<u>\$ 450,912 92</u>	<u>\$ 477,092 92</u>

Estimated receipts for fiscal year 1856-'7,	\$ 387,675 45
“ “ “ “ “ 1857-'8,	\$ 402,413 31
	<u>\$ 790,088 76</u>
Estimated disbursements for fiscal year 1856-'7,	\$ 450,912 92
“ “ “ “ “ 1857-'8,	\$ 477,092 92
	<u>\$ 928,005 84</u>
Estimated disbursements for two years,	928,005 84
Estimated receipts for two years,	790,088 76
Deficit for two years,	<u>\$ 137,917 08</u>

## STATE LIABILITIES ON BONDS, &amp;c.

LIST OF BONDS.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL.	WHEN DUE.
On bonds issued on account of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1860
On bonds issued at sundry times in 1849, under act of 17th January, 1849, to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the bank of Cape Fear, to the bank of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsements by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, running ten years,	200,000 00	in 1859
Under act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, passed January 28th, 1851, running ten years,	40,000 00	in 1861
Ditto, do. do.,	130,000 00	in 1862
Fayetteville and Western Plank-road bonds, running twenty yrs.	26,500 00	in 1869
Ditto, do. do.,	33,500 00	in 1870
Ditto, do. do.,	40,000 00	in 1871
Ditto, do. do.,	20,000 00	in 1872
The foregoing are registered bonds.		
The following are coupon bonds:		
Under act of 27th January, 1849, for construction of Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and for improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers, running ten years,	41,000 00	July 1, 1864
Ditto, do.,	67,000 00	Jan. 1, 1865
Ditto, do.,	44,000 00	July 1, 1865
On acc't. of North-Carolina Railroad bonds, running thirty years,	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1883
Ditto, do.,	500,000 00	July 1, 1883
Ditto, do.,	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1884

	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL.	WHEN DUE.
Ditto, do.,	130,000 00	July 1, 1884
Ditto, do.,	370,000 00	Jan. 1, 1885
Ditto, do.,	1,000,000 00	April 1, 1885
Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad bonds, running twenty years	\$ 20,000 00	April 1, 1875
Ditto, do.,	10,000 00	July 1, 1876
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank- road bonds, running twenty years,	4,000 00	July 1, 1875
Tar river, under act of 14th Feb- ruary, 1855, bonds running thir- ty years,	15,000 00	Jan'y. 1, 1886
Lunatic Asylum, bonds running ten years,	40,000 00	Jan'y. 1, 1866
Ditto, do.,	19,000 00	Jan'y. 1, 1866
Atlantic and North-Carolina Rail- road bonds, running thirty years,	500,000 00	Jan'y. 1, 1886
Ditto, do.,	33,000 00	Jan'y. 1, 1886
Western North-Carolina Railroad bonds, running thirty years,	200,000 00	Oct. 1, 1886
Obligation given to literary board, for	40,360 55	
One other,	15,442 00	
Amount due literary fund on ac- count,	140,412 86	
Notes given to bank of Cape Fear, amounting to,	109,000 00	
Obligation given to University of North-Carolina,	6,000 00	
	<b>\$ 5,294,215 41</b>	

There is no time fixed for the payment of the last five items in the above statement. The obligation for \$40,360,55 to the literary board, was given in 1848 and 1849, and no interest has yet been paid on it. I may remark, also, that the Bank of Cape Fear is bound to loan the State as much as \$150,000 after giving the bank three months notice.

The public tax spoken of in the foregoing list of estimated receipts, is the nett amount of public tax which belongs to



the public fund, and does not include that portion of tax collected by sheriffs, which belongs to the literary fund, such as tax on retailers' license, auction tax, &c.

I have supposed in these estimates, that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company will not pay a dividend during this fiscal year, but that it will in the next. It is not, however, certain, that it will pay even in the next year. The Fayetteville and Warsaw and the Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad Companies, having paid dividends within the last few days, I have made estimates of dividends from them. What dividends the North-Carolina Railroad will pay, is uncertain; and I have, therefore, not placed it in the list of estimated receipts.

Before estimating the disbursements on account of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, and the Western North-Carolina Railroad Companies, I had consultations with the presidents of those companies, as to the times at which they would make their calls upon the State, and made the estimates accordingly.

I addressed enquiries also to the president of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and to these, he returned a reply in writing, which I herewith enclose, as a part of this report :

“SIR: I hastily pen the information you desire me to furnish. Agreeable to our present charter, the State engages to endorse the bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, for the sum of \$200,000, upon the completion of every section of twenty-five miles. The entire length of road from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, is 270 miles, making the greatest liability amount to \$2,160,000

As to your next inquiry, I have to state, that there is little or no probability, that we shall call for any endorsement prior to the meeting of the next Legislature. Our purpose is to prepare the entire road bed, if possible, before we commence laying the track, so that we shall be enabled to finish our road to the cotton country, before the interest upon our first bonds shall become due. In this way, we expect at all times,



to derive an income that will be amply sufficient to meet our accruing interest. To enable our stockholders to take contracts, and execute them with their own hands, we have fixed the first day of January, 1859, as the period by which the contracts heretofore made, are to be completed. Such are the terms of all the contracts from Lumberton to the Pedee, and from Charlotte west. From Lumberton to Wilmington, or Whitesville, no contracts have been made, and our board has made no order in relation thereto; though I believe I may safely say, that the eastern portion will not be ready for the superstructure, prior to the 1st of July, 1859, if that early, and hence no bonds will be called for, before the meeting of the next Legislature. Even if we had the bonds now, our company would not put them in circulation before the road should be completed to the cotton fields, at least of Richmond county.

Any further information you may desire, will be cheerfully communicated at all times.

Your most obedient servant,  
H. W. GUION.

To D. W. COURTS, Esq, Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C."

The Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad Company, by complying with certain conditions of its charter, will be authorized to call upon the State for the issue of \$20,000 more State bonds; but not supposing it probable that this call would be made, I have no estimate for it.

It is not certain that the sum of \$25,000 for the improvement of the Yadkin river and for the New river, will be called for during the present or next fiscal year. I have made no estimate of disbursements on account of northern exchange, because the amount is uncertain; but I will take occasion to remark, that by having in the treasury, at all times, the means of taking advantage of the market, this cost will be greatly reduced.

The State is bound, as endorser of the bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, to the amount of \$250,000; Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Companies,

\$300,000, and of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, \$250,000; of the bonds of the last company, she has as yet, endorsed only \$50,000.

The prosperous condition of the first named company, and the length of time within which it has promptly met its engagements, would seem to render any provision on the part of the State, to provide for the payment of interest on the bonds endorsed for it, unnecessary.

The second company has, thus far, promptly met the interest due on the foregoing \$300,000 bonds. No interest has, as yet, accrued on the bonds which the State has endorsed for the last named company. A failure on the part of either of these companies, to provide for the payment of interest on the bonds thus endorsed, would devolve upon the State the necessity of doing so, and would therefore, to that extent, increase the disbursements from the public treasury beyond the foregoing estimates.

In conclusion, I beg leave most respectfully to add, that, looking to the contingent, as well as to the certain liabilities of the State, within the period embraced in these estimates, a prudent forecast, and a jealous regard for our public credit, would seem to point out the propriety of increasing the annual receipts into the treasury, at least one hundred thousand dollars.

With high regard,

I am sir, your ob't servant,

D. W. COURTS,

*Public Treasurer.*

HON. W. W. AVERY,

*Speaker of the Senate.*









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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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REPORT OF LITERARY BOARD.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina. This report should have been laid before you at an earlier day, but has been postponed from unavoidable causes.

THOMAS BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1856.

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PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 14, 1856.

SIR: You are doubtless aware, for the want of the necessary information, that I have been unable to prepare, as I am required to do, "A statement of each tract of land owned by the board, and its location, quantity, as well as ascertained, and probable value, distinguishing between those tracts the title to which is doubtful or good. And this statement shall be recorded by him in a book, to be kept by the board, and in a manner, by index or otherwise, easy for reference." It appears that the information necessary to prepare the statement required, is not upon record, and to obtain such information by actual surveys upon the premises, would be attended with an expense that the value of the lands would not

justify. I may here add, that with the necessary information before me, I would have prepared the statement cheerfully.

The tract of land in Perquimans county, sold by the board publicly, and purchased by W. G. Perry, Esq., is now in controversy. Mr. White has instituted suit for its recovery, he claiming a title from the State, obtained just before the land was purchased by Mr. Perry from the board. The case was removed from Perquimans last superior court to Chowan, by Mr. Perry, who thought that he could not have a fair trial, owing to the fact that there are several tracts of land in Perquimans county, held under a title from the State, which are considered by many as swamp lands. This case has caused a considerable talk about swamp lands, and the question is very frequently asked, What are swamp lands, and how are they distinguished from other lands? &c.—some holding one opinion and some another. It is evident that the swamp lands in the eastern portion of the State differ in different localities, both in growth and soil; there are to be found gum, pine, cypress and juniper swamps, and swamps with a promiscuous growth, the soil varying from spongy to compact. I shall be very glad if you can furnish me with a description of swamp lands, as understood by the board, if differing from the above description. The case in Perquimans county before alluded to has caused persons in this and other counties to be fearful in purchasing isolated tracts of swamp land, not knowing how this case may be decided. They are waiting for its decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. CHERRY.

His Excellency Governor BRAGG.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina :*

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina have the honor to submit the following report:

The fund on hand at the present time is as follows:

Bond of the State, date 25th January, 1847,	\$39,808 55
Do. do., 9th October, 1848,	53 00
Do. do., 22d July, 1855,	15,442 00
Do. 27th August, 1850, for Fayetteville and Western plank road, \$2,000	
Do. 24th January, 1852, for same, 7,000	
Do. do., 3 bonds issued under reso- lution of General Assembly, 3,500	
	12,500 00
36 coupon bonds, due 1st July, 1884, 36,000	
27 do., due 1st January, 1865, 27,000	
	63,000 00
Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by State, and for which she only is responsible,	140,000 00
Amount due on bonds by the State,	\$271,282 55
5 bonds of Weldon and Wilmington Rail Road Company, endorsed by State, payable 1st of January, 1863, \$10,000 each,	\$50,000 00
1 do. do., 1st January, 1859,	22 00
	\$52,250 00
Bonds of Greensboro Female College, 7th June, 1849,	7,000 00
Chowan Female Institute, 25th May, 1851,	3,000 00
Normal College, 8th March, 1854,	10,000 00
Wake Forest College, balance 22d September, 1854,	4,824 30
Floral College, 30th September, 1854,	2,000 00
Mount Pleasant Academy, (Cherokee,) 16th of October, 1855,	2,000 00

Clinton Female Institute, 19th November, 1855,	3,000 00
Amount due by literary institutions,	\$31,824 30
1849—May 21.—3 bonds, John W. Keeling and others, each for \$755,	\$2,265 00
1854—May 29.—William Clark and another,	1,592 00
1855—October 15.—David G. Perry and others, 2 bonds, each \$357 06,	714 12
1856—January 1.—William D. Cook and others, renewal of former bond,	1,000 00
1856—May 1.—H. G. Spruill & others, 2 bonds, each for \$1,000,	2,000 00
Amount due by individuals,	\$7,571 12
<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
Amount due by State on bonds,	\$271,282 55
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company,	52,250 00
Literary Institutions,	31,824 30
Individuals,	7,571 12
Total,	\$362,927 97

The stocks belonging to the fund are as follows:

Bank of the State of North Carolina, 5,027 shares.

Bank of Cape Fear, 5,444 do.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co., 4,000 do.

Wilmington and Manchester do do., 2,000 do.

Cape Fear navigation stock, 650 do.

Roanoke navigation stock, 500 do.

Other sources of revenue:

All the unsold swamp lands of the State.

All money paid into the treasury upon entries of vacant land other than swamp land.

Tax upon retail licenses and auctioneers.

The board deem it unnecessary to make any statement in detail, of the profits and expenditures of the fund, as these will appear from the reports of the public treasurer of the State. The sum of \$180,850 08 was distributed for common

school purposes in each of the years 1855 and 1856, and also the sum of \$8,000 in each year was set apart for the use of the North-Carolina institution for the deaf, dumb and blind.

Reference to the books of the public treasurer will show that there was due to the literary fund by the State, *on account*, on the first of November last the sum of \$140,412 86. At that time there was further due for interest upon the bonds herein before set forth, and not carried into the account, about the sum of \$30,632. Of this last amount \$22,955 80 was due for interest upon the two bonds first named, no interest having been paid on the same from the time of their execution. As a relief to the treasury, and also as a proper mode of increasing the interest-bearing fund, the board concur in the recommendation of the Governor that the interest on these bonds be converted into principal, and that the bond of the State be executed for the same to the board.

By reference to the report made by the board to the last General Assembly, it will be seen that the only changes in the bonded assets of the board since that report was made, are as follows:

The bond of P. K. Dickinson and others for \$27,000 was paid off on the 17th of January, 1855, and the proceeds invested in twenty State coupon bonds of \$1,000 each.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company paid \$15,000 on their bonds in the month of July, 1855, which was lent to the State, and is included in her bond of \$15,442.

The small note of Allen Grist for \$296 was paid off.

The sum of \$2,000 due by Mt. Pleasant Academy, and \$3,000 by Clinton Female Institute, are for new loans made by virtue of resolutions passed by the last General Assembly.

Under a resolution of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1852-'3, a large portion of what is known as the open ground prairie, in the county of Carteret, was drained by canals and ditches. The work was finished about the 8th of September, 1855, and at a cost of \$4,994 90. Opinions differ as to the value of these lands. The board have made efforts to sell a small portion, comparatively, of the lands, at a reduced price, with a view to having the same



tested for agricultural purposes. But hitherto they have not succeeded in making any sale, though they have been in treaty therefor, and expect to effect a sale.

A contract was made on the 6th of December, 1853, with Charles Latham and others, under a resolution of the General Assembly, to construct a road from Pungo river to the Long-acre road, at the sum of \$6,000. Mr. Latham informed the president of the board that the work was finished during the past fall. But it was to be examined by Mr. Shaw, a member of the board, and no report has as yet been made by him.

The sales of swamp lands since the first of January, 1855, amount to the sum of \$3,773 72. The amount is comparatively small, and these small sales are owing, in a considerable degree, to doubts which have been cast upon the title of the board to a large portion of the land around lake Pungo, which was partially drained and surveyed by the State in 1849-'50, and a portion of which, owing to the valuable timber thereon, is perhaps the most valuable land of the kind in the State. A suit has been pending in the superior court of Washington county for several years, at the instance of the Albemarle Swamp Land Company against John W. Keeling, involving, incidentally, the title of the board to a very large body of land around the lake. In 1849, Mr. Keeling purchased of the board a piece of this land, and gave four notes to the board for the purchase money, each for the sum of \$755. One of these notes was paid subsequently; payment of the others has been suspended to await the determination of the suit, the board having warranted the title of the land.

Mr. Keeling entered upon the land and proceeded to get up the timber, when an action of trespass was brought against him by the said company, claiming under grants issued by the State, of an old date. From such information as the board has upon the subject, they learn that these grants, if they can be successfully located, (about which, however, there is great difficulty) as the Albemarle Swamp Land Company insist, a large portion of the land now and heretofore claimed by the board, will be covered by them.

Our predecessors in the board, therefore, employed counsel to aid in defence of the said suit.

Owing to the difficulties and delays of procuring a trial, the whole matter was referred to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, late chief justice of the State. It has been argued before him by counsel, but as yet he has not announced his decision.

It is proper to state that it was agreed in the reference that either party might appeal from the decision of the referee, and it is probable, therefore, that the case will go to the supreme court.

It was believed by the board that the Albemarle Swamp Land Company had trespassed upon lands of the board, and they instructed their counsel to bring suit against the said company or their agents. But the great difficulty heretofore has been to locate these trespasses, if there have been such, and to find persons in possession, or who have committed them, against whom to bring a suit, with a view of testing the title.

These difficulties arise from the fact that the country is almost an impenetrable wilderness, never entered by any except those who are engaged in the lumber business.

The members of your honorable body who are from that section of the State, will readily understand these difficulties. They cannot be made so apparent to others.

By virtue of the authority given by the last General Assembly, the board appointed G. J. Cherry, of the county of Washington, agent of swamp lands.

It has been found impossible for Mr. Cherry to perform all the services required of him by the law under which he has been appointed. We submit herewith a letter from him which will give some of the reasons for our coming to such a conclusion. And the history of the suit against Mr. Keeling will still further illustrate it.

Our system of granting lands to every applicant prior to the transfer of the swamp lands to the literary fund, renders it impossible for any man to determine whether the title of the board is clear or not to any piece of land. Such is the confusion in locating grants, which have generally issued for

swamp lands without any actual survey, that it is next to impossible to perform all the duties required, in this respect, of the agent.

The agent has rendered very valuable services in the suit against Keeling, being a highly skilful surveyor and intelligent man. And, should this suit terminate favorably to the board, his services will be needed still farther in making sales and securing the title of the board to lands in that vicinity and elsewhere.

By the terms of the law the board have the power to dis-pense with his services at any time. For the present, they deem it advisable to retain him in their service, though some of the purposes for which he was appointed cannot be carried out, save at an expense greater than the value of the land to be surveyed.

In making sales of swamp land, the board has found it necessary to have their deeds witnessed, in order that they may be proved as other deeds, before registration. This results in much inconvenience, at times, to purchasers.

As the deeds of the board are executed under their corporate seal, and with all the solemnities of a grant from the State, we would respectfully suggest that provision be made for the registration of such deeds without formal probate, as in the case of grants issuing under the great seal of the State.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

THOMAS BRAGG,

*President ex officio of the Board.*

OFFICE LITERARY BOARD, Dec. 18, 1856.

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[SES. 1856-'7.

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF THE TREASURER TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }  
December, 1856. }

*To the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

In fulfillment of my duty, as President *ex-officio* of the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, I herewith transmit a copy of the annual report of Charles Manly, Treasurer of the Board, for the past fiscal year.

The annual account current and vouchers referred to in the report, have been submitted to a committee, and found to be correct, as stated.

There are at present five vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the University, to be filled by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BRAGG.

## REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN: The receipts at the Treasury of the the University, within the last fiscal year, embracing a period from the 20th of November, 1855, to the 20th of Nov., 1856, amount to	\$ 24,811	29
Which sum added to	2,711	67
The balance which remains in the treasury, at the close of the preceding year, forms an aggregate of,	27,522	90
The disbursements at the treasury, within the same period, amount to	12,631	65
Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 20th of November, 1856, to be credited to the trustees in the new account, of	14,891	25

And this balance is deposited in the two banks at Raleigh, as shown by the bank check books, herewith exhibited.

The specific items of receipts and disbursements are set forth in detail in the accounts current, for the year which accompanies and forms part of this report; from which it will be seen, that the receipts as aforesaid, consist of the following items:

Old balance as above stated,	\$ 2,711	61
Dividend on one thousand shares of bank stock,	10,250	00
Dividend of surplus profits on the bank stock of five per cent.,	5,000	00
Interest received on State bonds of N. Carolina,	1,089	00
Do. do. on Virginia State bond,	600	00
Do. do. on bonds of sundry individuals,	1,435	77
Cash received of Prof. F. M. Hubbard, on his bond given for house and lot,	300	00
Cash received of Gray Utley, for a lot at Chapel Hill, sold him by Gov. Swain and Judge Battle, agents of trustees,	113	00



Cash received of John A. Maulsby, Attorney for Columbus county, for the escheated property of Rachel Rouse and Warren Baldwin, after expenses and commissions deducted,	\$ 2,707 22
Cash received of P. H. Winston, attorney for Bertie county, for escheated property of S. R. Oliviera, charges and commissions deducted,	1,880 97
Cash received of John S. Hawks, attorney for Beaufort county, for escheated property of J. G. Watler, charges and commissions deducted,	650 00
Cash received of John W. Norwood, attorney for Orange county, for escheated property, remaining in the hands of John M. Faucett, administrator of Elizabeth Fann, expenses and commissions deducted,	505 80
Cash received of J. Worth, attorney for Randolph county, for sundry small tracts of land, sold to Messrs. Hoover, Hancock and Rains, expenses and commissions deducted,	189 53
Cash received of A. Mitchell, for escheated land of J. Reid in Chatham county, expenses and commissions deducted,	90 00
Which said several items, make the above named aggregate of	27,522 90

The report of Dr. E. Mitchell, the bursar of the College, showing the amount received from the students for tuition and room rent, and how the same has been disbursed, will be made at the close of the current session, and will be laid before the board as soon as it shall be received.

Under an ordinance of the board allowing a certain number of young men, natives of the State, of good moral character, and respectable talents, to receive their education free of college charges, eighteen students have, during the present year, availed themselves of this liberal provision, and prosecuted their course in the establishment as beneficiaries.

The available funds and investments of the institution, exclusive of the cash on hand, consist of 1000 shares of capital stock, in the bank of the State of North-Carolina:

Par value,	\$100,000
North-Carolina and Virginia State bonds,	25,000
Bonds of individuals, principal,	25,510
	<hr/>
Total,	\$150,510

All which is most respectfully submitted.

CHAS. MANLY,  
*Treasurer of the Board.*

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Doc. No. 33.]

[SES. 1856-'7.

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## ATLANTIC AND NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

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OFFICE ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,  
NEWBERN, December 13, 1856.

SIR: We have the honor to send you the accompanying communication to the Assembly of North Carolina, which please lay before the House of Commons.

Your obedient servants,

COUNCIL WOOTEN,  
LEWIS C. DESMOND,  
GEO. S. STEVENSON,  
ERWIN H. THOMPSON,  
JOHN D. WHITFORD,  
*Committee.*

Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD, *Speaker H. C.*

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### COMMUNICATION.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

Among the various railroad schemes which have been agitated in North Carolina for the past twenty years, none perhaps is of greater importance and would embrace within its

scope of operations the interest of more of her citizens than the eastern extension of the North Carolina railroad to the Atlantic ocean. Of the vast commercial benefits it would ultimately confer upon the State, it is hardly necessary to speak. Heretofore it has been looked upon by many as a matter of some doubt. Now you have the fact before you, that ships of heavy tonnage, capable of carrying five thousand barrels of flour, have passed in and out of the noble and capacious harbor of Beaufort with perfect safety. Vessels, it has been proved, of much larger capacity could trade with that port with equal facility. Then, who can doubt that the day is not distant, when the rich products of the west will cause the canvass of every nation to whiten that beautiful bay? The business of the North-Carolina Railroad has already surpassed the anticipations of its most sanguine friends; and the activity and zeal displayed in the building of the western extension, admonishes the east to hasten their work to completion. To provide for a portion of the freight business of those two roads, in addition to a large local business, would require the construction of a road, on a scale at least equal, in proportion to its length, to that of the North-Carolina Road. For this reason the undersigned have been appointed by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company to present this matter to your honorable body, and to solicit such assistance as will enable them to effect the object desired. In the performance of this duty, they must be permitted to say that, after your noble liberality to their section of the State, it is with unaffected diffidence that they again invoke your aid. But the magnitude of this work encourages them to believe, that you will assist in its completion, and heartily co-operate in building up a great sea-port town within our own borders.

The Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad was chartered in 1853,—capital stock \$900,000. The preliminary survey was made in 1854, under the charge of Col. Walter Gwynn, and the company was organized on the 21st day of July, of the same year. At the session of the Legislature for 1854-'55, the charter was amended, and the capital increased to \$1,600,-

1855, the State agreeing to become a stockholder for two-thirds of the same, provided certain conditions in the charter were complied with. This having been done, on the 12th day of September, 1855, a subscription of \$1,066,600 was made by the board of internal improvements in behalf of the State. The affairs of the company are now conducted by a board of twelve directors—four of whom are elected by the private stockholders, and eight appointed by the board of internal improvement.

After the location, and as soon as the estimates and plans could be prepared, the board of directors entered into contracts, at different times, for the building of the road in divisions, with John C. Washington, of Lenoir county, Edward R. Stanly, H. G. Cutler and Council B. Wood, of Craven county, Stone & McDowell, Wilmington, N. C., William Murdoch, of Salisbury and John M. Morehead, of Greensboro'. They are all, as many of you are aware, able and energetic contractors, and their high standing as gentlemen is a sure guarantee of the faithful performance of the work. It was the intention and wish of the directors to distribute the contracts for the construction of the road to the citizens along the line; therefore advertisements were made for proposals for the work in sections of one mile, or more. But on an examination of the bids, it was found impracticable to accomplish the object. However, in accordance with the wishes of the directors, the large contractors have cheerfully sub-let to them, at the chief engineer's estimates, such parts of their works as they desired. The contractors are to furnish the iron and other materials, and build the road, with all the bridges and one turn-out at each station, from eighteen feet water on Beaufort harbor to the terminus of the North-Carolina Railroad, at Goldsboro', (with the exception of the line through Newbern) for \$1,532,000.

The wood and water stations, passenger and freight buildings, machine shops, engine houses and wharves, are not included in these contracts, but are to be taken by the contractors at the chief engineer's estimates, subject to the approval of the board of directors. The road is to be a first



class T railroad of sixty pounds rail to the yard, with chairs and heavy pine or oak ties 8 feet long, and facing 8 inches. The road is to be made, in all respects, subject to the acceptance of the chief engineer of the company, and the whole to be completed in January, 1858. In consequence of the high price of iron, labor and material, and the unexpected difficulty encountered in procuring earth for the embankments in the swamps and pocosins, through which the line runs, we apprehend the contractors will have but a small margin for profit. But it is due to them to say, that they have met the highest expectations of the company, by progressing steadily with the work, since ground was first broken on the 16th day of March, 1855, and by using the greatest exertions to complete it in the proper time.

Three-fourths of the entire line is now graded. Ties sufficient for one-half of the road, and four thousand tons of rails, have been delivered on the property of the company. Four thousand tons more have been contracted for, and will be shipped from England in a few months. A large force is employed at track-laying, and the track has been completed sixteen miles west of Newbern, on which a second class car will be run, with the construction train, about the 1st day of January next, in connection with the Goldsboro' line of stages. Two locomotives and eighteen freight and gravel cars have been purchased and received. Several hundred thousands of brick have been laid in abutments, piers and buildings. Many workmen are actively engaged on the principal bridges, and the entire work, from Beaufort harbor to Goldsboro', is in a state of rapid progression. A brief history only is here given of the progress of the work. If desired, a more detailed account can be found in the proceedings of the meeting of the stockholders of this company already laid before you. The work would have been farther advanced but for the extraordinary pressure in the country, the high price of labor and every article necessary for its construction.

In reference to the cost of the road, if it is built, as the North-Carolina railroad is, permanently, and of the best materials, that it may be operated as cheaply and with as much

safety, it would cost about the same that work did, \$20,000 per mile. To adopt a cheaper plan would, in the opinion of the company, be against the best interests of the stockholders and the State. It is proper here to remark that notwithstanding the cuts and fills on this road are much lighter than those on the North-Carolina road, the increased number of bridges, in proportion to its length, and the dense swamps and pocosins through which it runs that have to be emptied by expensive lateral drains, about equalize their cost. Col. Gwynn's estimate for the road was \$1,663,118, and he adds, in his report, 'I am of the opinion that the road could be built for less than my estimate.' Col. Gwynn did not embrace, in this amount, the wharves and the filling in at White Rock, a costly work on Beaufort harbor, required to reach deep water, which is included in Gov. Morehead's contract. He also says that 'the drains and culverts were to be trestle work,' and "that, in affixing a price for excavation and embankment, he assumed the value of labor at what it was then." This company has sufficient experience now in public works to know that but little reliance can be placed in estimates. It would certainly be a new, as well as gratifying feature, in the history of the improvements of this State, to have them completed below their estimated cost. And while the company fully appreciates the eminent services of Col. Gwynn, and have great confidence in his skill and ability, and esteem him as one of the first engineers in the country, yet, all experience has taught them to believe it is not possible for any man to reach into the future and calculate with accuracy the cost of such a scheme. The price of iron alone has varied over two hundred thousand dollars on the quantity required for the work since its commencement.

The cost of the road, however, must necessarily prove greater in amount than that anticipated by Col. Gwynn. The rise in labor, provisions and iron would make no inconsiderable difference. But since his report the location of the line and the character of the work have been materially changed. Embankments have been substituted for the cheaper and less permanent trestle work, which was adopted in the original

plan ; arched culverts of brick and stone have taken the place of the small wooden bridges ; grades have been reduced from 36 to 26 feet, and the road, both in accordance with the recommendation of Col. Gwynn and our own engineer, has been straightened to nearly an air line. These great and durable improvements will fully account for any excess which may be found in the cost of the road.

If we look, for a moment, at these necessary alterations in the original plan of construction, the increased expenditures to which allusion has been made, sink into insignificance. "A perfect railroad," it has been said, "would be an air line from point to point, on a level. Such a road would traverse no distance beyond what would be necessary, and being free alike from grades and curves, would obtain the maximum effect from the power employed." Of this road eighty-eight miles is a straight line, the balance (eight,) is so slightly curved that it will not be perceptible in its operations. By comparing the ruling gradient of 26 feet per mile, with 36 feet per mile, reported upon as the ruling gradient upon the survey of 1853, by Col. Gwynn, for the eastern extension, it will be seen, states our chief engineer, "that this important feature of the road, upon which the cost of freight and travel so much depends, has been materially improved, and the efficiency of the road greatly enhanced."

To understand this, it is only necessary to state that an engine of 18 tons, with a load of 200 tons, would have to exert a force to propel that load up a plane of 26 feet to the mile, that it would have to exert to draw upon a level 501 tons ; whereas, to propel same load up a plane of 36 feet to the mile, it would have to exert a force that would draw upon a level 614 tons, or an additional force of 113 tons. In general terms, 20 feet of elevation to the mile reduces the power of the engine one-half.

From this it will appear, that with lighter engines, than are used generally upon railroads, we can perform the same, or even more labor, at a great saving of wear and tear of machinery and road. With this knowledge before them, and with a proper sense of that responsibility which every build-

er, as well as operator of railroads should feel for the safety of their fellow beings, and the property of those who have entrusted it to their care, should they have done less than endeavor to approach perfection? Was it not their duty, for such a reasonable sum, to provide at once against, not only the possibility, but probability of the destruction of human life, and that insidious moth-wear and tear of machinery and roads, that eats up the earnings of these great works? Was it not their duty to guard against accidents, and prevent the expenditure of large sums hereafter under great disadvantage? They believed it was; consequently, if they get the means, you will have a road of direct alignment, easy grades, ample buildings, convenient wharves, and one in every particular, a first class work.

If experienced engineers have been deceived in their calculations to the amount of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, in relation to the cost of the different improvements in the State, is it not then reasonable to suppose that those of less experience would fall into the same error? Two years ago, when this matter was before the Legislature, the company was of the opinion that the road could be built for an amount considerably below that which they have now ascertained it will cost. They have already stated to you the cause. In its construction and cost, the road will compare favorably with the North-Carolina Railroad—a work that has been managed with consummate skill and ability, from its commencement up to the present moment. In its management, they have had due regard to what they sincerely conceived to be the real interest of the stockholders and State, and have encouraged that enlightened economy which must redound to their prosperity and welfare. Others, doubtless, could have conducted the affairs of the company with more ability—none could with more zeal and solicitude for success. A sum not exceeding \$400,000 will complete and equip the road.

This statement is not based upon estimates; is not the result of mere speculation; but the amount of work performed and the materials delivered, warrant the assertion.



The charter of the company provides for an increase of the capital stock to a sum sufficient to complete the road, by opening books for new stock, or by borrowing money on the credit of the company, and on the mortgage of its charter and works. But it is impracticable by this mode to raise the required amount. The counties directly interested in the road, and through which it passes, have already embarked largely in this work. Craven has subscribed for \$300,000 in the stock of the company, \$150,000 in her corporate capacity, and the same amount by individuals. Lenoir has \$100,000, which is equally divided between the county and her citizens; and Carteret has \$50,000. The balance of the \$533,000 is made up by individuals and companies in different sections of the State. In addition to these praiseworthy and heavy subscriptions, the assessed value of real estate has risen in two of these counties, Craven and Lenoir, about \$1,000,000, which, of course, considerably increases their State and other taxes. They have met the calls made upon their subscriptions with promptness, and are now liquidating the debt created by such demands. But they have not the ability to go further, and it must be evident to you that it would be useless to re-open the books with the expectation of aid from that source.

The company has, then, no other alternative, but to appeal to you for assistance, similar to that which you have heretofore so generously extended to the North-Carolina Road. And, if you feel inclined to give them aid, they would respectfully suggest that, instead of endorsed bonds, which are not available, and to guard against the probability of loss to the State, provision be made, authorizing the board of internal improvements to make subscription, from time to time, as the necessities of the company should, in their opinion, require, not exceeding in the aggregate \$400,000, and the treasurer be authorized to pay the same in coupon bonds of the State at their par value. The said subscription not to be made until the board of internal improvements is satisfactorily assured that the present capital stock of the company has been judiciously expended on the work, and that the further



sum of \$400,000 would complete and equip the road. With such a provision, and with an Executive whose watchful eye is ever turned towards the interest of North-Carolina and the welfare of her people, and with a finance officer, whose rigid grasp on the treasury knows no relaxation, save by a strict compliance with your acts, and with a railroad completed and equipped, with construction account closed, there surely could be no doubt of the payment of the interest, \$24,000, annually.

This great work is now upon the eve of its fulfilment; a work consecrated to the wisdom of a Caldwell and the virtues of a Gaston—a work that must, as they foresaw, bind the east and west in perpetual brotherhood—a work that must make them know and feel that “they are indeed one people”—a work that must secure to North-Carolina her commercial independence. Such is the character of the work for which they ask your aid. And when it is remembered that it constitutes one great leading line, of unbroken uniformity of guage from the seaboard to the mountains, its ultimate importance to the North-Carolina and Western Railroads and the citizens of the entire State, they then feel as if they had some claim as North Carolinians to call upon you for the means for its prompt and effective completion.

Very respectfully submitted.

COUNCIL WOOTEN,  
LEWIS C. DESMOND,  
GEORGE S. STEVENSON,  
ERWIN A. THOMPSON,  
JOHN D. WHITFORD,

*Committee.*



*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## CHEROKEE LANDS.

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REPORT.

The joint select committee on Cherokee lands, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Tate and other citizens of Cherokee, requesting the General Assembly to pass a law for their relief, have had the same under consideration, and authorized the following report to be made thereon, to both branches of the Legislature :

In order to a proper understanding of the claims referred to in the memorial, it is necessary to advert to the laws under which these claims, and others of a similar character, originated.

At the land sales of 1820 and 1838, the lands acquired by treaty of the Cherokee Indians, were sold to the highest bidder, one-eighth paid down, and bonds payable in one, two, three and four years for the remaining three-fourths of the purchased money.

Some of the purchasers bid off their lands at probably twenty times the price the most of the lands owned by the State, east of the Blue Ridge, were granted at. The country being remote from market, it was found that when the notes fell due, some of the purchasers were able to pay, and obtain grants for their lands, but a larger number, probably to the extent of three-fourths of the number of purchasers were unable to meet the payments due to the State; subsequently a small portion of this class of purchasers applied to the Legis-

lature for relief, which was finally granted, and a large portion of the interest by the act of 1829 was forgiven—leaving however, the class that had paid for their lands unprovided for—probably to the number of two hundred persons.

Under the treaty of 1835, an additional quantity of land was acquired of the Cherokees, which was sold at the sale of 1838, by the State in the same manner as at the sale of 1820. When the bonds fell due, a portion of the purchasers were able to pay for their lands, and obtained grants therefor; and a large number of the purchasers, embracing probably nine-tenths of the whole number, were unable to make payment. This led, as under the sales of 1820, to applications being made to the Legislature for relief. It was shown that much more than the minimum price fixed on those lands by the commissioners and surveyors as the value of those lands, had already been paid, and that the State had realized more money from the sale of those mountain lands, than she had from all the sales of all her lands east of the Blue Ridge. The Legislature, finally, by the act of 1850, authorized commissioners to be appointed by the Governor of the State, who resided out of the Cherokee country, sold at the sales of 1820 and 1838, to value the tracts sold at the sale of 1838, that had not been paid for, with this limitation that the price should not be reduced below the minimum price fixed on them by the agents of the State as their value. The purchasers were to have credit for the payments previously made, and after giving approved security, were to have further time allowed to make payment. This provision of the law was complied with, and the bonds, and those given and to be given, have been appropriated to the building of turnpike roads in that country—the State to own stock to the extent of the notes transferred and pledged to that use by the acts of 1848 and 1854-'55. But it will be perceived that the acts referred to, make no provision for the class of purchasers who had paid for their land prior to the passage of the acts of 1829 and 1850; and the petitioners now claim that the State refund to them, in proportion to the allowance they would have received, if they had been embraced in the acts of

1829 and 1850. The claims are set forth on the accompanying paper, marked A., which in the aggregate, amount to \$6,056 00. The statement of the amount due to each of the claims embraced within the aggregate aforementioned, are not supported, in the opinion of the committee, by any evidence whatever.

What number of claims—if the present applicants be provided for—will come before the Legislature seems to be uncertain. Probably to the extent of three-fourths of the purchasers of Cherokee lands, who paid the State more than the minimum price of the land, which will probably not exceed two hundred additional claims. The committee, therefore, report the claims back to the Senate, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. THOMAS,

*Chairman.*

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### PETITION.

*To the honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

The petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Cherokee, Macon and Burke, humbly complaining, respectfully show unto your honorable body, that at its session of 1850-'51, an act was passed, constituting a board of commissioners, to value all the lands reported as belonging to solvent purchasers, of Cherokee lands, at the sale of 1838. That said board proceeded to put a valuation on the lands of the solvent class of purchasers, and in discharging their duties under said act of 1850-'51, it was found that the price paid to the State of North-Carolina, by the said solvent class of purchasers, in a few cases, was much greater than the value put upon the said lands by the board of valuation. That agreeably to a former act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1844-'45, a



large class of purchasers were reported by a board of valuation, insolvent, and were released from the payment of all the purchase money for their lands, due the State. Your petitioners deem it an act of justice, that some measure of relief should be extended to the said solvent purchasers, inasmuch as they were bound to pay the State the full sum of the purchase money for their lands.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable body to refund to them, respectively, the sums which they have paid the State, over and above the valuation of their lands, as estimated by the board of valuation, in bonds in the hands of the agent, for the collection of Cherokee bonds; and to grant such other and further relief to them, as to your honorable body may seem right and proper, and as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

Jacob Siler,	E. Herbert,
Jas. H. Perkins,	J. H. Johnson,
Sam'l. Tate,	Wm. Walker,
D. F. Ramsour, (guardian of	J. B. Brooks,
heirs of N. A. Strange,)	Jas. Causler,
W. Walker,	H. M. Penland,
David McRee,	B. Brittain,
W. J. McRee,	E. M. Kilpatrick,
M. Curtis,	J. H. Henry,
Robt. Martin,	Silas Ledford,
R. G. A. Love,	S. R. Leake,
G. A. Lowdermilk,	H. H. Davidson, sheriff,
C. T. Rogers,	A. Taylor,
A. J. Paton,	Wm. Lea herwood,
W. M. Sanderson,	Jacob Lowdermilk,
Eli Sanderson,	G. F. Morris,
W. Curtis,	J. C. Dameron,
N. G. Howell,	G. W. Hyde,
R. G. Kitron,	Wm. Cairnes,
J. W. C. Purey,	M. Fain,
Benj. Harris,	J. R. Dyche,
H. Martin,	Jno. C. Moore,
Jno. Rolen,	H. Peat,
J. D. Curtis,	J. H. Bryson,
G. W. Hayes,	Q. Prano,
Jas. Stuart,	A. Cotten,

Joel Vannoy,	Jere Hancock,
D. Hennesa,	Willis Childing,
D. Weeks,	W. B. McConnell,
J. H. Jarrett,	G. G. McRay,
J. J. Baker,	Miles McConnell,
W. Beal,	E. Hedden,
Geo. Bristol,	Hensen Quin,
E. P. Sharp,	P. B. Jatham,
A. Harshaw,	Jno. Matheson,
E. P. Kincaid,	A. Barnard,
David Johnston,	J. R. Siler,
E. Johnston,	W. C. Tate,
W. Manchester,	Jno. M. Tate,
Joshua Harshaw,	S. A. Bettis,
Jos. Willson,	E. M. Sudderth,
Jno. Anderson,	W. C. Erwin,
Robt. Coffey,	J. J. Erwin,
Nathan Coffey,	R. C. Pearson,
R. S. Pass,	J. T. Avery,
Jno. O. Hicks,	Jno. Collet,
David Ledford,	Jas. Avery,
E. N. Davis,	Jos. Corpening,
— Wiggins,	Jno. C. McDowell,
— W. Stannings,	Jnnius C. Tate,
— G. Philips,	J. B. Kincaid.

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(A.)

### NAMES OF PURCHASERS

*Of Cherokee lands at the sale of 1833, who have paid more for their lands than the value estimated by the board of valuation, under the act of 1850 and '51.*

Joshua Anderson,	\$ 84 00
J. H. Ammons,	25 09
J. F. Abernathy,	127 40
E. Ammons,	28 67
A. Barnard,	2,201 1
Nelson Burgin,	11 52

Golman Bryson,	\$ 7 36
John Beaver,	12 22
Barnet Birch,	6 68
Moses Curtis,	170 20
Wm. Crisp,	11 56
Henry Courtney,	17 40
Amos Curtis,	132 17
Madison Cuntis,	34 66
D. Corpening,	53
Wm. M. Davis,	26 71
Rich. Edmonson,	1 33
Abm. Harshaw,	52 78
Geo. Hampton,	160 26
S. H. Johnson,	20 43
Samuel Jervis,	11 69
Jas. Kirkpatrick,	12 71
Jason Ledford,	390 94
J. L. Moore,	143 60
F. McGee,	9 02
Wm. Marr,	24 82
David McCay & Co.,	13 13
Mary McDowell,	104 17
Jno. McDowell,	1 37
Samuel Harris,	3 96
Saughton Rhea,	2 03
G. F. Rose,	63 93
Eli Sanderson,	27 36
Summey & Ramsour,	106 30
Benj. Stiles,	33 21
Jesse W. Sheam,	1 56
N. A. Strange,	847 87
Enos Shirlos,	19 98
Balis Standrige,	32 20
Jno. Sutton,	84 66
Samuel Tate,	1,307 99
Wm. Watson,	8 27
Jno. Woods,	25 58
Jos. Cockerham,	95 30
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,056 00

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[SES. 1856-'7.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

I have the honor to communicate herewith reports from the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Company, the Petersburg Railroad Company, and the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Company.

Also, reports from Jacob Siler, agent of Cherokee lands, for the years 1855 and 1856.

The stock held by the State in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Company is *preferred* stock. The whole of the profits, for the present year, made by the company, appears, from their report, to be \$268 3-100, which was forwarded to me, together with the report, and has been paid into the public treasury.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 10, 1856.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF  
THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK-  
ROAD COMPANY, TO APRIL 1<sup>st</sup>., 1856.

Since the last meeting of the stockholders, plank has been laid upon the Uwharie branch, to Dunburs bridge, nine miles from the main road. This road has not been tendered by the contractors, and has therefore not been accepted, although tolls are now charged upon it. The board of directors are of

the opinion that the *grades* are not such as the contract contemplates, and will require the road to be made satisfactory, before the same is accepted and paid for. It will be recollected, that this road is to be built to the Davidson line, and that no money is to be spent in its construction, except that subscribed for that specific purpose.

The permanent repair of the road has had the attention of the board during the past year, and for convenience of repair, it was divided into three sections: The first section embraced all the road between Fayetteville, Deep river and Carthage, and was put in charge of D. C. Currie, who, with a force of hands, has industriously worked and greatly improved the road during the year. The second section, from Carthage to High Point is in charge of William Creecy, who works under the supervision of Jonathan Worth, Esq., a director of the company. He commenced operations later in the season than Mr. Currie; but from the dryness of the fall, and the severe winter weather, making it difficult to procure plank, and unpleasant to work, as much work has not been done as on the first section; but the road is in much better condition than last year: he is now industriously prosecuting the repairs necessary. The third section from High point to Salem, was put in charge of Jacob Smith, who worked under the supervision of Francis Fries, Esq., also a director of the company. His work has been well done, and at the moderate cost of \$257 for the year, on eighteen miles. From Salem to Bethania, nine miles, Mr. Crews has done such work as was necessary, but at the cost of only a few dollars.

The whole line of road has been recently passed over by some of the officers of the company. From Bethania down to High point, the road is in good condition; from High point to the Old cross roads in Randolph, very little repair has been done, because lumber could not be had, and consequently this distance (twelve miles) wants some considerable overhauling; thence until you come near Carthage, (some fifty miles) the road is in a fair condition, and near Carthage, the necessary repair is now being done; from Carthage to Fayetteville, ex-



cept at short intervals, the road is in fair order; both branches to Deep river are in good condition.

The repair account, as paid for during the year, amounts to \$8,534 02-100, and there is still due for lumber, some \$2000 or \$2,200 ; but the company holds the note of one of the parties for upwards of \$1,600, which appears in bills receivable, and will be used in liquidation, when the exact amount of lumber delivered is ascertained, by the section superintendent.

It will be the first and most important business devolving on the next board, to adopt some fixed plan for the permanent and economical repair of the road. It will, at once, become necessary to purchase one or two portable steam mills, such as can conveniently and easily be transported from point to point, as the necessary lumber can be had in no other way. It will also become necessary for the directory to determine, whether it will be better to employ a general superintendent to have charge of the whole road, or whether the better plan will be to subdivide it into sections and put a superintendent in charge of each section.

No new contract has been made, and no plank laid within the last two years, except on the Uwharrie branch ; but in settling up the outstanding debts and liabilities of the company, it was ascertained that more than *twelve thousand dollars* had been expended above the *capital stock* subscribed for, and to meet these debts and liabilities, the company was compelled to use the current receipts for tolls.

The receipts for tolls, for the past twelve months, amount to \$20,709 97-100, against \$26,796 73-100 for the same period the year before, a decrease of \$6,086 76-100, which decrease took place principally in the fall and winter months. This decrease, the board hopes and believes, was caused this year by peculiar circumstances, not likely to arise the next year—the high price of grain and other produce in foreign markets, enabled the farmer to sell at the railroad depots, at high prices, and the purchasers, by rapid transmission, could make safe transactions; besides the severity of the winter deterred many from taking long trips to this market—it is believed that the same combination of circumstances is not likely to

occur again ; and the board anticipate the usual tolls the coming year. Under these circumstances, the board have declined making any dividends for the past year.

The board is very certain that the repair account the coming year, cannot reach the amount of the past, and as the deficiency on the stock will not again have to be made up, the financial condition of the company will be much better from this time forward.

Toll house No. 1., was destroyed by fire in February last, and a contract made with McLauchlin & Co., for its reconstruction, at \$348, which is now nearly ready.

The balance sheet of the books of the company, is herewith submitted.

N. A. STEDMAN, *President.*

## GENERAL STOCK STATEMENT, APRIL 1, 1856.

*Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company.*

DR.	Capital stock subscribed, viz:		
	By State of North-Carolina,	\$120,000 00	
	" individuals,	147,400 00	
		<u>          </u>	\$ 267,400 00

CR.	Capital stock paid in, viz:		
	By State,	\$120,000 00	
	" individuals,	138,240 49	
	Balance due,	9,159 51	
		<u>          </u>	\$ 267,400 00

JNO. M. ROSE, *Clerk*  
*Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company.*

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, April 1, 1856.

## BALANCE

*Fayetteville and Western Plank*

Dr.

To capital stock paid in,	\$ 258,240 49
“ reserve fund,	4,017 47
“ bills payable,	3,180 28
“ division No. 1 unpaid,	7 50
“ “ “ 2 “	20 00
“ “ “ 3 “	29 75
“ “ “ 4 “	91 50
“ “ “ 5 “	187 00
“ “ “ 6 “	232 00
“ “ “ 7 “	312 00
“ “ “ 8 “	258 00
“ “ “ 9 “	512 00
“ refunding interest account,	12 75
“ tolls collected, (12 months,)	20,709 97
“ interest account,	100 18
	\$ 287,910 79

## SHEET.

*Road Company, April 1st, 1856.*

Cr.

By amount paid salaries,	\$ 968 13
“ “ contingent expenses,	294 69
“ “ due by individuals,	118 39
“ “ paid repairs of road, (12 mo.,)	8,534 02
“ “ “ lumber reserved,	656 30
“ “ general construction account,	264,279 91
“ “ toll coll. salaries, (12 mo.,)	1,914 81
“ “ George Makepeace account, (vouchers unsettled,)	367 90
By amount advanced Uwhaire branch contractors,	5,233 15
By bills receiveable,	1,795 96
“ charged to J. Worth, (for disburse- ments,)	274 88
“ rebuilding toll house,	70 00
“ cash on hand,	2,802 65
“ bond at interest,	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 287,910 79

JNO. M. ROSE, *Clerk*  
*Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company.*

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, April 1, 1856.





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## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FAYETTEVILLE & WARSAW PLANKROAD COMPANY.

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CLINTON, December 5, 1856.

*To His Excellency, Gov. BRAGG :*

SIR: Herewith is an exhibit of the tolls of the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Company, showing a nett balance of \$268, for which please find check for the amount by P. Murphy, treasurer, on bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, which, according to the terms of subscription by the treasurer of the State, belongs exclusively to the State as preferred stock. The charges and expenses have been larger, on account of heavy rains during the fall, which did considerable damage to the embankments, and consequently a greater outlay for repairs, and although the road has not been as profitable as was hoped for and expected, an increase of tolls for the next year may fairly be relied on. Although tolls were imposed on the finished portion of the road on or about the 25th of last December, the entire road was not completed till about the last of May. Finding that the middle toll gate was unprofitable it has been discontinued. The items of expenses for gates are stricken out and charged on stock. The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at Clinton on Saturday the 17th January next, when and where the individual stockholders will be pleased to meet a representative of the State to aid in counsel the selection of directors of the corporation.

Respectfully snbmitted.

THOS. BUNTING, *President.*

By P. MURPHY.

December 5, 1856.

P. MURPHY, *Treasurer, in account with*

Dr.

1856.				
Jan. 19.	To amount of	A. S. Kenneday,	\$	26 15
Mar. 22.	" "	A. Roberts,		43 85
April 17.	" "	Daniel McKethan,		35 00
" 19.	" "	Adin Roberts,		23 00
May 22.	" "	Thomas Vail,		22 00
Feb.	" "	A. S. Kennedy,		12 00
May 22.	" "	Adin Roberts,		20 00
June 21.	" "	Thomas Vail,		9 00
July 4.	" "	A. Roberts,		20 00
Aug. 19.	" "	N. Frederick,		50 00
" 21.	" "	A. Roberts,		30 00
Sept. 20.	" "	Circus Company,		9 00
Oct. 11.	" "	Thomas Vail,		10 00
" "	" "	A. Roberts,		48 25
Nov. 1.	" "	M. S. Moore,		69 35
" 29.	" "	Adin Roberts,		45 00
Dec. 5.	To amount due by	N. Frederick,		50 50
			\$	523 10

*Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Company for tolls.*

Cr.

1856.				
Jan. 19.	By payment to R. S. Kennedy,		13	00
May 31.	" " " A. Roberts,		10	00
June 6.	" " " J. W. Roberts,		8	75
Feb.	" " " A. S. Kennedy,		12	00
Oct. 11.	" " " A. Roberts,		18	75
" 20.	" " " M. S. Moore,		26	00
" 11.	" " " W. Faison, board of T.			
	Vail,		10	00
Nov. 1.	By payment to Do., for repairs,		125	00
June 18.	" " " Do., for do.,		6	00
" "	" " " J. F. Shines, gate,	} Left out. {	7	88
Nov. 1.	" " " D. G. Morisey, "		5	00
April 9.	" " " Wm. Faison, gate			
	and fence,		13	00
Dec. 5.	To payment to Do., board of T. Vail,		12	50
	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commissions on \$523			
	receipts,		13	07
	To balance check \$268, postage 3,		268	03
			\$	523.10





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## REPORT OF THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

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OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,  
PETERSBURG, October 15, 1855.

*Hon. Thomas Bragg, Governor of North-Carolina:*

SIR: Enclosed I have the honor to hand you the annual statement to the 30th ult., of the cost, receipts, and expenses of that portion of the Petersburg Railroad which lies in North-Carolina, and which is required by the North-Carolina charter to be made annually to the Legislature. I transmit this statement to you, as I believe there will be no session of the Legislature for more than twelve months.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. T. JOYNER, *President.*

## RETURN

*Of the cost and receipts and expenses of the twelve miles of the Petersburg Railroad, lying in North-Carolina, for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1855.*

Cost of the twelve miles of road and depots, September 30th 1854, per last report,		\$ 445,838 61	
Expended on passenger shed and fixtures, at Weldon, during the year,		652 01	
Interest of cost,		26,750 31	
			\$ 473,240 93
Deduct the net income of the twelve miles obtained as follows:—			
Gross receipts from freight, passengers and mail, between Petersburg and Weldon, through, \$107,732 64			
The proportion of which for the 12 miles, is	\$ 21,546 53		
Gross receipts of ditto, between Garysburg and Petersburg \$3,012 61			
the proportion for eight miles in North-Carolina, is	430 37		
Gross receipts between Pleasant Hill and Petersburg \$3,145 19, the proportion for one mile in North-Carolina, is	60 49		
Amount carried forward,	\$ 22,037 39	\$ 473,240 93	

Amount brought forward,	\$ 22,037 39	\$ 473,240 93
The gross expenses of the company for the twelve months, were \$167,491 02; deduct from this the cost of doing the transportation between Gaston and Petersburg, \$100,494 62, leaves the cost of doing the business between Weldon and Petersburg \$66,996 40; the proportion of which for the 12 miles in North-Carolina, is	13,399 28	
Leaves the net income,		18,638 11
Leaves the cost of the 12 miles in North-Carolina,		\$ 454,602 82

WILLIAM T. JOYNER,  
*President of Petersburg Railroad Co.*

September 30th, 1855.



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## REPORT OF THE GREENSVILLE AND ROANOKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE GREENSVILLE AND ROANOKE RAILROAD CO.,  
PETERSBURG, October 15th, 1855.

*Hon. Thomas Bragg, Governor of North-Carolina:*

DEAR SIR: You will please find enclosed the customary statement of the receipts, expenses and cost of that part of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, lying in North-Carolina, for the year ending the 30th September.

Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER FALCONER,

*Treasurer of Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Co.,*



## RETURN

*Of the cost and receipts and expenses of the four and a half miles of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, lying in the State of North-Carolina, for the twelve months, ending 30th September, 1855.*

Cost of the four and a half miles and depots, per last report,			\$ 163,935 25
Add interest to Sept. 30th, 1855,			9,836 11
			<hr/>
			\$ 173,771 36
Deduct the net income for the four and a half miles obtained as follows: Gross receipts of the whole road, for the twelve months, \$33,302 30; the proportion for the part in North-Carolina is,	\$ 8,325 57		
Gross expenses, \$26,072 60; the proportion for the part in North-Carolina, is	6,518 15		
Leaves the net income,			1,807 42
			<hr/>
Cost of Road Sept. 30th, 1855,			\$ 171,963 94

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Holder &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEROKEE LANDS, 1855.

AGENCY OFFICE, Oct, 31st, 1855.

*Sir*: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency a statement of my receipts for Cherokee lands, since the 31st day of October, 1854.

1854.	Collected,	
Nov.	In work on W. T. Road,	\$ 636 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
	In cash,	245 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	In work on W. T. Road,	2,136 05
1855.	In cash,	416 40
Jan.	In work on W. T. Road,	375 00
	In cash,	32 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.	In work on W. T. Road,	192 00
	In cash,	14 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	In work on W. T. road,	158 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
	In cash,	404 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
April.	In work on W. T. road,	00 00
	In cash,	13 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.	In work on W. T. road,	1,089 00
	In cash,	00 00
June.	In work on W. T. road,	2,297 64
	French Broad Bridge,	5,000 00
	Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker,	673 69
	In cash,	105 05 $\frac{3}{4}$
July.	In work on W. T. road,	250
	In cash,	7 70

Aug.	In work on W. T. road,	256	47
	Paid H. R. Kimsey, entry taker,	120	41
	In cash,	2	85 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sept.	In work on W. T. road,	1,772	33
	In cash,	344	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct.	In work on W. T. road,	25	00
	In cash,	18	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total gross collection is,		\$ 16,441	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Three per cent off,		493	23
Leaves a nett of		\$ 15,947	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
From which deduct excess paid State last year,		21	27
Leaves my nett liability at this time,		\$ 15,926	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
As vouchers for the above receipts in this office, I have paid orders given by the agents of the W. T. road, to the amount of,		\$ 8,941	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of your Excellency's allowance to me of the 8th January last,		184	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid Treasurer cash as per receipt of the 27th March, 1855,		763	00
Paid Treasurer cash as per receipt of the 29th Sept., 1855,		200	00
Paid J. M. Smith, for French Broad bridge, as per agent's order,		5,000	00
Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker of Cherokee co., 2 per cent on bonds by him received,		673	69
Paid H. R. Kimsey, entry taker of Macon co., 2 per cent. on bonds by him received,		120	41
Paid Mark Coleman's order for advertising for valuing board,		6	00
Cash on hand in this office,		37	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
		\$ 15,926	60 $\frac{1}{4}$

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB SILER, *Agent.*

To his Excellency THOS. BRAGG, *Gov. N. C.*

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[SES. 1856-'7.

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## REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEROKEE LANDS, 1856.

AGENCY OFFICE, 31st October 1856.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency a statement made in obedience to law. The following represents the amount I have collected since the 31st day of October, 1855:

1855.	Collected,		
Nov.	In work on W. T. road,	\$	187 00
	In cash,		23 23
Dec.	In work on W. T. road,		378 02
	Paid J. R. Love for road charter,		1,200 00
	Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker of Cherokee county,		447 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Paid Jas. D. Franks, entry taker of Macon county,		20 50
1856.	In cash,		81 38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Jan.	In work on W. T. road,		1,759 22
	In work on C. T. road,		93 00
	In cash,		63 08
Feb.	In work on W. T. road,		293 00
	In cash,		64 63
Mar.	In work on W. T. road,		4,530 00
	In work on C. T. road,		43 80
	Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker of Cherokee county,		17 65
	Paid Jas. D. Franks, entry taker of Macon county,		7 71

	In cash,	405	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.	In work on W. T. road,	1,728	75
	In cash,	46	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.	In work on W. T. road,	537	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
	In cash,	612	38
June.	In work on W. T. road,	1,717	03 $\frac{3}{4}$
	In work on C. T. road,	114	36
	In part of J. R. Love's T. P. charter,	274	85
	Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker of Cherokee county,	239	40
	Paid J. D. Franks, entry taker of Macon county,	8	23
	In cash,	167	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
July.	In work on W. T. road,	143	36
	In cash,	99	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.		00	00
Sept.	In work on W. T. road,	509	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
	In work on C. T. road,	941	90
	Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker of Cherokee county,	287	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Paid Jas. D. Franks, entry taker of Macon county,	10	37
	In cash,	177	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	In work on W. T. road,	174	98
	In work on C. T. road,	161	40
	In cash,	65	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total gross collection is		\$	17,189 96
Commission of 3 per cent off,			515 69
Nett collections is			16,674 27
To which add cash on hand 31st October, 1855,			37 67
Total liability up to this day is,		\$	16,711 94
As vouchers for the receipts in this office, they are as follows:			
Paid orders for work on W. T. road,		11,960	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " " on C. T. road,		1,357	46
" " for J. R. Love's charter			
Scott's creek Turnpike,		1,474	85
Paid D. F. Ramsour, entry taker of Cherokee county, 2 per cent. & bond,		548	95 $\frac{1}{2}$



Paid Jas. D. Franks, entry taker of Ma-		
con county, 2 per cent. and bond,	46	81
Paid treasurer as per receipts, cash,	1,300	00
Cash on hand,	23	05½
Total amount of vouchers,	16,711	94
Total liability subtracted,	16,711	94
	\$	0,000 00

Thus it is seen that the liability of this office is equaled by its assets.

Respectfully submitted.

JACOB SILER, *Agent.*

To His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor*  
*Of North-Carolina.*



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Doc. No. 41.]

[SES. 1856-'7.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT ON THE TAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the commissioners in charge of the Tar River Improvement, accompanied by a report from the engineer upon the work, and a statement of debts now outstanding and incurred in the prosecution of the same.

A large bundle of vouchers for expenditures made was handed to me with the reports, and are subject to your order.

The commissioners appointed by virtue of the act of Assembly, making the appropriation, were R. L. Myers, of Beaufort county, and Wm. J. Blow, of the county of Pitt.

It will be perceived that the report is signed by the former only.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Dec., 11th, 1856.

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## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

*To his excellency Thomas Bragg:*

SIR: We hand you herewith the account of the treasurer

of the board of commissioners of the Tar River Improvement, and the report of H. M. Patton, Esq., of said board.

We regret that we are not able to present a more favorable state of affairs for your consideration, and refer you to the report of the engineer for reasons why our work has not progressed more satisfactorily.

In works of this kind, difficulties often present themselves during the progress, which are not apparent at the outset. This has been the case in this instance. In the act making the appropriation, no provision was made for securing the right to the lock and dam site, when objection was made by land owners on the river, and we were driven to the necessity of selecting a site for the lock now in process of construction, which has required a greater expenditure in the construction than would have been required at other points on the river. In preparing the foundation for the lock, our progress was greatly impeded by logs and stumps overlaid by sand and gravel, which had to be removed at considerable expense; these causes, with the heavy outlay for machinery, frequent interruptions from freshets, and the high price of provisions and labor, have combined to swell our expenditures far beyond the estimates of the engineer in charge of the work.

By referring to the report of the engineer, you will see that it is estimated that seven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars, (\$7,119,) will be required (without sale of machinery,) to complete the dam, and render the work available; to this sum it will be necessary to add the outstanding debt of the board, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-two cents, (2,450 72,) making in all nine thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$9,569 72.)

Col. Thompson and Mr. J. C. Turner, also claim balances; but as neither of these gentlemen have rendered accounts current, the exact amount is not known. These claims, however, deducting the balance in the hands of the treasury, and paid on outstanding claims, will not vary much from eight hundred dollars, (\$800.) Assuming these estimates to be cor-

rect, the sum required to complete the present work will be about ten thousand five hundred dollars, (\$10,500.)

As doubts may exist in the minds of some that the improvement of the river by means of locks and dams is not practicable, we do not propose, at present, to ask for an appropriation, beyond what is necessary to complete the work already begun ; in these doubts, however, we do not participate, for we do not think that any one who has witnessed the stability of the coffer dams surrounding the lock-pit, can, for a moment, doubt the capacity of a dam, properly constructed, to stand the effects of the highest freshets. In soliciting a farther appropriation from the Legislature, we deem it necessary to state some of the reasons which influence us in making the application.

It is a well established fact that the country watered by the Tar river, in an agricultural point of view, is one of the most productive in the State. The value of these products is greatly lessened by the difficulty and delay of getting them to market. The river, in its present state, is navigable at intervals for about four months in the year, and whilst the more bulky articles are kept back, waiting the uncertainty of shipment down the river, a large portion of the cotton, (the principal staple of the country,) is waggoned to the railroad, at heavy expense to the producer. Much of this delay and expense would be avoided were the river at all times navigable. For want of such navigation goods passing up the river are subjected to like delay and expense.

We have no means of knowing the exact quantity of produce there would pass down the river were the contemplated improvement completed. There were shipped from Washington, in 1853, 7,122 bales cotton and 111,524 bushels corn, received from points above Greenville. The quantity of these articles would probably be doubled were the necessary facilities for transportation afforded.

But it is not in an agricultural point of view alone that the benefits of this improvement should be regarded. The manufacturing interests would be greatly benefitted. The surplus waters at these dams would no doubt be affixed to the manu-



facture of cotton yarns and cloths, and thus enable us to compete with the Northern manufacturers who have to pay freight on the raw material, and on the provisions consumed by their operatives.

In conclusion we respectfully suggest that your Excellency will take the matter into consideration and recommend such measures as you deem best for the success of the work and the good of the State at large.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. MYERS, *Commissioner.*

### STATEMENT

*Of the amount of the indebtedness of Tar river improvement to November 17th, 1856, showing the respective amounts due each creditor, and for what purpose it is due:*

J. J. Cherry, for negro hire,	\$	313	33
Goold Hoyt, " " "		253	00
W. J. Blow, " " "		118	75
Willis Brown, " " "		30	01
B. A. Ernul, " " "		52	00
E. F. Taft, " " "		115	50
W. K. Delany, " " "		51	17
Jas. F. Latham, " " "		45	00
W. Whitehead, " " "		135	17
Forbes & Bro., for wood and lumber,		220	39
J. W. Waples, for services,		325	18
T. B. Collins, for services,		101	68
Albritton & Cherry, Store account,		22	78
Nelson & Doughty, Blacksmith's account,		20	00
Thomas E. Nelson, store bill,		28	95
M. Kinsaul, " "		13	56
W. K. Delany, " "		13	25
Clark & Dancey, " "		41	00
Geo. A. Dancey, " "		35	00
H. M. Patton, for services,		515	00
	\$	2,450	72

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE TAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT,  
Greenville, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1856.

DR. W. J. BLOW, R. L. MYERS, ESQ., *Com'rs*:

*Gentlemen*: In closing operations on Tar River Improvement, it necessarily becomes my duty to submit to you a report of general proceedings, since my first connection with the work. I will have to arrange it in the following manner, viz: First, the condition of the work, when I first entered upon my duties; secondly, the prosecution and progress of the work, to the present time, and its present condition. In the month of July, 1855, Mr. James C. Turner, who had been appointed engineer in charge of the work, conferred on me the appointment of assistant engineer. On the 24th of the month aforesaid, I entered upon my duties, with instructions to examine and ascertain the precise condition of the work; what was necessary for the further prosecution of said work, and if possible, its successful completion. The first duty assigned me having been performed, I beg leave to state that I found the work in the following condition: There was a dredge boat provided, pump, engine and pile driver, and several small flats, together with tools and lumber, all of which were necessary to carry on the work. The coffer dam had been constructed, and the piling for the foundation of the lock driven; a portion of the timber, plank, bolts, spikes and iron for the gates, provided, but the quality and dimensions of timber and plank, I regret to say, were any thing but suitable for what they were designed.

In the first place, no regard seemed to have been paid to lengths, widths, thickness of planks, or sizes of timber, as a variety of sizes existed in the same piece of timber; in fact, it was the case with all furnished, which was far short of the

amount actually necessary to construct the lock, as bills of lumber and vouchers for same, will show you. It does occur to me, that no plan of lock was ever made, or bill of timber for the same. You are aware, gentlemen, that in building a house, in order to save you from serious losses in cutting up and preparing lumber for its proper places, that a bill of the quantity and its dimensions must be made out, and placed in the hands of the lumber getter, and to this bill the lumber must conform; but it is far more necessary in a work of this sort; and the reason why, I will explain; the cross ties which connect the cribs forming the lock walls must all be of the same length; the range timbers forming the walls must be of lengths that will break joints in such manner as to insure the greatest possible strength in the combination of the timbers. I regret to say that no regard was paid to any of the aforementioned, and reasonable facts. I have already said that the piles for the foundation of the lock were driven, and the coffer dam around said foundation constructed; and although there was a dredge boat on the work; "provided solely, as you must know, for excavating under water," no excavation seemed to me to have been done in the foundation, although a large quantity was necessary to be done to reach the required depth of foundation, varying in depth from four to eight feet, and all under water.

In this particular, I think a great error was committed, and will try here to explain my reasons for so saying: First, you are aware that the piles in the foundation are driven four feet apart in every direction; between those piles, you must also be aware, that it is difficult for hands to perform a reasonable amount of labor, in the position they were obliged to work. We could not construct runs to wheel out the sand with a less elevation than a rise of ten feet in fifty: Again, there is hardly room enough between those piles to use a shovel. Now my own idea is this, if the upper end and side of the coffer dam, had been first built, the lower end left open, and the excavation done by dredging, it would have saved over two thousand dollars to the improvement. Excavation can, of course, be done for much less by dredging, than in the ordinary way;

but the great saving would have been in the pumping, as no pumping would have been necessary while the excavation was going on; it would also have saved a considerable amount of repairs to coffer dams, extra work and repairs to machinery; for during the whole progress of the foundation, we had to run our pump night as well as day. I will further state, that in building the coffer dam, no provision was made for a place to put the pump, which rendered it necessary to do a large quantity of excavation in the hill side, and under water, before we could do anything towards beginning. This was a very great oversight; not only was it a difficult work to perform, but it became absolutely necessary for us to take up our pump three times, in order to get the pit in which it worked, deep enough for us to pump to the required depth of foundation; another great reason why this excavation should have been done by dredging, is this: the pile heads for the foundation are cut off eight feet below the level of mid low tide; when the lock pit was pumped, there was always a pressure of eight feet water on the outside: this was a great weight for so slender a structure to bear, for so great a length of time as was required to do all the work below water; for by this long continued pressure, the dam was liable to give way, which would have subjected us to losses too serious to approximate. My own opinion is, that the work was commenced without a proper understanding of what was really required; and prosecuted with no fixed determination ever to finish it. I do not mention these facts and suggestions with a view to do any one the slightest injustice; but I do it in justice to the State, in justice to myself, and in justice to the friends of the improvement. My predecessor, who first began this work, ought to know much more about such works than I do; and it may be presumption in me, to question anything he has done, but of this I am not my own judge. When I took charge of the work, our engine was then at Neuse river; this, together with the one belonging to Neuse river company, was at once procured and placed on the work; they both had to be used in connection to run the pump, as the power of one was insufficient to drive it.



By the 20th of August we were fairly at work, but were, about that time, compelled to suspend our work in the foundation until near the 10th of September; from that time to the 22d of November we were but little interrupted by high water, and progressed very well. Up to the latter date, we had completed the excavation, cut off all the piles, had nearly all the foundation timbers laid, and the flooring and sheet-piling considerably advanced. Up to that time our losses by high water were comparatively trifling, as we had plenty of other work to do, and could often exchange our hands, and sometimes hire them out; but, by that time, we had procured lumber enough, and had but little our hands could do except work on the lock. On the 23d of December a freshet set in, which compelled us to suspend until after the 1st January, although I had made arrangements to work all Christmas. On the 1st of January I saw little or no prospect to resume operations, as the river was, at the time, high. I hired no more hands than was necessary to protect the rafts and other property of the improvement until after the 10th of January, when I was obliged to make up my number, or run two risks: first, to pay ruinous prices when I wanted them, or not get them at all. It would probably have been best had I taken the chances, as we were enabled to do but little work until the 1st of March, and then only to repair our coffer dam, and get to work only to be interrupted by another rise, which detained us until the 3d or 4th of April. Up to that time, counting from the 10th of January, our losses were heavy. We could find but little for our men to do except cut wood, which paid but poorly. Notwithstanding our many misfortunes, I firmly believed, even as late as the first of May, our resources ample to complete the work; from the 4th of April to that time we made rapid progress, and felt fully confident we could complete the lock by the 10th of June at farthest. But the early part of May brought us a freshet, which, to some extent, blighted our hopes, as it subjected us to considerable loss by detention and destruction of work; after this freshet subsided we progressed uninterruptedly until the 15th of June; our lock walls were then nearly completed, though



but partially filled, and not sheeted, as the sheeting is a part of the work which cannot be done until the walls are completed, neither can it be filled until sheeted, as the only filling we can obtain is gravel and sand. The space left between the range timbers is four inches; consequently the cribs forming the walls will not hold filling until sheeted. On the 15th of June we were again visited by another freshet, which detained us for near two weeks, besides doing us immense damage by the destruction of our lock walls; these accidents, gentlemen, had they been foreseen, were unavoidable, as nothing more could have been done for the security of the work than was, until the lock walls were completed.

From the time the June freshet subsided, we progressed without interruption, until the first of September, when the lock was completed, and the gates put in. By this time our appropriation was exhausted, and the improvement several hundred dollars in debt. A desire on my part to complete the work prompted me to apply for permission to make sale of the dredge, and other property of the improvement, and if possible, succeed in our undertaking. After repeated efforts, this attempt proved unsuccessful. There was then no alternative but to do such work as was absolutely necessary for the security of the lock during the winter; tear up the old coffer dam, do the necessary dredging above and below the lock, and suspend operations. This being agreed upon, we completed the work required to be done, on the 18th of October, and suspended all operations—more to my regret, than you are perhaps aware. I might say that in completing this piece of work, I had no professional pride to gratify; in one sense I have not, but in another I have; why I have not, is an easy task to explain. I have already succeeded in the accomplishment of similar works of a more difficult character, and why I have, is simply; since my first connection with the work, I am aware that popular opinion has existed prejudicial to any sort of improvement on Tar river, and that under any management, they doubted its practicability. Now, I have simply wished to satisfy an incredulous people, that such works were entirely practicable, and

when completed, equally as beneficial. The completion of the lock has removed doubts from the minds of many; others yet say you can never build a dam that will stand. Now, I say I can; only give me the facilities, and I will show you what can be done. Well, that is always the way where things are not understood; and in many cases, where they are; for the old adage here forces itself upon me, that, convince a man against his will, he's of the same opinion still. And I have this fully verified in Tar river improvement. I have thus endeavored to give you a brief outline of the condition of the work, when I entered upon my duties as your assistant engineer. But little work was performed, up to the 13th of October, when Mr. Turner resigned his position as engineer in charge of the improvement, and I had the honor to receive the appointment. The progress and condition of the work at present, I have also described. Now, permit me to say what I further propose best to be done for the work. A dam is yet to be constructed; and I propose to build upon a plan herein described. It is a plan that I am not aware has ever been adopted on any improvement, and may not fully meet your approbation; yet I think I will be able to show you that it will be the best plan of dam you can adopt for this river.

I propose to build it by driving five rows of piles across the river, the first and second rows to form the main part or body of the dam. The slope will be connected to the second and third rows, forming an angle of 30 degrees with the main or vertical portion of the dam; below this slope I propose an apron thirty feet in length, which will prevent any scouring under the dam and render it perfectly safe. There will be two double rows of sheetpiling driven at the upper and lower rows of piles to prevent any water going under at the bottom. These two rows of sheetpiling will form, as it were, two main walls between the upper and lower rows of piles. I propose to fill the entire dimensions of the dam with sand and clay, forming, as it were, a gravel puddle, which, if properly put in is impervious to water. I should connect the top of the piles together by longitudinal timbers and cross ties, thereby mak-

ing a complete combination of all the piers and timber in the dam. If the piles are securely driven, together with the weight of filling, it will resist any pressure of water that can ever be brought against it. The sheeting on the entire dam will be water tight, so that none of the filling can possibly wash out, the water must of necessity. Keep a dam of this character constantly covered. This being the case it will last fifty years without repairs. It may be thought proper that reasons to sustain my opinions in regard to the permanency of the proposed dam be given. In the first place the coffer dam which was built around the lock foundation was constructed nearly as I propose to build the main body of the dam. This coffer dam was only a temporary affair, built in a temporary manner, and only designed to answer a temporary purpose; it had, up to the time it was torn up, stood for upwards of two years without any repairs, except at one small point near the lower corner, where it gave way at the bottom, but this was owing to some obstruction in the bottom of the river where the sheet-piling was not properly driven. It is true every freshet that went over it washed out some of the filling, but this is not to be wondered at as the top was entirely open, whereas the dam I propose will be covered in with jointed sheeting, three inches thick, and made water tight, if practicable, which I believe is entirely so.

I herewith furnish you an estimate of cost and plan of proposed dam :

### ESTIMATE OF COST.

3,000 linear feet of piles, workmanship included, at 75 cents per linear foot,	\$	2,250 00
3,500 feet B. M. plank for sheeting and sheetpiling, workmanship included, at \$35 per M feet,		1,225 00
2,000 pounds of spikes and nails, workmanship, &c., included, at 6 cents per pound,		120 00
1,500 pounds of iron bolts, workmanship included, at 10 cents per pound,		150 00

2,250 feet range timbers and cross ties, workman- ship included, at 35 cents per linear foot,	\$	787 50
3,500 cubic yards of clay and sand filling, at 40 cents per cubic yard, labor included,		1,400 00
	\$	5,932 50
Add for contingencies and superintendence 25 per cent.,		1,186 50
Total cost of building dam,	\$	7,119 00

In preparing the above estimate; I have considered everything that I think will be necessary; it is very true, that unusual casualties may swell the cost to more than my estimate. The improvement is now three thousand dollars in debt. There ought to be a considerable quantity of dredging done for several miles below the lock: this dredging is absolutely necessary; for I have seen the water so low, on many of the shoals, that a boat drawing over eighteen inches of water could not get to Greenville. In view of these facts, I should make application to the Legislature for twelve thousand five hundred dollars. This amount will pay off the indebtedness of the improvement, do all necessary dredging and clearing out logs, and build the dam: that amount will also save the necessity of selling the dredge boat, which will always be wanted on the river, and if possible should be kept; besides, it may become necessary to sell it with the other property of the improvement at a sacrifice which the State should not suffer, especially when it may be so easily prevented.

I herewith furnish you a list of the property of the improvement and its cost:

One Dredge boat, Osgood's patent,	\$5,500 00
One Engine and Pile driver,	1,150 00
One large Screw pump,	600 00
Two Flats and one Row boat,	280 00.
Two large ropes for belts,	275 00.



Lumber on hand, cost,	\$ 500 00
Sundry tools, Blacksmith's forge, &c.,	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,480 00

It will be seen that the property of the improvement cost the sum of eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars, which, if sold for anything like its value, would pay off our indebtedness, and leave a surplus; but where are we to find a purchaser, as the debts must soon be paid by some means. Times are now rather pressing, and everybody wants money, and immediate action is necessary, as we do not know but some one may, at any moment, levy and sell. I herewith send you a statement of my receipts and expenditures, also a statement of indebtedness, and amount due each creditor. I have placed the accounts in the hands of the creditors, properly certified; no dispute can, therefore, arise about their settlement. In doing this, I believe I have done everything required of me to do, and so far as lay in my power, all that I have promised to do. I therefore respectfully tender you the resignation of my office as Engineer in charge of Tar River Improvement.

In taking my leave of you, permit me, gentlemen, to return you my thanks for the many manifestations of your confidence, and hope that the day is not far distant when you will see your important undertaking completed, and that it will be all you could desire. I do not know of anything more necessary to be embraced in this report, and I therefore submit it for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. PATTON,

*En. Tar Riv. Improvement.*









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Doc. No. 42.]

[SES. 1856-'7.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

I have the honor to communicate herewith the report of the president and directors of the board of internal improvements.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17, 1856.

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*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North Carolina:*

The president and directors of the board of internal improvements have the honor to submit the following report:

Having no fund to administer as formerly, and no State work having been committed to their management since the first January, 1855, by any act of assembly, the duties of the board have been confined to making subscriptions authorized by law to various works of improvement, to the endorsement of certain bonds, and to the appointment from time to time of directors and representatives of the State in the various internal improvement companies in which the State is a stockholder.

The following subscriptions were made for stock—the several companies having furnished to the board certificates of subscriptions of stock by private individuals, companies, &c., as required by their respective charters :

1855, September 12th. To the Atlantic & North-	
Carolina Railroad Company,	\$ 1,066,600
1855, September 20th. To the Western North-	
Carolina Railroad Company,	800,000
1856, April 15th. To the New River Navigation	
Company,	20,000

And on the 22d August, 1856, the public treasurer was ordered to endorse the bonds of the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal Company for \$250,000—that company having laid before the board, as a preliminary thereto, the certificate required by their charter.

The following appointments have been made by the board :  
*North-Carolina Railroad Company.*—Samuel Hargrave, Robert P. Dick, Paul C. Cameron, Phil. B. Hawkins, William T. Dortch, John D. Bellamy, Giles Mebane and Jno. I. Shaver, directors.

Representative of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders.—Robert P. Dick.

*Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.*—William K. Lane, L. H. B. Whitaker and Wm. A. Wright, directors.

Representative of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders.—Owen R. Kenan.

*Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company.*—Representative of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1855, H. L. Holmes; Miles Costin in 1856.

*Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company.*—Erwin Thompson, Council Wooten, Lewis C. Desmond, George S. Stevenson, Alonzo T. Jenkins, Frederick P. Latham, Isaac Ramsay and Levi Oglesby, directors.

Representative of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders.—Council Wooten.

*Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.*—George F. Davidson, Alexander Clark, A. M. Powell, T. W. Bradburn,



W. W. Avery, B. C. Pearson, D. A. Davis and Archibald Henderson; directors.

Representative of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders.—Charles F. Fisher.

*Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company*.—Gaston H. Wilder, Allen C. Perry and J. G. King, directors.

Representative of the State in the annual meeting of stockholders.—Alfred Jones.

*Cape Fear Navigation Company*.—Representative of the State—John D. Starr.

*Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company*.—A. Rencher, J. J. Jackson and N. N. Nixon, directors.

Representative of the State.—Seth Jones.

*Neuse River Navigation Company*.—Representative of the State in 1855.—Richard N. Taylor.

This company has become insolvent and has ceased operations on the river.

*New River Navigation Company*.—L. W. Humphrey, Jno. A. Averett, David W. Simmons and Wm. P. Pelletier, directors.

Representative of the State.—Jasper Etheridge.

*Yadkin Navigation Company*.—Hamilton C. Jones, James E. Kerr and Peter Hairston, directors.

Representative of the State at the first annual meeting of the stockholders in 1855, H. C. Jones; at the meeting in 1856, John M. Clement.

*Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company*.—Representatives of the State in 1855, Alfred A. McKethan and John H. Cook; for 1856, Daniel McDiarmid.

*Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Company*.—Lauchlin Bethune, P. M. Powell and Frank N. Roberts, directors.

Representative of the State, Geo. McNeil.

*Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad Company*.—Representative of the State, ———

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. BRAGG, *President*

*Ex officio of the Board.*

December 16th, A. D., 1856.



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Doc. No. 43.]

[SES. 1856'-7.

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Holder. & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## BANK STATEMENTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,  
Nov. 27, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith such Bank Exhibits as have been forwarded to this office since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, to wit:

Bank of Fayetteville,  
Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina,  
Bank of Washington,  
Merchant's Bank of Newbern,  
Bank of Cape Fear,  
Bank of Charlotte,  
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,  
Bank of Yanceyville,  
Bank of State of North-Carolina,  
Bank of Clarendon,  
Bank of Wilmington, and  
Bank of Wadesboro'.

With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS.  
*Public Treasurer.*

Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD,  
*Speaker House of Commons.*

Dr.

*State of the Bank of*

To Notes discounted,	\$ 647,408 73		
Bills of Exchange,*	133,791 62	\$ 781,200 35	
Mechanics' Bank New York,	16,509 34		
Philadelphia Bank,	69 85		
Bank of Baltimore,	158 11	16,737 30	
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salem,	40 03		
Bank of Charlotte,	731 99		
Bank of Washington,	126 72		
Farmer's B'k. N. C., Greensboro',	486 69		
Bank of Wadesboro',	149 38		
Commercial B'k. of Wilmington,	1,576 57	3,111 38	
Bank expenses,	185 00		
Salary account,	1,475 00		
Bank building,	15,500 00	16,660 00	
To Cash, notes:			
Bank. of Fayetteville,	*261,466 00		
Banks of North Carolina,	18,118 00		
O'ks. and comp. dft.,	2,386 76		
Banks of S. C. and Va.,	1,701 00		
Specie,	48,992 48	332,664 24	
		<hr/>	
		\$ 1,150,373 27	
To Bills of exchange :*			
New York,	115,256 00		
Philadelphia Bank,	4,750 00		
Baltimore,	2,450 00		
Georgetown, S. C.,	250 00		
Wilmington, N. C.,	11,076 62	133,791 62	

1856-'7

DOCUMENT No. 43.

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*Fayetteville, 14th May, 1855.*

CR.

By capital stock,		\$ 380,000	00
Bank note account,		*668,000	00
Dividends unpaid,	1,221	50	
Deposites,	38,317	31	39,528 81
Discount received,	13,753	74	
Profit and loss,	5,911	20	19,664 94
Surplus,			43,169 52

Bank note acct., \$668,000\*

On hand, 261,466\*

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 \$406,534 circul'n.

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 \$ 1,150,373 27
W. G. BROADFOOT, *Cashier.*



DR.

*State of the Bank of*

To Notes discounted,	\$ 671,028 15		
Bills of exchange,	63,695 79	\$ 734,723 94	
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	19,230 47		
Philadelphia Bank,	42 47		
Bank of Baltimore,	95		
Branch Bank of Va., Petersburg,	519 03	19,792 92	
Bank of Charlotte,	2,372 01		
Bank of Yanceyville,	182 60		
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	1,293 06	3,847 67	
Bank expenses,	1,257 51		
Salary account,	1,525 00		
Bank building,	15,000 00	17,782 51	
To Cash, notes :			
Bank of Fayetteville,	287,077 00		
Banks of North-Carolina,	29,457 00		
And checks on do.,	822 16		
Banks of S. C. and Virginia,	1,968 00		
To Specie,	56,171 43	375,495 59	

*Bank of Fayetteville, Nov. 24, 1855.*

\$ 1,151,642 63

1856-'7]

DOCUMENT No. 43.

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*Fayetteville, 12th Nov., 1855.*

Cr.

By Capital stock,		\$ 380,000	00
Bank note account,		660,000	00
Bank of Cape Fear, Salem,	10		
“ “ Washington,	27	24	
Farmers' Bank, N. C., Greens'ro,	678	14	
Bank of Wadesboro',	1,719	76	2,425 24
Dividend unpaid,	782	00	
Deposites,	42,127	49	42,909 49
Discount received,	14,025	35	
Profit and loss,	5,054	47	19,079 82
Surplus,			47,228 08
Bank note account,	\$660,000		
On hand,	287,077		
Circulation,	\$372,923		

W. G. BROADFOOT, *Cashier.*

\$ 1,151,642 63

DR.

*State of the Farmer's Bank**Liabilities.*

To Stock paid in,	\$ 292,431 00
Notes in circulation,	391,341 00
Surplus profits reserved,	6,894 67
Nett profits since October, 1854,	10,142 38
Due on dividends declared,	2,057 58
Due depositors,	37,214 39
Due other banks,	6,485 54

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\$ 746,566 56

*of North-Carolina, March 27th 1855.*

CR.

*Resources.*

By Notes discounted,	\$ 370,489 88
Bills,	283,631 43
North-Carolina State bonds,	3,000 00
Due from other banks,	22,687 55
Notes of other banks, checks, &c.,	12,061 18
Foreign exchange,	2,632 79
Gold and silver coin,	52,063 73

W. W. GRIFFIN, *Cashier,*

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\$ 746,566 56

Dr.

*State of the Farmer's Bank**Liabilities.*

To Capital stock paid in,	\$293,026 00
Notes in circulation,	443,143 00
Due other Banks,	16,968 62
Due depositors,	36,394 03
Dividends declared,	3,631 58
Reserved profits,	7,904 13
Profit and loss since July (nett)	3,878 30

*Elizabeth City, Oct. 16. 1856.*

\$ 804,945 66



*of North-Carolina, Oct. 1st, 1855.*

CR.

*Resources.*

By Notes discounted,	\$ 368,237 68
Bills maturing, &c.,	260,917 97
Due from other banks,	33,473 81
N. C. State bonds,	56,000 00
Gold and silver coin,	70,088 20
Notes of other banks,	16,228 00

W. W. GRIFFIN, *Cashier.*

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\$ 804,945 66

Dr.

*Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina*

<i>Liabilities.</i>		
To Capital stock,		\$ 393,026 00
Notes in circulation,		453,225 00
Due Farmer's & Merchant's B'k., Baltimore,		146 39
Due Bank of Washington,		417 32
" Philadelphia bank,		1,715 51
" Bank of Va., Norfolk,		5,690 71
" Mechanic's bank, Baltimore,		702 52
" Bank Cape Fear, Greens'ro.,		493 34
" Greensboro' M. L. & T. Co.,		623 13
" Com. bank, Wilmington,		55 78
" Bank Fayetteville,		684 86
" Depositors,		29,516 88
" On dividends declared,		3,065 58
" Reserved profits,		7,904 13
" Nett profits,		7,829 38
Amount due from stockholders,	\$ 239,542 45	
" " " directors,	10,825 00	
Elizabeth City, Dec. 5, 1855.		\$ 805,096 53

*and Branch, 30th November, 1855.*

CR.

*Resources.*

By Notes discounted,	\$ 396,585	92
Bills,	275,965	92
Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh,	106	81
“ Virginia, Portsmouth,	405	19
“ State N. C., Elizabeth City,	4,445	47
“ Republic, N. Y.,	1,400	38
“ Continental, N. Y.,	1,336	60
“ American Exchange, N. Y.,	765	81
“ Foreign Exchange, N. Y.,	15,935	01
“ Domestic Exchange,	3,235	77
“ Emory & Co.,	44	80
Coin,	41,337	62
Specie funds,	5,920	00
N. C. State bonds,	51,000	00
Currency, notes & checks,	6,591	86

W. W. GRIFFIN, *Cashier.*

\$ 805,096 53

*State of the Bank of*

[illegible]

Washington, May 30th, 1855.

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock paid in,			342,850 00
Bank note circulation,			314,350 50
Deposites,			27,319 70
Due to other banks, viz:			
Bank of the State, Raleigh,	2,788 95		
Bank of the State, Newbern,	2,193 11		
Bank of Fayetteville,	85 65		
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	183 12		
Bank of Va., Norfolk,	373 92		
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	531 21		6,155 96
Dividends unpaid,			300 00
Surplus fund,	30,000 00		
Profit and loss, prem.			
&c. rec'd.,	\$ 6,737,26		
Discount,	12,327,88		
	<hr/>	19,065 14	49,065 14

M. STEVENSON, *Cashier.*

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\$ 740,041 30



*State of the Bank of*

[illegible]

*Washington, Nov. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1855.**Liabilities.*

Capital stock,		\$ 375,000 00
Bank note circulation,		380,076 00
Deposit account,		38,138 91
Due to other banks, viz:		
Bank of the State, Newbern,	\$ 376 71	
Bank of State, Raleigh,	3,953 69	
Bank of Wilmington,	392 39	\$ 4,722 79
Dividends unpaid,		460 00
Surplus fund,	30,000 00	
General profit and loss,	24,457 59	\$ 54,457 59

M. STEVENSON, *Cashier.*

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\$852,855 29

*State of the Merchant's Bank*

Notes discounted,	\$ 176,804 08
Suspended debt,	9,096 67
Bills of exchange,	224,178 99
Real estate,	7,563 60
Due from other banks,	75,863 64
Notes of other banks,	5,990 00
Specie,	42,881 31

\$ 542,378 29
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of Newbern, May 31st, 1855.

Capital Stock,	\$ 225,000	00
Notes in circulation,	214,541	50
Deposits,	57,652	95
General profit and loss,	40,727	84
Dividends unpaid,	992	00
Due to other banks,	3,464	00

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*

\$ 542,378 29

*State of the Merchant's Bank of*

Notes discounted,	\$ 186,373 57
Suspended debt,	8,827 25
Bills of exchange,	146,836 66
Protested exchange,	300 00
Real estate,	7,563 60
Due from other banks,	76,488 90
Notes of other banks,	37,780 00
Specie,	41,151 02

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\$ 505,321 00



*Newbern, 21st November, 1855.*

Capital stock,	\$ 225,000 00
Notes in circulation,	171,634 50
Deposites,	62,605 05
General profit and loss,	41,870 96
Dividends unpaid,	635 00
Due to banks,	3,575 49

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier,*

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\$ 505,221 00

*State of the Bank of Cape*

Notes and bonds discounted,	\$ 2,517,226 61
Bills of exchange,	639,946 61
Due from other banks, viz:	
Union Bank, Boston,	25,133 50
Massachusetts Bank, Boston,	2,083 33
Merchant's Bank, New-York,	2,881 15
Bank of State of New-York, N. Y.,	22,893 14
Fulton Bank, New-York,	3,931 43
Bank of New-York, N. Y.,	647 33
Leather Manufacturer's Bank, N. Y.,	84,793 86
Bank of America, N. Y.,	2,112 13
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	30,773 64
Bank North America, Philadelphia,	9,174 92
Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, Phila.,	217 00
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	8,850 69
Farmer's Bank of Virginia, Alexa.,	4,823 68
“ “ “ Norfolk,	7,160 54
“ “ “ Danville,	553 95
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	146 35
“ “ “ Norfolk,	192 39
Bank of the State N. C., Newbern,	153 28
“ “ “ Windsor,	1,100 67
“ “ “ E. City,	1,171 19
Com. Bank of Wilmington, Wil.,	15,041 79
Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina,	23 44
Bank Charleston, S. C., Charleston,	2,816 98
Bank of South-Carolina,	4,473 46
Exchange Bank Columbia, S. C.,	2,600 00
State Bank, S. C., Charleston,	944 87
Planter's and Mechanic's Bank Charleston, S. C.,	4,657 16
Bank of Hamburg, S. C.,	520 10
Notes of N. C. banks and checks,	87,831 42
Notes of foreign banks,	18,851 00
Specie,	551,899 35
Real estate,	71,825 10
Due by directors, \$ 126,762	
Due by stockholders, not directors, 48,662	
	\$ 4,127,452 06

*Fear, March 31st, 1855.*

Capital stock,		\$ 1,500,000 00
Contingent fund,	\$ 315,405 85	
Profit and loss,	96,769 95	412,175 80
Due to other banks, viz:		
Union Bank, Baltimore,		571 96
Exchange Bank, Virginia, Petersburg		6,364 52
Farmer's Bank, Virginia, Wytheville,		584 02
Bank of State of N. C., Wilmington,		3,815 82
" " " Tarborough,		57 79
Bank of Fayetteville, Fayetteville,		2,013 01
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,		706 12
Bank of Charlotte,		1,408 16
Merchant's Bank of Cheraw, South-		
Carolina, Cheraw,		235 57
Bank notes issued, viz:		
Wilmington,	\$ 785,989	
Fayetteville,	464,156	
Salem,	240,120	
Washington,	422,898	
Salisbury,	354,056	
Raleigh,	43,229	
Asheville,	528,940	
Greensborough,	109,438	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 2,948,626	
Notes on hand,	1,079,379 (circ'ln.)	1,869,247 00
Dividends unpaid,		215 00
Deposits,		312,237 92
In transitu,		17,819 37
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,127,452 06

H. R. SAVAGE, *Cashier.*

DR.

*State of the Bank of*

Notes and bonds discounted,	\$ 2,478,425 51
Bills of exchange,	590,188 74
Due from other banks, viz:	
Union Bank, Boston,	24,921 91
Massachusetts Bank, Boston,	3,046 72
Merchant's Bank, N. Y.,	12,176 99
Bank of the State of New-York,	51,867 00
Fulton Bank, N. Y.,	13,076 34
Bank of New York, N. Y.,	2,227 82
Leather Manufacturer's Bank, N. Y.,	82,812 78
Bank of America, N. Y.,	1,073 50
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	47,788 62
Bank North America, Philadelphia,	6,870 26
Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, Phila.,	217 00
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	3,750 97
Bank Metropolis, Washington, D. C.,	17 36
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	407 86
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	127 93
Exchange B'k. Virginia, Petersburg,	1,710 37
Bank of the State N. C., Newbern,	324 33
“ “ “ Windsor,	729 50
“ “ “ Eliz. City,	1,782 36
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	760 04
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	6,192 29
Bank of Charleston, S. Carolina,	1,119 74
Planter's & Mechanic's Bank,	
Charleston, South-Carolina,	3,669 40
Bank of Hamburg, South-Carolina,	520 10
Notes of N. C. banks and checks,	96,543 81
Notes of foreign banks,	32,140 00
Specie,	523,019 39
Real estate,	79,957 42
Due by directors of the principal bank & branches,	\$84,821
Due by stockholders, not directors,	73,340
	\$ 4,067,476 06

*Cape Fear, 1st October, 1855.*

CR.

Capital stock,		\$	1,559,500 00
Contingent fund,	\$ 335,991 72		
Profit and loss,	91,904 52		427,896 24
Due to other banks, viz:			
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,			2,408 05
Union Bank Baltimore, Baltimore,			2,285 19
Farmer's Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,			67 06
" " " Danville,			200 17
Bank of the State of N. C. Wil-			
mington,			1,712 35
Bank of the State of N. C., Tarboro',			2,060 77
Bank of Fayetteville, Fayetteville,			1,109 85
Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte,			1,091 09
Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina,			178 80
Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C.,			1,700 00
State Bank of S. C., Charleston,			24 88
Merchant's Bank of S. C., Cheraw,			224 00
Dividends unpaid,			160 00
Deposits,			309,056 92
Bank notes issued, viz:			
Wilmington,	\$ 725,120		
Fayetteville,	434,357		
Salem,	228,120		
Washington,	408,285		
Salisbury,	343,330		
Raleigh,	38,248		
Asheville,	533,385		
Greensboro'.	109,198		
	<hr/>		
	\$2,820,043		
Notes an hand,	1,090,922 (circ'l'n.)		1,729,121 00
In transitu,			28,688 69
H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.			
		\$	4,067,476 06



*State of the Bank of Charlotte,**Assets.*

Notes discounted,	* \$ 301,785 14
Bills of exchange,	151,553 79
Suspended debt,	100,876 51
Domestic bills,	300 00
Bonds and stock,	10,340 00
Due from other banks,	82,190 33
Due from agents,	664 19
Bank property,	550 00
Notes of other banks,	7,078 00
Specie,	50,740 97

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\$ 706,078 93

June 20, 1855.

*North-Carolina, June 20th, 1855.**Liabilities.*

Capital stock,	\$ 300,000 00
Notes in circulation,	335,356 00
Dividends unpaid,	657 00
Due to other banks,	2,586 18
General profit and loss,	31,148 64
Deposits,	36,331 11

---

\$ 706,078 93

\* Of this sum there is due by  
Directors,  
Stockholders not directors,  
Other individuals,

\$	7,100 00
	57,220 19
	237,464 95

W. A. LUCAS, *Cashier.*

---

\$ 301,785 14

*State of the Bank of Charlotte,*

<i>Assets.</i>			
Notes discounted,	*	\$ 282,710	96
Bills of exchange,		198,806	81
Suspended debt,		108,859	33
Domestic bills,		2,153	66
Bonds and stock,		8,810	00
Due from other banks,		75,176	95
Due from agents,		3,517	54
Bank property,		550	00
Notes of other banks,		5,387	00
Specie,		25,121	89
Vouchers,		1,267	66
		<hr/>	
		\$ 712,361	80

*North-Carolina, Dec. 8th, 1855.**Liabilities.*

Capital stock,	\$ 300,000 00
Notes in circulation,	268,618 00
Dividends unpaid,	917 00
Due to other banks,	92,236 85
Bills payable,	10,710 18
General profit and loss,	31,820 69
Deposits,	8,059 08

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\$ 712,361 80

\* Of this sum there is due by  
 Directors,  
 Stockholders not directors,  
 Other persons,

\$7,353 66
53,977 62
221,379 68

W. A. LUCAS, *Cashier.*


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\$ 282,710 96

*State of the Commercial Bank*

Notes discounted,	\$ 388,598 42	
Bills of exchange,	313,593 14	
Bills of domestic,	12,924 91	
Su pended debt.	4,800 52	719,916 99
Due from other banks, viz:		
Union Bank, Boston,	2,258 05	
Bank of Pennsylvania, Phila.,	1,554 90	
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	4,173 06	
Exchange Bank of Va., Norfolk,	122 21	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	164 81	8,273 03
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	958 95	
Branch B'k of the State, Wilmington.	165 03	1,123 98
Real estate, banking house,		9,000 00
Salary and expense account,		1,928 60
Cash in specie,	48,141 84	
Notes and checks of other banks,	24,420 49	72,562 33
		\$ 812,804 92



*of Wilmington, May 5th, 1855.*

Capital stock,		\$ 350,000 00
Notes in circulation,		296,040 00
Due to other banks :		
Bank of the Republic, New York,	12,513 61	
Exchange Bank of Va., Richmond,	1,356 66	
Ditto., Petersburg,	1,600 49	15,470 76
Greensboro' branch Farmer's Bank,	101 72	
Bank of Washington,	599 05	
Bank of Fayetteville,	211 48	
Bank of Cape Fear,	21,250 43	22,162 68
General profit and loss,	14,394 23	
Contingent fund,	58,625 42	73,019 65
Dividends unpaid,	1,392 00	
Due to depositors,	54,719 84	56,111 84

T. SAVAGE, *Cashier.*

\$ 812,804 93

*State of the Commercial Bank*

Notes discounted,	\$ 369,347 32	
Bills of exchange,	277,014 36	
Suspended debt,	6,000 00	\$ 652,361 68
Due from other banks, viz :		
Union Bank, Boston,	68 33	
Bank of the Republic, New-York,	3,464 69	
Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,	2,964 59	
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	255 60	
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	152 54	
Ditto., Richmond,	306 51	10,087 19
Tarboro' Branch Bank State of N. C.,		570 48
Real estate, banking house,		9,000 00
Salary and expense accounts,		2,005 97
Cash in specie,	94,105 05	
In notes and checks on other banks,	36,606 11	130,711 16
		\$ 804,736 48

*of Wilmington, Nov. 3d, 1855.*

Capital stock,		\$ 350,000	00
Notes in circulation,		241,451	00
Due to other banks, viz :			
Bank of Washington,	\$ 4,301	57	
Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville,	3,661	65	
Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	536	51	
Greensboro' Branch Farmer's Bank,	26	40	
Bank of Fayetteville,	10,925	39	
Bank of Wilmington	12,244	82	
Bank of Cape Fear,	7,674	77	
Wilmington Branch Bank State,	11,308	03	50,679 14
General profit and loss,			80,199 34
Dividends unpaid,	1,850	00	
Due depositors,	80,557	00	82,407 00
T. SAVAGE, <i>Cashier.</i>			
		\$ 804,736	48

*State of the Bank of Yanceyville,*

To Real estate,	\$	3,385 79	
Notes discounted,		222,042 05	
Expense account,		576 00	225,903 84
Due from other banks,			
To Branch Bank of Philadelphia,		101 04	
Bank of Fayetteville,		87 37	
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Richmond,		525 00	
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,		75,573 51	
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,		9 77	76,296 69
To Bills of exchange, due in N. Y.,		30,000 00	
" " " in Va.,		3,748 68	23,748 68
Specie,			
Gold, (American,)		51,000 00	
Silver,		1,842 91	52,842 91
Notes of this Bank,		21,595 00	
" of N. C. Banks,		4,757 00	
" of Virginia Banks,		7,520 00	33,872 00

30th July 1855.

By Bank notes issued,	\$ 221,350 00		
Contingent fund,	2,618 87		
Discount,	2,472 16		
Dividends unpaid,	365 00		
Deposits,	46,151 19		
Profit and loss,	868 96	273,826 18	
Due other banks,			
By Exchange Bank Virginia,			
Petersburg,	178 22		
Farmer's Bank of Virginia,			
Danville,	28 72	206 94	
Capital stock,			
By Old stock taken in 1853,	110,700 00		
New stock taken in 1855,	38,031 00	148,731 00	

JOSEPH J. LAWSON, *Cashier.*

\$ 422,764 12



*State of the Bank of*

[illegible]



*State of the Bank of the State of*

Notes discounted,	\$ 2,157,822	13	*	
Bonds R. & G. R. R. Co.,	\$21,000.00			
Rockfish stock,	10,000.00			
Bonds C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,	10,500.00	41,500	00	
Bills of exchange,		644,091	73	2,843,413.86
Real estate,				37,850.71
Due from other banks :				
Merchant's Bank, Boston,		112	36	
Merchant's Bank, N. Y.,	25,074.25			
Fulton Bank, N. Y.,	267.04	25,341	29	
Fins. & Mchs. B'k., Phil.,		5,187	69	
Merchant's Bank, Balt.,		7,073	69	
Bank of Charleston,	577.28			
Exchange B'k., Columbia,	50.00			
Bank of Newberry,	125.00	752	28	
Mellwaine & Co., Pet.,	26,088.86			
B'k. of Virginia, Pet.	23.15			
" " Ports.	15,200.22			
" " Rich	1,100.00	42,412	23	
Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mo'bl.,		975	00	
B'k. Washington, Wash.	3,369.65			
B'k. Wilmington, Wil.	8,964.91			
Commercial B'k., "	10,519.97			
Bk. C. Fear, Salisbury,	250.00	23,104	53	104,959.07
Notes of other banks :				
Virginia,		4,522	00	
North-Carolina,		65,184	00	
South-Carolina,		3,293	00	72,999.00
Specie : Gold coin,	256,003.76			
Gold Bullion,	18,896.53	274,900	29	
Silver,		64,083	21	338,983.50
*Of this sum there is		stockholders		
due by	directors,	not directors		
Raleigh,		6,850	00	
Newbern,	2,400.00	100	00	
Fayetteville,	13,656.00	1,172	00	
Wilmington,	28,050.00			
Elizabeth City,	25,988.21			
Charlotte,	31,642.50	11,769	78	
Milton,	3,000.00	2,875	00	
Windsor,	800.00			
	\$105,536.71	\$ 22,766	78	3,398,206.14

*North-Carolina, 24th November, 1855.*

Capital stock,		\$	1,500,000	00
General profit and loss,	\$ 379,764	94		
Contingent fund,	1,089	83	380,854	77
Public Treasurer of N. C.,			366	58
Due to other banks:				
A. E. Silliman, Cash., N. Y.,	5,463	49		
Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	64	58		
Mechanic's Bank, N. Y.,	2,499	64	8,027	71
Newark Banking & Ins. Co.		56	34	
Fm'rs & M'chs. B'k., Balt.,	370	79		
Un. B'k. Maryland, Balt.,	225	20	595	99
B'k. of Chester, Ches'ville,	2,025	55		
Planters & Mech's. Bank,	1,229	72	3,255	27
Ex. B'k., Va. Clarksville,	1,939	66		
Ex. B'k., Va., Norfolk,	7,444	76		
J. D. Gordon, Norfolk,	2	55	9,386	97
Fm's B'k. N. C., Eliz. City,	320	90		
B'k. C. Fear, Wilmington,	5,693	62		
B'k. C. Fear, Washington,	1,876	89	7,891	39
Notes in circulation:			29,213	67
Principal bank, Raleigh,		80,309	00	
Branch bank, Newbern,	39,402	00		
Do., Tarboro',	64,459	00		
Do., Fayetteville,	87,978	00		
Do., Wilmington,	148,094	00		
Do., Elizabeth City,	44,351	00		
Do., Charlotte,	191,993	00		
Do., Milton,	73,191	00		
Do., Morganton,	141,468	00		
Do., Windsor,	180,086	00	971,622	00
Dividends unpaid,			1,051,931	00
Deposits,			5,140	25
Bills & checks in transitu,			430,307	45
			392	42
C. DEWEY, <i>Cashier.</i>				
		\$	3,398,206	14

DR.

*State of the Bank of Clarendon*

Notes discounted : Due by directors,	\$ 66,401 73		
Due by stockholders,	84,438 92		
“ “ others,	161,285 06	\$ 312,125 71	
Domestic bills of exchange :			
Payable in New York,	51,035 00		
“ in Philadelphia,	1,400 00		
“ in Baltimore,	1,500 00		
“ in Wilmington,	9,046 31		
“ in Fayetteville,	672 90	63,654 21	
Merchant's Bank of Baltimore,	502 19		
Commercial “ “ Philadelphia,	71 89		
“ “ “ Wilmington,	1,462 47		
Bank of Republic, New York,	12,922 24		
“ “ Wilmington, N. C.,	1,743 27	16,702 06	
Expense account,		1,358 74	
Cash :			
Notes of this Bank rec'd.,	200,010		
In circulation,	108,378		
On hand,	91,632 00		
Notes of Bank of Fayetteville,	1,070 00		
Notes of B'k. Cape Fear, payable at Fayetteville, \$2,911 ; Salem, \$1,430, Washington, \$659 ; Asheville, \$188, Salisbury, \$98 ; Wilmington, \$115, Greensborough, \$10—total,	5,411 00		
Notes of Bank of State, payable at Fayetteville, \$1,990 ; Raleigh, \$80, Morganton, \$374 ; Eliza. City, \$145, Windsor, \$300 ; Charlotte, \$485, Tarboro', \$180 ; Milton, \$285, Wilmington, \$109—total,	3,948 00		
Notes of Farmer's B'k., E. City,	6		
Ditto., Greensboro',	119	125 00	
Notes of Bank of Wadesborough,		75 00	
“ “ “ “ Washington,		165 00	
“ “ “ “ Charlotte,		105 00	
“ “ “ “ Yanceyville,		124 00	
“ “ Com. Bank, Wilmington,		128 00	
“ “ Merchant's B'k., Newbern,		34 00	
“ “ Banks in S. C.,		633 00	
Checks on banks,	1,049 24		
Specie: gold \$42,000, silver \$420.02,	42,429 02	146,928 26	
Fayetteville, Nov. 26th, 1855.		\$ 540,768 98	



*Fayetteville, Nov. 10th, 1855.*

CR.

Capital stock,		\$ 303,058 93
Bank notes,		200,010 00
Discounts received,	6,474 18	
Profit and loss,	940 34	7,414 52
Individual deposits,		30,285 53

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, *President.*

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\$ 540,768 98

DR.

*State of the Bank of*

To notes discounted,	\$ 662,393 20	
Bills of Exchange,	37,171 70	699,564 90
Metropolitan Bank, New-York,	12,028 39	
Philadelphia Bank,	1,110 29	
Bank of Baltimore,	215 88	
Branch Bank, Va., Petersburg,	21 06	13,375 62
Bank of Washington,	392 22	
Bank of Wadesboro',	69 89	462 11
Bank expenses,	3,232 45	
Bank building,	15,000 00	18,232 45
Cash notes, banks of N. C.,	25,008 00	
Checks on do.,	584 55	
Ditto., banks Va. and S. C.,	2,185 00	
Specie,	48,401 24	76,178 79

*Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1856.*

\$ 807,813 87

*Fayetteville, Nov. 10th, 1856.*

CR.

By capital stock,		\$ 380,000	00
Bank note circulation,		308,977	00
Bank of Charlotte,	\$ 498	96	
Bank of Yanceyville,	943	76	
Farmer's Bank N. C., Greens-			
boro',	86	80	
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	2,252	01	3,781
Dividends unpaid,	1,197	00	53
Deposits,	46,276	81	47,473
Profit and loss,			81
Surplus,			16,581
			53
			51,000
			00
W. G. BROADFOOT, <i>Cashier.</i>		\$ 807,813	87

DR.

*State of the Farmer's Bank of North-*

To Stock paid in,	\$ 296,018 00
Notes in circulation,	481,670 00
Reserved profits,	8,207 62
Dividends,	752 00
Nett profit and loss,	6,769 35
Due to other banks,	3,520 42
Due to depositors,	45,785 42

*Elizabeth City, April 7th, 1856.*


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\$ 842,722 81

*Carolina, March 31st, 1856.*

Cr.

By Discount debt,	\$ 485,871 08
Bills maturing,	218,056 61
Due from other banks,	26,875 51
North-Carolina State bonds,	49,000 00
Gold and silver coin,	56,052 23
Notes of other banks,	6,867 38

W. W. GRIFFIN, *Cashier.*

\$ 842,722 81



DR.

*Statement of the Farmer's Bank of*

For Amount stock paid in,	\$ 297,900 00
Notes in circulation,	463,703 00
Due Philadelphia Bank,	605 99
“ Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	41 71
“ Market Bank, New-York,	39 73
“ Bank of Washington,	290 37
“ Bank Republic, N. Y.,	4,210 68
“ Citizen's Bank, Baltimore,	65 56
“ Mechanic's Bank, “	1,432 88
“ Johnston's Bro's., & Co., Baltimore,	463 13
“ Continental Bank, N. Y.,	2,544 74
“ Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro'	1,443 17
“ Bank of Fayetteville,	25 00
“ Bank of Wilmington,	823 30
“ Depositors,	35,562 50
“ Dividends declared,	985 00
“ Reserved profits,	8,642 64
Nett profits, since July 1, 1856,	16,038 79

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\$ 834,818 19

Test. W. W. GRIFFIN, *Cashier,*  
*E. City, N. C. Dec. 2, 1856.*

*North-Carolina, November 29th, 1856.*

Cr.

By Discount debt,	\$ 727,126 15
Due from Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	505 19
Due from Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh,	395 88
Due Bank State, E. City,	200 47
Due Exchange Bank, Norfolk,	621 26
Due Maxwell & Co., brokers, New-York,	6,410 92
Due Greensboro' Mutual Life and Trust Company,	727 78
Due Commercial Bank, Wil'gton,	8 01
Due American Exchange Bank, New-York,	1,300 00
Due amount exchange in transit,	8,909 49
Due amount specie on hand,	31,213 43
Due State bonds,	47,862 44
Due Notes of other Banks and checks,	9,537 17
	<hr/>
	\$ 834,818 19
Amount owing from the board of directors at the office in Eliza- beth City,	\$ 8,554 25
Amount from stockholders, do.,	54,947 26
ROBINSON WHITE, <i>President</i> <i>of Farmer's Bank, N. C.</i>	

*State of the Bank of*

[illegible]

*Washington, June 4th, 1856.*

<i>Liabilities:</i>			
Capital stock,		\$ 375,000	00
Bank note circulation,		377,356	00
Deposits,		45,228	35
Due to other banks, viz:			
Bank of State, Newbern,	\$ 2,500	00	
“ “ Raleigh,	1,970	12	
“ “ Windsor,	244	92	
Bank of Wilmington,	1,284	62	5,999 66
Dividends unpaid,			690 00
Surplus fund,	37,400	00	
Profit and loss,	33,112	45	70,512 45

M. STEVENSON, *Cashier.*

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\$874,786 46

*State of the Bank of*

<i>Resources.</i>			
Bills and notes,	\$ 405,470 58		
Bills of exchange,	251,603 73		
N. C. State bonds,	64,175 00	721,249 31	
Real estate,		17,976 33	
Bank expenses,	1,044 66		
Salary account,	1,975 00	3,019 66	
Due from other banks, viz:			
Bank of State at Tarboro',	163 80		
Farmer's Bank, Elizabeth City,	289 74		
Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore,	2,376 54		
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	892 08		
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	1,586 78	5,308 94	
Cash on hand, viz:			
Coin,	43,310 33		
Notes of other banks and checks,	13,047 00	56,357 33	
			\$ 803,911 57



Washington, Nov. 29th, 1856.

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock,			\$ 360,000	00
Bank note circulation,			321,082	00
Deposit account,			51,372	73
Due to other banks, viz :				
Bank of State, Raleigh,	3,371	21		
Bank of Wilmington,	4,134	32		
Bank of Fayetteville,	198	74		
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	158	09		
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	688	24		
Exchange Bank of Va., Alexandria,	5	46		
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,	5,631	42	14,187	48
Dividend unpaid,			445	00
Surplus fund,	35,900	00		
Profit and loss :				
Premiums,	\$8,918	89		
Discount,	12,005	47	20,924	36
			56,824	36

M. STEVENSON, *Cashier.*

\$ 803,911 57

*State of the Merchant's Bank*

Notes discounted,	\$ 180,105 46
Suspended debt,	6,257 00
Bills of exchange,	175,630 00
Real estate,	7,563 60
Due from other banks,	88,883 09
Notes of other banks,	31,596 00
Specie,	30,730 72

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\$ 520,765 87

*of Newbern, May 27th, 1856.*

Capital stock,	\$ 225,000	00
Notes in circulation,	168,427	50
Deposits,	78,038	75
General profit and loss,	44,458	02
Dividends unpaid,	435	00
Due to banks,	4,406	60
W. W. CLARK, <i>Cashier.</i>		
		\$ 520,765 87

*State of the Merchant's Bank*

[illegible]

*of Newbern, Nov. 19th, 1856.*

[illegible]



Notes and bonds discounted,	\$ 2,426,843 19	
Bills of exchange,	636,451 09	3,063,294 28
Due from other banks:		
Union Bank, Boston,		19,730 91
Merchant's Bank, New-York,	23,955 19	
Fulton Bank, "	32,517 51	
Bank of the State, "	9,607 43	
Bank of America, "	3,248 06	
American Ex. Bank, "	36,872 26	
Leather Manufacturer's Bank, N. Y.,	87,909 69	194,110 14
Bank of North America, Phila.,	17,945 13	
Farmer's and Mechanic's B'k., Phila.	172 60	18,117 73
Merchant's Bank Baltimore,		6,836 66
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	32	
Farmer's Bank of Virginia, Alex'a.,	8,020 00	8,020 32
Bank of Charleston, South-Carolina,	4,765 93	
Bank of South-Carolina, Charleston,	507 83	
State Bank of S. C., "	179 88	
Planter's and Mechanic's Bank,		
Charleston,	1,726 61	
	7,180 25	
Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg,	520 10	7,700 35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	2,319 48	
Bank of Wilmington,	21,400 49	
Bank of the State of North-Carolina,		
Wilmington,	999 84	24,719 81
Bank of the State N. C., Newbern,	5,841 47	
" " " Tarboro',	11,085 23	
" " " Windsor,	669 07	
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	7,765 36	25,361 13
Notes of N. C. Banks and checks,		86,137 98
Notes of foreign banks,		16,371 00
Specie,		472,943 76
Real estate,		71,000 00
Due by Directors of the principal bank and branches,	125,946 00	
Due by stockholders, not directors,	122,649 00	
		\$ 4,014,344 07

*Fear, April 1st, 1856.*

Capital stock,		\$	1,591,900	00
Contingent fund,	\$ 348,528	62		
Profit and loss,	90,533	00	439,061	62
Due to other banks :				
Bank of Republic, New-York,	1,854	44		
Bank of New-York, " "	404	79	2,259	23
Union Bank of Baltimore,			1,192	20
Exchange Bank of Va., Petersburg,	7,482	58		
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	670	63	8,153	21
Merchant's Bank of Cheraw,			1,127	09
Bank of Charlotte,	1,038	90		
Bank of Yanceyville,	115	48		
Farmer's Bank N. C., Greensboro',	1,905	27	3,059	65
Deposits,			268,065	35
Bank notes issued at Principal				
Bank,	700,467			
Fayetteville,	412,502			
Salem,	214,504			
Washington,	418,254			
Salisbury,	336,081			
Raleigh.	35,691			
Asheville,	577,467			
Greensborough,	108,508			
	<hr/>			
	\$ 2,803,474			
On hand,	1,114,589	(cir'eln.)	1,688,885	00
In transitu,			10,640	72
H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.				
			\$ 4,014,344	07

*State of the Bank of Cape*

Notes and bonds discounted,	\$ 2,406,779 46
Bills of exchange,	626,720 19
Due from other banks, viz:	
Union Bank, Boston,	9,236 93
Massachusetts' Bank, Boston,	744 06
Merchant's Bank, New-York,	8,272 92
Bank of State of New-York, N. Y.,	17,390 59
Bank of New-York, New-York,	4,681 67
Fulton Bank, N. Y.,	10,541 69
Leather Manufacturer's Bank, N. Y.,	58,656 74
Bank of America, N. Y.,	1,775 30
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	31,422 34
Bank of North America, Phila.,	10,607 52
Farmer's & Mechanic's B'k., 'Phila.,	172 60
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	2,775 36
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	55 30
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	1,759 85
Farmer's Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	815 85
Farmer's Bank of Va., Danville,	356 83
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	12,371 98
State Bank of S. C., Charleston,	3,262 00
Pln'tr's & Mech's. B'k., Charleston,	8,242 33
Bank of Georgetown, S. C.,	1,404 80
Bank of Hamburg, Hamburg,	520 10
Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington,	20,962 11
B'k. of State of N. C., Wilmington,	5,069 16
B'k. of State of N. C., Newbern,	1,128 35
B'k. of State of N. C., Tarboro',	5,006 98
Notes of N. C. banks and checks,	109,998 73
Notes of foreign banks,	17,210 00
Specie,	491,631 85
Real estate,	71,000 00
	\$ 3,940,573 59
Due by directors of principal bank and branches,	\$ 102,911 39
Due by stockholders, not directors,	99,888 50

*Fear, 30th September, 1856.*

Capital stock,		\$	1,591,900	00
Contingent fund,	\$ 359,502	22		
Profit and loss;	87,357	25	446,859	47
Due to other banks, viz :				
Bank of the Republic, New-York,			1,180	58
Union Bank, Baltimore,			1,333	09
Farmer's Bank of Va., Alexandria,			9,975	65
Exchange bank, of Va., Petersburg,			6,464	27
Exchange B'k. of Columbia, S. C.,				206
Merchant's B'k. of Cheraw, S. C.,			310	34
Commercial B'k. of Wilmington,			15,947	73
Bank of State of N. C., Windsor,				57 31
Mcht's. Bank, Newbern, Newbern,			196	23
Bank of Fayetteville, Fayetteville,			651	90
Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville,			1,091	00
Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte,			3,260	35
Bank of Yanceyville, Yanceyville,				156 75
Fm's B'k. of N. C., Greensboro'.			650	45
Bank notes issued, viz :				
Wilmington,	\$667,220			
Fayetteville,	397,676			
Salem,	207,896			
Washington,	409,108			
Salisbury,	323,486			
Raleigh,	34,937			
Asheville,	582,173			
Greensboro',	113,532			
	\$2,736,028			
Notes on hand,	1,170,934	(circ'ln.,)	1,565,094	00
Deposits,			268,777	22
In transitu,			26,665	19
			\$ 3,940,573	59
H. R. SAVAGE, <i>Cashier.</i>				

*State of the Bank of Charlotte,*

<i>Assets.</i>	
Notes discounted,	* \$ 252,208 01
Bills of exchange,	167,152 34
Suspended debt,	59,776 20
Domestic bills,	5,072 69
Bonds,	850 00
Due from other banks,	109,031 26
Due from agents,	2,468 95
Bank property,	550 00
Notes of other banks on hand,	28,133 00
Specie,	43,942 69
Vouchers,	1,568 10
	<hr/>
	\$ 670,753 24



*North-Carolina, June 7th, 1856.**Liabilities.*

Capital stock,	\$ 300,000	00
Notes in circulation,	302,329	00
Dividends unpaid,	313	00
Due to other banks,	2,549	17
General profit and loss,	38,670	75
Due to depositors,	26,891	32

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\$ 670,753 24

\* Of this sum there is due by  
 Directors,  
 Stockholders, not directors,  
 Other persons,

\$	4,332	51
	58,920	44
	188,955	06

W. A. LUCAS, *Cashier.*


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\$ 252,208 01

*State of the Commercial Bank*

[illegible]

*of Wilmington, May 3rd, 1856.*

Capital stock,		\$ 350,000	00
Notes in circulation,		206,930	00
Due to other banks, viz:			
Greensboro' Branch Farmer's Bank,	2,318	52	
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	3,295	38	
Bank of Washington,	1,172	82	
Bank of Fayetteville,	1,470	76	
Bank of Wilmington,	2,950	08	
Bank of Cape Fear,	14,703	93	
Wilmington Branch Bank State,	2,678	21	28,589 70
Union Bank, Boston,	522	82	
Merchant's Bank of S. C., Cheraw,	600	00	1,122 82
General profit and loss,			84,849 81
Dividends unpaid,	1,405	00	
Due to depositors,	34,264	50	35,669 50

T. SAVAGE, *Cashier.*

\$ 707,161 83

*State of the Commercial Bank*

[illegible]

*of Wilmington, Nov. 1st, 1856.*

Capital stock,		\$ 350,000	00
Notes in circulation,		157,970	00
Due to other banks, viz:			
Bank of the Republic, New York,	11,520	45	
Exchange Bank of Va., Norfolk,	306	04	
Ditto., Petersburg,	61	86	
Merchant's Bank of S. C., Cheraw,	500	00	12,388
Bank of Washington, N. C.,			655
General profit and loss,			81,801
Dividends unpaid,	2,420	00	35
Due to depositors,	47,594	96	50,014
			96
T. SAVAGE, <i>Cashier.</i>		\$ 652,830	39



*State of the Bank of*

[illegible]

*Yanceyville, July 1st, 1856.*

Cr.

By discounts,	\$2,306	43
Contingent fund,	14,389	33
Capital stock,	200,000	00
Farmer's Bank Va., Danville,	482	57
Branch Bank of Cape Fear,		
Greensboro',	157	40
Profit and loss,	322	44
Bank notes issued,	352,000	00
Exchange Bank Va., Richmond,	457	04
Deposits,	56,412	45

JOS. J. LAWSON, *Cashier.*

\$ 626,527 66

*State of the Bank of the State of*

Notes discounted,	\$ 2,056,751 85 *		
Bonds R. & G. R. R. Co.,	\$21,000.00		
Rockfish stock,	10,000.00		
Bonds C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,	8,500.00	39,500 00	
Bills of exchange,		695,046 14	2,791,297 99
Real estate,			46,850 71
Due from other banks :			
Merchant's Bank, Boston,		109 04	
Merchant's Bank, N. Y.,		12,202 89	
F'ms. & M'chs. B'k., Phil.,		2,233 91	
Merchant's Bank, Balt.,		314 00	
Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mo'bl.,		238 50	
E. P. Jones, Greenmore, Miss.,		60,000 00	
Bank of Charleston,	56.86		
Com. Bank, Columbia,	469.22	526 08	
Mellwaine & Co., Pet.,	10,445.12		
Ex. B'k., Va., Clarksville,	2,546.24		
Bank Va., Richmond,	638.85		
“ “ Ports.,	10,014.30	23,644 51	
F'mer's B'k., N. C., E. C.,	279.77		
B'k. C. Fear, Wilming'n.,	7,546.76		
B'k. Washington, Wash.	1,936.66	9,763 19	109,032 12
Notes of other banks :			
Virginia,		2,925 00	
North-Carolina,		87,461 00	
South-Carolina,		2,349 00	92,735 00
Specie : Gold coin,	218,800.07		
Gold Bullion,	36,064.79	254,864 86	
Silver,		46,226 52	301,085 68
*Of this sum there is		stockholders	
due by	directors,	not directors	
Raleigh,	2,600.00	100 00	
Newbern,	1,485.00	375 00	
Fayetteville,	11,390.00	1,490 00	
Wilmington,	21,800.00		
Elizabeth City,	21,150.00		
Charlotte,	25,713.00	12,624 00	
Milton,	1,950.00	375 00	
Morganton,	5,000.00	2,863 00	
Windsor,	3,000.00		
	\$94,088.00	\$ 17,827 00	3,341,001 50



DR.

*State of the Bank of Clarendon*

Notes discounted,			\$476,817 78
Domestic bills of exchange:			
Payable in New York,	113,877 12		
“ in Philadelphia,	3,700 00		
“ in Greensboro’,	835 55		
“ in Fayetteville,	500 00		
“ in Charleston,	284 36		
“ in Georgetown,	400 00		
“ in Wilmington,	13,946 70	133,543 74	
Merchant’s Bank of Baltimore,	74 77		
Commercial “ “ Philadelphia,	254 39		
“ “ “ Republic,	489 65		
“ “ “ Wilmington,	1,443 87	2,262 68	
Expense account,		6,151 35	
Cash: Notes received,	400,020		
In circulation,	208,175		
On hand,	191,845 00		
Notes of Com. Bank, Wil.,	\$473.		
Notes of B’k. of Wilmington,	6,305		
Ditto., Merch’t’s B’k., Newb’n.,	490		
Ditto. Bank of Fayetteville,	720		
Ditto. “ “ Washington,	780		
Ditto., “ “ Wadesboro’,	1,398		
Ditto., “ “ Yanceyville,	530		
Ditto., “ “ Charlotte,	85		
Ditto., Farmer’s B’k., Gr’n’sboro’,	316		
Ditto., Bank of Elizabeth City,	284	11,361 00	
State Bank Branch at			
Charlotte \$335, Fayetteville \$369,			
Morganton \$185, Windsor \$280,			
Tarborough \$80, Milton \$85,			
Eliza. City \$95, Wilmington \$225,			
Newbern \$55—total,	1,809 00		
Notes Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington,	\$669, Fayetteville \$974		
Greensborough \$70, Salem \$145,			
Salisbury \$80, Washington \$100,			
Ashville \$385, Raleigh \$10—total,	2,433 00		
Notes of South-Carolina,	2,458		
Ditto., Virginia,	207		
Ditto., Philadelphia,	207	2,868 00	
Checks on banks,	740 49		
Specie: gold \$25,900, silver \$48.64.	25,948 64	237,005 13	
Fayetteville, May 10th, 1856.		\$855,780 68	



*Fayetteville, May 10th, 1856.*

Cr.

Capital stock,		\$ 380,195 01
Bank note account,		400,020 00
Greensboro' Insurance Company,		293 07
Discounts received,	22,645 54	
Profit and loss,	5,912 95	28,558 49
Individual deposits,		46,714 11
Dne by directors,	134,448 36	
D.tto., stockholders,	154,118 67	
Ditto., others,	188,250 75	
	<u>\$ 476,817 78</u>	

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, *President.*\$ 855,780 68

DR.

*State of the Bank of Clarendon,*

Notes discounted:			
Amount due by directors,	92,733	53	
Amount due by stockholders,	158,466	26	
Amount due by others,	226,921	69	\$ 478,121 48
Domestic bills of exchange,			
Payable in New-York,	143,116	52	
“ in Philadelphia,	1,200	00	
“ in Wilmington,	16,869	17	
“ “ Fayetteville,	1,286	93	162,472 62
Commercial Bank of Penn.,	946	06	
Bank of Charleston,	858	40	
Bank Republic, New-York,	7,610	27	9,414 73
Expense account,			1,596 97
Cash:			
Notes of this Bank rec'd, \$400,020			
In circulation,	256,171		
On hand,	143,849	00	
Notes of Bank Fayetteville, 2,884			
Notes of Bank Cape Fear, do. 522	3,406	00	
Notes of Banks of S. C.,	724	00	
Notes of Banks in Phila.,	310	00	
Checks on Banks in Fayetteville,	557	57	
Notes, Bank State, Raleigh, \$ 383			
“ “ of Cape Fear, 51			
“ Commercial Bank, Wil., 7			
“ Bank of Wilmington, 62			
“ Farmer's Bank, E. City, 49			
“ Bank of Wadesboro', 129			
“ Bank of Yanceyville, 148			
“ Bank of Washington, 30	859	00	
Specie:			
Gold, 43,000			
Silver, 1,036,58	44,036	58	193,742 15
			\$ 845,347 95

*Fayetteville, November 10th, 1856.*

CR.

Capital stock,		\$ 400,000	00
Bank note account,		400,020	00
Surplus fund,		5,248	19
Bank of Wilmington,		1,038	46
Greensborough Insurance and Trust Company,			37 63
Discount received,	9,781	80	
“ “ bills of exchange,	3,056	59	
Premium “	1,475	89	14,314 28
Individual depositors,			24,689 39

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *President.*


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\$ 485,347 95

*State of the Bank of Wilmington,*

Notes discounted,	\$ 281,590 77	
Domestic exchange,	41,898 65	
Foreign exchange,	529,104 03	\$852,593 45
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore,	55,79	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	6 73	
Bank of Georgetown, S. C.,	31 58	
Exchange Bank of Va., Richmond,	1,612 35	
Bank of North America, Phila.	1,015 87	2,722 32
Bank of Cape Fear,	3,574 41	
Branch Bank of the State, Wil.,	6,705 76	
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	15 77	
Bank of Washington,	3,556 75	
Bank of Charlotte,	16 18	
Farmer's Bank Greensboro'.	102 17	
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salem,	319 10	
Bank of Wadesboro',	88 72	
Bank of Clarendon,	2,009 56	16,388 42
G. W. Call, agent,	58,185 80	
R. Norfleet, agent,	10,327 16	
Henry Buck, agent,	13,609 41	82,122 37
North-Carolina bonds,		26,254 09
Real estate,		15,451 86
Cash: Specie,	60,187 70	
Notes and checks of other banks,	21,179 44	
Notes of this bank,	132,795 00	214,162 14
		\$ 1,209,694 65

*North-Carolina, November 8th, 1856.*

Capital stock,		\$ 502,300 00
Bank notes issued,		598,000 00
Exchange Bank of Va., Petersburg, \$	47 98	
Exchange Bank of Va., Norfolk,	16 36	
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,	16,282 31	
Merchânt's Bank, Boston,	4 99	16,351 64
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,		2,785 47
Deposits,	60,725 41	
Dividends unpaid,	1,230 26	61,955 67
Profits—net,		28,301 87
Notes issued,	\$598,000	
In agent's hands, \$21,036		
On hand, 132,795	\$163,831	
Circulation,	434,169	
Of this above note debt there is due		
from directors,	12,530 29	
From stockholders, not directors,	71,281 78	
		\$ 1,209,694 65

JOHN McRAE, *President.*



*State of the Bank of*

Loans and discounts,	\$ 688,342 98
Real estate,	15,382 86
Specie,	52,047 84
Notes and checks of other banks,	15,234 60

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\$ 771,008 28

*Wilmington, March 15th, 1856.*

Capital stock,	\$ 341,979 68
Notes in circulation,	382,157 00
Due to banks,	10,654 65
Deposits,	20,827 49
Net profits,	15,389 46

S. JEWETT, *Cashier.*

\$ 771,008 28

*State of the Bank of*

Bank account,	\$ 668 31	
Real estate,	5,650 00	\$ 6,318 31
Notes discounted,		731,460 00
Exchange receivable,		101,934 71
Due from other banks:		
Bank of Fayetteville,	404 83	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	4,884 90	
Leather Manufacturer's Bank of		
New-York,	83,844 05	89,133 78
State bonds,		20,000 00
Richmond Manufacturing Company,		4,359 58
Cash:		
Notes of this bank,	11,844 00	
Notes of other N. C. banks,	6,000 00	
Notes of S. C. banks,	24,000 00	41,844 00
Specie,		40,323 85
		\$ 1,035,374 23

Wadesborough. Nov. 22nd, 1856.

Capital stock,	\$ 324,850 00
Bank notes issued,	617,900 00
Due other banks,	3,551 10
Due depositors,	25,434 13
Dividends unpaid,	4,795 00
General profit and loss,	58,844 00

H. B. HAMMOND, *Cashier.*

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\$ 1,035,374 23









TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,  
*January 6th, 1857.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statements showing the condition of the bank of Yanceyville and the bank of Charlotte, which have been received at this office since my last communication to the General Assembly transmitting bank statements.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS,  
*Public Treasurer.*

Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD, *Speaker*  
*of the House of Commons.*

*State of the Bank of Yanceyville,*

[illegible]

*N. C., November 24th, 1856.*

By contingent fund,	\$	13,994	44
Dividends unpaid,		267	24
Deposits,		41,824	07
Capital stock,		200,000	00
Due to other banks:			
Br'h. b'k. Cape Fear, Greensb'o',		649	63
Exchange bank Va., Richmond,		1,195	21
Merchant's bank, Baltimore,		23	63
Bank notes issued,		380,000	00
Due from directors,	\$8,430.00		
Ditto., stockholders,	44,740.00		
Bank notes issued,	380,000.00		
Notes on hand,	65,082.00		
Notes in circulation,	314,918.00		

JOS. J. LAWSON, *Cashier.*

\$ 637,954 22



*State of the Bank of Charlotte,*

<i>Assets.</i>			
Notes discounted, *		\$ 204,637	04
Bills of exchange,		363,520	65
Suspended debt,		57,263	63
Domestic bills,		5,883	59
Bonds,		850	00
Due from other banks,		116,032	26
Due from agents,		7,363	14
Bank property,		550	00
Notes of other banks,		8,699	00
Specie,		44,327	56
Vouchers,		310	31
		<hr/>	
		\$ 809,437	18

*North-Carolina, December 6th, 1856.**Liabilities.*

Capital stock,	\$ 300,000 00
Bank notes issued,	364,020 00
Dividends unpaid,	229 00
Due to other banks,	87,788 12
General profit and loss,	40,142 28
Deposits,	17,257 78

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\$ 809,437 18

\*Of this amount there is due by  
 Directors,  
 Stockholders not directors,  
 Other persons,

\$ 4,766 73  
 43,132 60  
 156,737 71

W. H. LUCAS, *Cashier.*


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\$ 204,637 04









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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holder & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY,  
GOVERNOR BRAGG, JANUARY 1st, 1857.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate  
and House of Commons:*

Two years ago it was my fortune to appear before you and give the pledges of fidelity required by law, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the State. The time for which I had then been elected has expired.

It may hardly be becoming in me now to speak of my past official course. My fellow-citizens, of all political parties, will judge of that, and from my knowledge of them, I confidently believe they will do it, not only considerately, but kindly.

Errors, no doubt, have been committed by me. I claim no exemption from the weakness incident in a greater or less degree to us all, and trust that I am sensible, to some extent at least, of my own imperfections in particular. All I ask of them is, to believe that I have been actuated by honest purposes, and have, on all occasions, endeavored to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and to advance her welfare and prosperity, so far as I had power to do it, within the scope of my official authority.

A majority of my fellow-citizens have re-elected me Governor of the State. Indebted to them as I was before, for the generous confidence reposed in me, when comparatively a stranger to most of them, I can find no language now ade-

quate to express my deep sense of the obligation under which they have placed me, and my gratitude for their decided support, after they had had an opportunity, to some extent, of passing upon my official conduct.

It is under these circumstances that I appear before you to-day to renew the pledges of official fidelity heretofore given; and if I enter upon the discharge of my official duties for a second term, not with entire confidence, I shall do so with alacrity, feeling assured that my official acts, whatever they may be, will be fairly and impartially passed upon by all, and that my errors, if any, will at least meet with the kind indulgence of those whose good opinion and support I have heretofore been so fortunate as to secure.

We enter to-day upon another year—whether it is to be one of weal or woe for our country and our State, is known only to Him who rules and directs the destinies of nations.

Though the prospect before us is not one of calm unbroken brightness, and fragments of the storm-clouds which but lately overhung the land still float in our political horizon, yet they have ceased for the time to threaten us with danger or to excite our immediate apprehensions. These indications may be delusive, but I have persuaded myself that there is a calmer, a better and more tolerant spirit abroad in the country. Our people have profited by the breathing time they have had since the late struggle through which they have passed. Educated in self-government, they have, on several occasions, been able to withstand excitements which would have proved fatal to other institutions than theirs, and have triumphed over dangers which seemed almost insurmountable.

To those unacquainted with the character of our people, these excitements appeared like upheavings from the great deep of society. Time has proved that they were but as the tempest-tost ocean waves, agitating the surface, while below all was tranquil and unmoved.

While taking this hopeful view of affairs, I am not unaware of the fact that many regard the present apparent calm as deceitful—a mere lull in the storm, which is destined, at no distant day, to burst upon us with renewed violence.

However this may be, it is now the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to allay the excitement, abating at the same time none of our rights, but firmly and unfalteringly sustaining them, as the surest means of their preservation and of perpetuating that Union and those institutions, under which we have, in a short time, grown to be one of the great powers of the earth.

Simple and unostentatious as are the ceremonies to-day, we have here represented the three departments of our State government—the Executive, the Legislative, and those who compose our Supreme Judicial tribunal. We have all of us, distinct but important duties to discharge.

The most important, however, are those devolved upon you as the exclusive law-making power of the State.

In the progress of events, these duties have become more varied and important than formerly, and, therefore, requiring more time for their dispatch. As the resources of the State are brought to notice and become better known, these duties are likely to increase rather than diminish, and the scope of our legislation to be widened and extended.

I am aware, gentlemen, that several of the most important subjects upon which you have been called to act during the present session are yet undisposed of, but it is not my purpose now to speak of these or others, having so lately had an opportunity of communicating with you in another way. I trust I may be pardoned, however, for expressing the hope that although your session may become somewhat protracted, you will not suffer yourselves, on that account, to be hurried into hasty and imperfect legislation, always producing serious evils, and to undo which is oftentimes impossible.

For myself, when my official term shall have ended, and I return to the walks of private life, I can hope for no higher gratification than to see North-Carolina distinguished by all the qualities which constitute a great State, and taking the position at home and abroad which every one of her sons should wish her to occupy. Whether this shall be the case, depends more upon your labors than mine.

That this hope may be realized, I am sure that you, and all who hear me to-day, will most heartily desire.



*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

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*To his Excellency, Thomas Bragg,  
Governor of North-Carolina:*

SIR: On the 18th ult. as I was *en route* for my post, accompanied by a part of my family, to embark from New-York, while on board the steamer, lying at one of the wharves at Philadelphia, a gang of free negroes, headed by Passmore Williamson, the secretary of one of the abolition societies, seizing my person so as to render me incapable of any resistance, took and forcibly carried away three of my slaves; they remonstrating and resisting by every effort in their power. Since which I have not seen my servants; nor have I any hopes of recovering them.

The inclosed opinions of the Judge of the District Court of the United States and of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, will show you the present condition of the case, which is as favorable to the maintenance of the constitution and laws as could be wished.

Had such an outrage occurred to any American citizen in a foreign land, much less to the accredited minister of the nation, if prompt reparation were refused, it would afford a cause of serious national difficulty.

The case of Mr. Waddell, whose slaves in passage from North-Carolina to New-Orleans, were driven by stress of weather into a British port, and there liberated by the British authorities, was promptly taken up by our government, and



instant and ample reparation was made by the English government for all losses and damages.

In the case of Lemon from Virginia, now pending before the courts of New-York, the State of Virginia has made it a trial of the rights of the States, and employed able counsel to defend the rights of her citizens.

As a native and citizen of North-Carolina, whose life (neither short nor uneventful) has been devoted to her service, and whose heart is ever alive to her rights and her honor, allow me to call your attention to the facts of this case, and respectfully recommend to you to bring this extraordinary condition of affairs before our next General Assembly, and recommend that the Governor be empowered to employ and retain counsel in such northern cities as he may deem proper, whose duty it shall be to protect and defend the rights of citizens of North-Carolina, while in transit on business or otherwise in free States, before their courts of law; and in the event of a determination on the part of the authorities of any State to delay or deny prompt and ample justice to close to citizens of such State or States, the courts of North-Carolina against any rights they may be supposed to possess.

To my mind, and to many qualified to judge, this is our remedy. The abolitionists of Philadelphia have a retained body of able counsel, who are constantly on the alert to defend the grievous wrongs, to which every citizen of the South is daily subjected. This course would foil these fanatics with their own weapons.

This case, which I feel has your sincere sympathy, will, I trust, terminate to the ultimate benefit of the cause of the constitution and the rights of the South.

I cannot conclude without expressing an admiration of the fidelity and patriotism of the Hon. John K. Kane, and the ability and enthusiastic energy of James C. Van Dyke, Esq., United States District Attorney and his associate, David Webster, Esq.

Allow me to hear from you in reply. A letter directed to me, as Minister of United States, near the Republic of Nic-

aragua, Granada, Central America, and enveloped to Charles Morgan, Esq., or the Agent of the Transit Company, No. 5, Bowling Green, New-York, will find me, and be most acceptable to your obedient servant and friend,

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Aug. 5th, 1855.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

U. S. A. *ex rel* JOHN H. WHEELER *v.* PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

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*Habeas Corpus Case, July 27, 1855.*

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JUDGE KANE:

Col. John H. Wheeler, of North-Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board of a steamboat, at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington to embark at New-York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party—declared to the slaves that they were free—and forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who, by muscular strength, carried the slaves to the adjoining pier; two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob, in the meantime, grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney-coach that was in waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob, and giving his name and address to Col. Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights, but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of Habeas Corpus at the instance of Col. Wheeler, and subsequently an *alias*; and to this last, Mr. Williamson made return, that the persons named in the writ, "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing of the writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained; wherefore he cannot have the bodies, &c."

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return; and several witnesses who were asked by him, testified to the facts as I have recited them. The District Attorney, upon this state of facts, moved Mr. Williamson's commitment: 1st, for contempt in making a false return; 2nd, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an advisor of the project, and given to his confederates sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts. Such is the case, as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than as illusory—in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the habeas corpus, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent; and in so far, it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

He denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody or possession *at any time whatever*. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact beyond controversy, that the prisoners were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was devised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first actor after arriving there. Of all the

parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognized political right, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either his own duties or the rights of others under the Constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided, and headed a mob to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others—he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about—might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the gaoler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

This is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those cases in which redress and prevention of wrong are sought through the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truth, full, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man, whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted, “I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuch as the assault was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have foreborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong.”

It is clear then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce, were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give



a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this court and challenges its action.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honorable precedent, too indispensable to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the court, to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have, therefore, found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their client. Only one has occurred to me, as perhaps, within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion. I will frankly reconsider it, however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ, as detained by the respondent, were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were in the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry, whether for the purposes of this question, they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say:

1. I know of no statute, either of the United States or of Pennsylvania or of New Jersey, the only other State that has



a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or any thing whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process :

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania, which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North-Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania :

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such an one were shown, could be recognized as valid in a Court of the United States :

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert, that, because men had become free, they might, therefore, be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed. I have nothing to do with them ; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely high tribunal ; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude, on the other hand, to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy, which the diplomatic character of Mr. Wheeler might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful whether the Acts of Congress give to him, and his retinue, and his property, that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States, which they concede to all sovereignties besides. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of adjudication, that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of habeas corpus. He must, therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the Court.

As to the second motion of the District Attorney, that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because

Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the Grand Jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavits should not be regarded as extra judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the Marshall without bail or main prize, as for a contempt of the Court in refusing to answer to the writ of habeas corpus, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler

United States District Attorney Vandyke for Mr. Wheeler, and E. Hopper and C. Gilpin for defendant.

District Attorney asked for warrant of commitment under the seal of Court. Granted.

Mr. Gilpin, for the defendant, asked leave to amend the return so as to conform to the views of this Court.

Judge Kane said he would give the defendant a full hearing upon any motion his counsel should choose to present.

The Court then took a recess.

After the decision of the Court, United States Marshal Wynkoop took the prisoner into custody, and conveyed him to Moyamensing prison, in a carriage, and handed him over to the keepers. A number of Williamson's friends requested the Marshal to put the prisoner into the custody of one of his deputies, and thus avoid sending him to prison, but the Marshal declined, by replying that he would comply strictly with the mandate of the Court.

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## THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.—APPLICATION FOR HABEAS CORPUS.

An application was made on Wednesday, to the Hon. Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring up the body of Passmore Williamson, now in custody of the Marshal of the United States in Moyamensing prison, under commitment by the District Court of the United States, for

contempt of Court, in making an alleged false and evasive return to the writ issued in the Wheeler slave case.

The following is an abstract of the opinion of Judge Lewis, given on Wednesday morning, in reply to the motion. The Supreme Court was at Chambers at the time.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Passmore Williamson v. F. M. Wynkoop, United States Marshal, and Charles Hertz, keeper of the County Prison.

This is an application for a habeas corpus. Annexed to the petition, and forming part of it, is a commitment by the United States District Court, for a contempt of that Court, in refusing to answer a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the said Passmore Williamson, at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

The counsel for the prisoner frankly stated that they did not desire the formality of a writ of habeas corpus, if upon view of the cause of detainer, I should be of opinion that the adjudication of the District Court was conclusive. The habeas corpus act does not require that the writ should issue in all cases whatever.

While the prisoner is detained by a legal process, warrant or order, for an offence not bailable, the case is excepted out of the act. (See Act of 18th Feb., 1785, Section 1.) So where the case has already been decided upon the same evidence by another Judge, there is no obligation to issue a new writ for a rehearing. 5 Bin. 304.

We come, therefore, at once to the cause of detainer. Every court of competent jurisdiction is an exclusive judge of contempts against itself. It would lead to endless confusion if one Court was to reconsider contempts adjudicated by another. This doctrine was established in the Lord Mayor of London's case, 3 Wils. 188. The same doctrine was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in Kearney's case, 7 Whea. 38.

Many other cases to the same effect, are cited by Chief Justice Cranch, in Nugent's case, 1 American Law Journal, 107. But it is alleged that the District Court has no jurisdiction. No objection of this character was made at the hearing before that Court. The Act of Congress of 1789, gives it

a power to issue writs of habeas corpus, when necessary for the purposes of its jurisdiction, and according to the usage of law.

That act also authorizes the Judge of that Court to issue a writ for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of commitment, provided it shall not extend to persons in jail, unless committed under the authority of the United States, or for trial before some Court of the United States, or where the prisoner is required to give testimony. Other acts of Congress authorize the District Judge to issue writ of habeas corpus in other specified cases.

It is not pretended that it issued in this case for persons in jail, nor does it appear to have been awarded in violation of State process or State authority. It may be that in an action of law where the judgment of the United States Court is relied on as a defence, the jurisdiction must be shown; but in a writ of habeas corpus before a judge who has no appellate jurisdiction, wherever the jurisdiction of the United States Court depends upon the existence of certain facts, and no question of jurisdiction has been raised on the hearing before it, every fact necessary to give jurisdiction ought to be preserved.

It is true that the judgments of the United States Courts are erroneous, where they do not allege jurisdictions, and may be reversed on appeal or writ of error for this cause; but they are not to be treated as absolute nullities by the parties who might have reversed them on error. *McCormick v. Sullivan*, 10 Whea. 192.

If third persons who had no such opportunity may so regard them, it does not follow that the persons themselves may regard them as nullities in collateral proceedings.

It is alleged that the writ of habeas corpus cannot be used for the purpose of deciding the right of property. It is true that the habeas corpus act does not authorize the issuing of a writ for that purpose, but a writ of habeas corpus at common law may be used to deliver an infant to its parents, or an apprentice to a master. *Commonwealth v. Robinson*, 1 T. & R. 356.

I see no reason why the writ at common law may not be used for the purpose of delivering a slave from illegal restraint, and returning him to his master.

Conceding, then, for the purpose of argument, which we by no means intimate to be true in point of fact—that the District Court committed an error in deciding that the prisoner refused to answer the writ, and in giving a construction to the answer actually given ; that it served in making an improper use of the writ, and that it violated the right of the prisoner in various other points—still it is not in my power to reverse its decision on any of these grounds.

If the State Court had issued a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the United States Marshal, and had adjudicated that he was guilty of a contempt in refusing to answer it, and committed him to prison, the District Court of the United States would have no power to release him.

Such an interference with the judgment of the State Courts would not be tolerated.

The respect we claim for our own jurisdiction, we cheerfully concede to the decisions of other Courts of competent jurisdiction.

For these reasons the writ of habeas corpus is refused.





*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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REPORT OF COL. GWYNN ON THE CAPE FEAR  
AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

In conformity with the resolution passed by your honorable body, Col. Walter Gwynn was employed by me, on behalf of the State, to examine the works on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and I have now the honor to transmit herewith a report from him on the subject, which was this day handed to me.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 12, 1857.

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RALEIGH, January 10th, 1857.

*To his Excellency, Thos. Bragg, Governor  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Legislature, and in accordance with your wishes, I have visited the "works on the Cape Fear and Deep River," and have now the honor in conformity to the instructions embraced in the resolution conferring on me the honorable and responsible duty to report "the present condition of said works and the practicability of completing the same at an early day," and in conformity

also to your views as to the full intention and import of the resolution of the General Assembly "to report estimates for completing the work."

The works on the Cape Fear comprise thirteen dams and fourteen locks, and on Deep River six dams and eight locks; these works consist of timber cribs filled with stone. Dams thus constructed are considered permanent and durable works; their duration however is dependent upon a constant and uniform condition of humidity around the timbers. There is now a dam in good repair on Haw river, at Butler's ford, now known as Ruffin's ford, which was built by Judge Murphy in 1806; this dam is on the crib plan, and is built of hickory logs, barked. But the best practical evidence I have seen of the permanency of such works is recorded by Capt. Crozet, chief engineer of the State of Virginia, in his report to the board of public works made in 1842, on the condition of the Appomattox improvement. It is therein stated (see 27th annual report of the board of public works of Virginia, pages 573 and 574) that Venable's dam "has existed 60 years without being ever rebuilt." Stony Point dam 70 years, and Clementtown dam 108 years. We may consider, therefore, the dams which chiefly constitute the works on Cape Fear and Deep river as permanent works. The locks, guard walls and abutments, however, which are also built of timber cribs filled with stone, are much exposed to decay, and will not last more than six or seven years. If these were built of stone the improvement would be equal in durability and permanency to any work of a similar character in the country.

I now proceed to present the condition of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep river, commencing with those on the Cape Fear and at the lower end of the improvement:

1. *The Cross Creek Dam and Lock.*—This work was completed in November last; the foundation is soft sand stone, but the dam is constructed with a lower slope which breaks the fall and carries the water off from the base and effectually secures it against the danger of undermining. Owing to a rise in the river, which overtook the contractor as the work was drawing to a close, the sheet piling on the back was omitted for

a distance of about 40 feet in length. The dam needs additional gravelling, and the material with which the cribs are filled is not of a description to remove all doubts of its durability; it should be carefully examined, and if found, as I fear it has, yielded to the action of the water, it will be necessary to renew it. The wall of the lock on the land side has somewhat settled. The wickets are worked on an imperfect plan, by chains winding around windlasses. When I visited the work one of the chains attached to one of the leaves of the head gate was broken; rafts of timber were passing through, but the working of the lock was attended with delay. This is a trifling difficulty that can be readily remedied, and is only mentioned as a faithful record of the "present condition of the work." I passed in a steamboat safely and expeditiously through all the other locks from Lockville to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville back to Lockville.

In order to provide for the passage of boats in ordinary high water through the lock at this dam, as well as at all the other dams, it will be necessary to increase the height of the locks, and also to raise the guard walls adjoining the locks.

For re-packing, gravelling, and sheet piling this dam, and for raising the lock and guard wall, and building a pier-head at the head of the lock, there will be required \$12,000.

2. *Jones' Falls, Silver Run and Red Rock Dams and Locks.*—These dams were constructed with a perpendicular fall over the comb, and the rock being soft, the consequence has been a displacement of the bottom, in front or below them, to a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, leaving the dams resting on the verge of chasms, into which they are liable to be engulfed; though I have known dams thus situated to stand many years, yet I do not consider them safe; they may stand, however, until replaced by new dams. The locks are much decayed, and will require extensive repairs in the course of this and the ensuing year. Fruitless attempts having been made to secure these dams by building slopes in the chasms formed by the water falling over them as before mentioned, and believing that no expedient would succeed which did not involve a very large expenditure, I would re-

commend that they be abandoned, and that new dams be built in their stead, with a slope on the lower side; they will then be as secure as if founded on solid rock; my estimate, however, as the items will show, is based upon the supposition of their repair as they now stand.

For repacking and gravelling the dams, for the repairs of the locks, increasing their height, building pier-heads, and raising the guard walls, \$28,400.

3. *Haw River Dam and Lock*.—Should the plan above suggested be adopted, the localities of the new dams will not admit of a height sufficient to pond the water to the required depth of five feet on the lower mitre sill of the lock, at this dam. I would therefore recommend an intermediate dam between this dam and the one erected in lieu of Red Rock dam, to be built somewhere in the vicinity of Averagesborough, of sufficient lift to submerge Haw Ridge dam, and pond the water to Green Rock dam; which is the next in succession. I nevertheless estimate for the work in its present locality, viz:

For gravelling the dam, the renewal of the lock, building pier-head, and raising the wing walls, \$14,000.

4. *Green Rock Dam and Lock*.—This dam is founded on hard, solid rock, capable of resisting the wear of the overflow; and to avoid repetition, I would here observe that the same may be said of all the works above it, with the exception of the Gulf dam; in order to guard against a breach around the north end, it will be advisable to extend the dam about seventy feet, and run a guard wall in the river bank. The lock is very much decayed, and will require extensive repairs in the course of the present year.

For gravelling the dam, and extending it seventy feet, repairs of lock, building pier-head, and running guard walls, \$8,500.

5. *Narrow Gap Dam and Lock*.—This dam is in good order, but the lock is much decayed, and requires renewal.

For gravelling the dam, rebuilding the lock, and raising the guard walls and pier-head, \$10,000.

6. *Sharpfield Dam and Lock*.—This dam is also in good order, and requires nothing more than gravelling; the lock is



much decayed, and the entrance from the pond is dangerous.

For gravelling the dam, repairing the lock, raising the guard walls, and building a pier-head, \$14,000.

7. *McAlister's, Fox's Island, Northington's, Battle's, and Buckhorn Dams and Locks.*—The dams are all in good order, the locks are more or less in a state of decay; some, with slight repairs, will last four or five years; others will require heavy repairs during the present year. These works extend the improvement sixty miles to Lockville, on Deep river, about two miles above its confluence with Haw river.

For gravelling the dam, repairing the locks, raising the guard walls, building guard banks, and constructing pier-heads, \$64,000.

We come now to the works on Deep river.

1. *The Dam and Lock at Lockville.*—The dam and guard lock at this place are in good order; between the guard and outlet lock there is a canal about half a mile in length. The outlet lock is designed to have a lift of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet, to be built of rubble masonry, lined with timber; in a recent report to the company, it is represented as being “about one-fourth done.” The work is so badly executed, it will be necessary to take it down. I would recommend two cut-stone locks at this place, with the lift divided between them.

For gravelling the dam, increasing the height of the lock, lock and guard walls, completing the canal, building two locks of cut stone, slope wall, and rip-rap, and pier-head, \$55,000.

2. *Rives' Dam and Lock.*—The dam is new, but the lock is entirely decayed.

For gravelling the dam, rebuilding the lock, raising the guard walls, and building pier-head, \$18,000.

3. *Clegg's Dam and Lock.*—Are in good repair. I would advise the raising of this dam seven feet, so as to submerge Farish's dam, which is on a bad location, very difficult of entrance both above and below, and with banks that would be difficult to secure. It is so obviously the cheapest plan, both in first cost and annual expenses, that assuming its adoption, I shall omit Farish's dam altogether, in the estimate. The dam raised, as is proposed, will make a pond sixteen miles in length, extending to the gulf dam, nearly through the coalfields.

For raising the dam, the locks and guard walls, and building pier-head \$40,000.

4. *The Gulf Dam and Lock*.—This is the only dam above Red Rock dam which is not based on solid rock; the foundation in front was originally protected by an apron, which has been washed away, and the bottom is cut out below the dam by the falling water to a depth of from ten to twenty feet. The protections at the ends are very insecure, and the lock, the whole body of which projects into the pond, is in a state of decay and collapse. The cost of making the dam secure and re-building the lock would be so great, that I would recommend its abandonment, and the building of a new dam; and I make my estimate accordingly, viz: For building the dam, pier-head and lock, \$40,000.

5. *Evans' Dam and Lock*.—The original design was to use the mill dam at this place, and a lock was built in accordance therewith. It is so much decayed that it cannot be brought into use without extensive repairs; and the mill dam being insecure, it will be necessary to build a new dam.

For building the dam, pier-head, and repairing the lock, \$25,000.

These repairs and renewals may be made during the present year, provided the contracts are made at an early day, the season proving favorable, and a sufficient force can be commanded. The aggregate sum amounts to \$328,900; to this sum may be added for the probable amount required for deepening the channels in the ponds, and for the removal of bars in the channel between Cross Creek dam and Fayetteville, \$21,100, making \$350,000. Should the plan be adopted which I have suggested above, and would recommend, that of abandoning and re-building Jones' Falls, Silver Run, Red Rock and Haw Ridge dams, there should be added to the above, \$100,000. The sum, then, for completing the improvement on the plan of wooden dams, locks, guard walls and abutments, would be \$450,000. If it should be decided, as I would respectfully advise, to build stone locks, abutments and guard walls, the cost will be \$1,155,000, or in round numbers, say, \$1,200,000. My own opinion is, that the interests involved would justify this expenditure, and that the State

could not make a more judicious and safe investment.

The building of the locks, in the first instance of wood, admitting a permanent work had been originally designed, would have been a necessity forced on the company from the scarcity of good building stone, which is found at but two points on the line of the improvement: at Buckhorn and Northington; at the latter place there is one of the best and most extensive quarries I have seen in the State, which will furnish enough stone for all the works. The plan of wooden locks, although stone locks were not at first contemplated, was therefore a necessity in the original construction of the work; even with ample means the company would have been forced to their adoption as a measure of economy, indeed as the only means of gaining access to the quarries. Besides accommodating the trade for the present as an auxiliary in the stone structures, they will effect a great saving.

The original estimate for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers was \$185,000; this estimate was for a work of the most temporary character, intended at the time, as I understood, mainly to encourage the agricultural production of the country, bordering on the line of the improvement. It is true it was known that bituminous coal existed in the valley of Deep river, but it was regarded merely as an interesting geological fact, as an outcropping tending to sustain the cosmography of geologists. No sooner, however, was it known that an improvement was projected, which would penetrate the coal fields, than this region became one of great interest and the field of scientific explorations, the result of which was the discovery of a coal field of surpassing wealth, every square mile of which, according to scientific observations and reports, may be made to yield a sum equal to the property valuation of the State.

The company adapted their improvement to this great and unexpected accession of tonnage. The plan of sluices through the falls and the adaptation of the natural ponds which entered largely into the original design, was abandoned, nine dams and locks, not contemplated in the estimates, were added to the works, the locks enlarged, and the depth of water increased from three to five feet. Unfortunately for the company, they

did not follow up this judicious change in the plan of their improvement, with corresponding estimates; the error committed has been the attempt to carry out a great and important improvement, not originally contemplated, with insufficient means, leading to the adoption of incommensurate or inadequate plans.

The cost exceeding the original estimate is not, therefore, the result of any error in the estimate; but of an extended and enlarged improvement, not embraced in the estimate. It was, however, somewhat swelled by the increase in the price of labor, in the interim between the date of the estimate and the commencement of the work.

The great source of revenue to the improvement, will be transportation of the bituminous coal, existing, as above stated, in the valley of Deep river. The analysis of several distinguished chemists, proves this coal to be superior in the production of gas to that of any coal in the country. Two mines are opened, only one however is in operation. I am informed by the agent, that the iron ore excavated in the process of mining, will cover the cost of raising the coal; it is certainly a rare and superior quality of ore.

The coal can be delivered in Wilmington, including mining, tolls, freight and charges, affording a handsome profit to all parties, at four dollars per ton.

I am informed that extensive operations will be commenced as soon as the parties interested in the coalfields can be assured of the completion of the Cape Fear and Deep river improvement to Fayetteville.

I feel confident that the income of the coal trade alone, independent of other sources of revenue, will be sufficient to cover the the annual expenses of the work and interest on the capital, very soon after, if not from the date of the completion of the work; and that there will be, for a long period, a continually increasing demand for the coal, as well as an increasing revenue from other sources.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very ob't. serv't.

WALTER GWYNN,  
*Civil Engineer.*



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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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## PLYMOUTH AND PUNGO TURNPIKE ROAD.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

I transmit herewith a letter from M. Shaw, Esq., one of the literary board, on the subject of the Plymouth & Pungo Turnpike road.

By an act of Assembly, 1850-'51, the sum of five thousand dollars was directed to be applied by the literary board to the construction of the road; of this sum four thousand dollars were expended.

By a resolution passed at the session 1852-'53, the further sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated and a contract made with Charles Latham and others for the completion of the road. Mr. Shaw reports the contract as fulfilled by the contractors, and states what is the condition of the road. The contract was made through Mr. Shaw and the board entrusted the supervision of the work to him. The road is a little more than eight miles long.

There is nothing in the act and resolution under which the road was constructed providing for its management, for charging tolls on the same or keeping it in repair.

From the nature of the country over which the road is constructed, being for the most part swamp, it will very soon get out of repair, unless means are adopted to keep it up.

For the want of information I am not prepared to make any recommendation about the matter, save that the literary fund be relieved from any further expense touching the same.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1857.



WASHINGTON, N. C., 17th December, 1856.

*His Excellency, Thomas Bragg:*

SIR: I have made the examination by you requested of the Pungo and Plymouth Turnpike Road, and have found that the work required by the contract entered into with the board, by Messrs. Latham and Reddick to be performed, has been done. The canal is carrying the water with a brisk current towards Pungo river, and all parts of the road except about half a mile, is sufficiently dry for travel at this, which is a wet time. About half a mile of the canal is almost still water, at that part of it which is one and a half miles from the Long Acre road, and there the road is wet, and all other parts of it sufficiently dry for travel at all ordinary seasons. If a canal or ditch were cut from this wet part leading towards Coneby creek, that empties into the Roanoke, as I have heretofore reported, the whole road would be a good one. Charles Latham is entitled to the whole sum in the contract, as you will see by looking upon the endorsement.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW SHAW.

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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

¶ The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred "A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company," have had the same under consideration, and authorized the following report to be made thereon, to the Senate: The bill does not propose to increase the appropriation for the western extension, but to adopt measures to facilitate its completion from Salisbury to the French Broad river, the point designated in the charter; beyond that point, the location to the Tennessee line was left to future legislation.

The bill provides that the State shall furnish the means to construct ten miles of the mountain division of the road, as a State work. That portion of the road, when completed, to be turned over to the company, for which the bill provides that the company shall pay over to the State of North-Carolina, annually, forty cents per ton, and fifty cents for each passenger that passes over the road. The payment of the bonus to the State to be continued until the amount expended in the construction of that division of the road beyond the State's portion be refunded.

The committee, judging from the past history of the construction of other similar roads, extending from the Atlantic ocean to steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi, which seems to be the natural terminus of all the railroads extending in that direction from the Atlantic seaboard.

And past experience proves that in proportion to the time consumed in the construction of those roads has been the cost of construction. And most of the States have had to expend much larger sums to connect their seaports by railway with the steamboat navigation of the valley of the Mississippi, than will be required of North-Carolina to complete that connection. And by examination of the reports upon the condition of all the roads that have been completed, it will be seen that none have been more prosperous before crossing the Alleghany range of mountains, than the North-Carolina road is reported to be at the present time; nor was the stock more valuable. But the prosperity of all those roads date no further back than the period when completed from the Atlantic to the Mississippi valley.

To make roads of that description profitable, a continuous line of railroad must be established, to be supplied with freight and passengers, by the vessels which navigate the ocean at one end and the steam boats which navigate the waters of the Mississippi at the other. With that connection experience proves that the roads which previous to their completion paid no dividends, have since paid from seven to ten per cent upon the capital paid in by the stockholders. Many of these roads were built upon credit, some having a basis of not more than thirty-three and a third per cent., with two-thirds of the cost of construction in consolidated and floating debts, which necessarily consumed a large portion of the profits of the road, the effect of which has been to lessen the dividends and value of the stock, but even with this disadvantage the nett income of all the roads is sufficient to pay the dividends stated. But this is not the only advantage, the value of real estate has been more than doubled.

The committee entertain the opinion that such will be the effect of the completion of the railroad connection between the ports of North-Carolina and steam-boat navigation of the valley of the Mississippi. And as the completion of these roads has been attended with a large increase in dividends and value of the stock, the committee are of opinion that as most of the stock in the North-Carolina road and its connect-

ing links, east and west, and also in the Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, equally to be benefitted by the extension, are mostly owned by the State and citizens of the State, and while this is the case, if the extension of our railroad be provided for, which will secure public confidence in its completion at no distant day, the increased value of the stocks resulting from the completion of the extension of our railroads west, will be conferred upon the State and our own citizens. But if the legislature refuse to adopt measures which will give confidence in the completion of the western extension within a reasonable time, and leave it to be completed by sections as now provided by law, which must require at least a quarter of a century, the stock will mostly have passed out of the hands of the citizens of the State into the hands of foreigners who will purchase it up at a mere nominal price and reap the benefits of its increased value. But the committee entertain the opinion that under the present law, the railroad will not extend beyond the Catawba valley on this side of the Alleghany range of the mountains, and that the effect will be to deprive the railroads on the Atlantic slope of the advantages of through freight and travel, which must greatly lessen if not destroy their value. This must be obvious to any one who will examine the roads that have been constructed and are now in progress of construction.

Massachusetts has connected her railroads with the western trade by the extension of her western railroad to Alabama. New-York has completed the connection of her seaboard with the valley of the Mississippi by the great New-York and Erie canal, which furnishes a through water communication for the transportation of freight from the valley of the Mississippi to the city of New-York. This canal was built by the State at a cost of nine millions of dollars. The effects of its completion were to furnish New-York with western produce for exportation, which made New-York the great commercial emporium, and now is to increase the value of real estate on the line of the canal and in the city of New-York more than treble the amount expended in its construction. But the great increase of the population and wealth of New-York are not the only



advantages resulting from the completion of that canal; it gave to the State of New-York the power to tax the commerce of the whole valley of the Mississippi for the benefit of her own citizens, and by the tax thus levied on the commerce passing over the canal, the debt contracted for its construction has been paid, and it is now being enlarged by the expenditure of the additional sum of nine millions, to be paid for as the first expenditure, by a tax on commerce. But even the canal was found insufficient for the accommodation of the commerce of the west in furnishing it with an outlet to the Atlantic. And New-York has constructed two railroads in the same direction, one of them on the bank of the canal, at a total cost of upwards of sixty millions, and such has been the demand for increased facilities of transportation that these roads and the road in Massachusetts are now being laid with double tracts. And Massachusetts is not only laying a double tract, but she is constructing a new road, running parallel with the one constructed, to save fifteen miles distance, and to obtain a better grade, at a cost of fifteen millions. To accomplish these results she is constructing a tunnel about four miles in length through the Hosaac mountain, which is the longest tunnel in the world except the one of twelve miles in progress of construction in Europe through the Alps.

In addition to New-York and Massachusetts, all the States of New-England are now connected by railroad with the valley of the Mississippi. New-Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland are also connected with the west by railroads. Pennsylvania and Maryland have both constructed tunnels through the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains. Virginia has not completed either her canal or railroads. Her great James river and Kannahwa canal, commenced by the State, under the advice of General Washington, who was the first president of the company, and which has received the aid and sanction of Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler, has been completed from Richmond to the Alleghany mountains. And she is also extending her railroads and tunnelling through the Blue Ridge, to form a connection with steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi, at two



points, one at the great bend of the Ohio, the other at Knoxville on the Tennessee; the latter will be completed sometime in next year. On the south of us South-Carolina is progressing with the construction of a railroad across the Alleghany range of mountains constructing a tunnel through the Stump House mountain, one and an eighth miles in length. This road, when completed, secures to South-Carolina a railroad connection with all the important commercial points in the centre of the valley of the Mississippi. The State of Georgia has already completed the railroad connection between her ports and steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi, at Chattanooga on the Tennessee, and Nashville on the Cumberland rivers; so that it is now fair to presume that every State on the Atlantic Ocean will, in the next four or five years, be connected by railroads with steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi, except the State of North-Carolina. And by the adoption of energetic measures to complete the western extension of our railroads at this session, it will no doubt enable North-Carolina to complete her railway connection with steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi, against the time that South-Carolina completes her connection. This must be done, or the people of North-Carolina will have to acknowledge that their State is the Rip Van Winkle of the south, and her citizens inferior to their brethren of their sister States. The extension, when completed, will, it is believed, have the same effect in North-Carolina as was experienced in Georgia, upon the completion of the Georgia railroad, built exclusively by the State, to supersede the necessity of the State's increasing her public debt for works of internal improvements. The connection with the Mississippi valley will make investments for objects of that kind profitable, instead of as now, unprofitable, and private capital will be sufficient to complete the system of internal improvements; and the income which will then be derived from works of internal improvements, with the sources that ought to be provided for the State, would be sufficient not only to pay the interest on the public debt, but to create a sinking fund to discharge the principal, without an increase,

but with a gradual reduction of the taxes, until the people of North-Carolina, like those of New-Jersey, have no taxes to pay, for the support of the State government.

This may be easily demonstrated by adverting to a few of the advantages secured to the State of North-Carolina, by extending her railroads east and west. 1st. It furnishes the shortest line to a good harbor on the Atlantic, from Memphis, on the Mississippi river, along and near to the 35th degree of latitude. The Georgia and Blue Ridge roads furnish lines a few miles shorter, but their ports of entry are much inferior to Beaufort harbor, which has 17 feet in low, and 22 feet in high tide. And Beaufort is a much more healthy situation, free from the scourge of the yellow fever, and in a more direct line to Liverpool, the centre of European commerce. The line with which the North-Carolina road, connecting Beaufort and Wilmington harbors, the former suiting the European, the latter the West India commerce, with Chattanooga on the Tennessee, Memphis on the Mississippi, Little Rock on the Arkansas, and St. Diego on the Pacific, a distance of 3,000 miles, is the Virginia and Tennessee road, which will connect Norfolk with Memphis, but in this competition the North-Carolina road has the advantage of distance. From Memphis to Chattanooga, 309; from Chattanooga to Norfolk, 649; from Chattanooga to Beaufort, 619; making a difference of 30 miles.

As the project of connecting our seaports with steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi is destined to become one of much importance to the State, as a great State work, the author of the project and its subsequent advocates deserve a passing notice from the committee. In order that we may "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's" shortly after the invention of railroads in England, which was in the year 1820, Joseph Caldwell, former president of the University of North-Carolina, visited England, and while there, upon seeing a railroad in operation in its then imperfect form, had the sagacity to see the importance of the invention, and to foresee its future developments and advantages, but it is quite probable that he did not then anticipate

that in the short space of a little upwards of thirty years, enough railroads would be constructed to encompass the globe.

In the year 1827, Professor Caldwell wrote his Carlton letter, in which he minutely described the then imperfect mode of constructing railroads, and suggested the importance of constructing a railroad from Beaufort harbor to Raleigh, thence west to the French Broad valley, thence through that valley to steamboat navigation, which was the only route then known to the valley of the Mississippi. The country west of Asheville, in the direction of Chattanooga, was at that time mostly settled by Cherokee Indians, and the present direct route through the Red Marble gap was unknown to the public. The Carlton letter, written by Professor Caldwell, had the effect to direct public attention to the importance of connecting the seaports of North-Carolina with the steamboat navigation on the waters of the Mississippi river. The board of internal improvements entered warmly into the support of the project as early as the year 1830, and subsequently at different points, as their reports show.

The project has also received the recommendation of the following Governors of North-Carolina, as may be found in their messages to the General Assembly: Hon. David L. Swain, at present the president of the University of the State, in his message, which bears date December 4, 1833. And again the connection of the ports of North-Carolina by railroad with steamboat navigation on the Tennessee in the valley of Mississippi was recommended by the Hon. D. L. Swain, to both Houses of the General Assembly, in his message, which bears date November 16, 1835. His Excellency, in his message, made known the fact to the Legislature, that North-Carolina, through the French Broad valley, held the key to the valley of the Mississippi. This recommendation was followed by the recommendation of His Excellency, Edward B. Dudley, who in his message, dated November 21, 1838, recommended the connection of steamboat navigation on the Cape Fear with the Steamboat navigation on the Tennessee and Mississippi river by railroad, the State and banks to aid by the subscription of stock, to effect this great enter-

prise. Again, Governor Dudley, in his message to the General Assembly, which bears date November 16, 1840, recommended the extension of a railroad west.

The project of extending a railroad west was again recommended by his excellency, John M. Morehead, in his message to the General Assembly, which bears date Nov. 19th, 1844. This recommendation was followed by one from the Hon. W. A. Graham in his message to both Houses of the General Assembly, which bears date November 21, 1848. His excellency, Charles Manly, in his message to the General Assembly, which bears date Nov. 18, 1850, follows up this recommendation, in which he says: "The extension of the North-Carolina railroad east and west, connecting on the one hand with the commerce of the Atlantic ocean, and on the other with that great current and stream of intercommunication, in a high degree forming the ligaments and arteries of the national union, must occupy a prominent position in any scheme promising to enable and improve the State."

This recommendation was followed by a recommendation of his Excellency, Thomas Bragg, which bears date January 1st, 1855, in which he says: "While therefore, the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension east and west, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability, and the credit of the State."

The committee, therefore, believing it to be in accordance with the best interests of the State, recommend leaving it to separate companies, to extend two branches from, at, or near Ashville, on down the French Broad, to connect with the East Tennessee and the Virginia, and a branch west to the Blue Ridge road, or to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Chattanooga. And the committee recommend an equal division of the surplus which may remain of the appropriation of last session, between the companies which may be authorized to construct the branches referred to: *Provided, howev-*



*er*, That if aid be given to the Greenville and French Broad Company, to construct the branches down the French Broad, that the company be allowed to extend the five feet guage as far south as at or near Ashville, so as to cause the break of guage and transhipment at that place, instead of at the Paint Rock; and that the said company, as a condition, before which State aid is to be given, shall first surrender the portion of their charter obtained at last session, from Ashville to the South-Carolina line, which, in the opinion of the committee, is of vast importance to the State, in securing to North-Carolina the key to the valley of the Mississippi referred to in the message of his Excellency, David L. Swain.

Important results would be produced by the completion of the extension on the plan recommended :

1. It would bring the east and west together and make them act together as one people.

2. By increasing the value of property in the west it would equalize taxation and settle permanently the basis of representation by equalizing representation in the Senate.

3. In times of peace it would aid commerce, regulate exchanges, benefit the financial and agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests. And in times of foreign war operate as a Chinese wall on our eastern frontier, and in case of insurrection, as all the southern States would be connected together by railroads, enable the south to defend successfully any and all exposed points on the seaboard in consequence of the facilities furnished for communicating intelligence from one section to the other, as well as the rapid transportation of troops and munitions of war by intercommunications through the entire extent of the slaveholding States. A few minutes would be sufficient for the transportation of intelligence, and a few hours would be sufficient to transport half a million of men to any exposed point.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. THOMAS.



## A.

To be inserted at the begining of the 5th section :

Wenever one-third of the stock necessary to construct the 2d division of said road shall be subscribed by *bona fide* and solvent subscribers, and twenty-five per cent on said subscription paid in money, or work at the engineer's estimates, and the same shall be certified by the president and directors under the seal of said company.











*Ordered to be Printed.*

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## THE WESTERN TURNPIKE ROAD.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina :*

It was stated in my message, at the commencement of your session, that at some subsequent time I would make a further communication as to the Western Turnpike road.

This road, as many of your honorable body are aware, is owned entirely by the State, having been built out of the proceeds of sales of the Cherokee lands.

It extends from the town of Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, through the county towns of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee counties to the Georgia line, as at first constructed; and pursuant to an act of the last General Assembly, a road of the same kind to constitute a part of the Western Turnpike, has been constructed from Murphy, the county town of Cherokee, to the Tennessee line near the Duck town Copper mines.

I invite your attention to the accompanying communication from Jacob Siler, agent for the collection of Cherokee bonds, in reply to a letter by me addressed to him on the subject of the road.

It will be seen that the whole road is about  $149\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and that it was constructed at a cost of about \$131,880.32.

The road route was first surveyed and located by an engineer, and subsequently let out by an agent of the State appointed to superintend the construction.

The work was commenced in the year 1851, under the direction of Nimrod Jarrat, of Macon county, who, after a considerable portion of the road had been constructed, resigned, and on 25th May, 1853, Stephen Mundy, of the same county, was appointed in his stead, and has continued to superintend the road until the month of October last, when he reported to me that it had been completed, except a very small portion in Haywood county, which was the subject of litigation.

The legislation upon the subject of this work will be found as follows :

Act 1848-'9, page 193.

“ 1850-'1, “ 428.

“ 1852-'3, “ 616 and 620.

“ 1854-'5, “ 121.

Under provisions of the act of 1848 toll gates were established and toll keepers appointed. The law made no provision as to the rate of toll to be charged, but it was to be so arranged as not to raise an amount above 6 per cent per annum on the cost of the road. The tolls were arranged between my predecessor and the agent, but I am not informed as to the rate.

For the purpose of keeping the road in repair, all road hands residing within two miles of the road are required to work the road at least six days in the year, under overseers appointed as on other public roads, and by the act of 1848 no one was to be required to pay toll in his own county or within 20 miles of his own home.

By the act of the last General Assembly it was further provided that no one should be required to pay toll in his own county, or within 20 miles beyond the county line. The effect of which provision was greatly to reduce the tolls upon the road.

On the 15th October last Mr. Mundy reports to me as follows :

Tolls received from time of his appointment to date,	\$ 3,379.43
Cr., by his wages, 615 days, at \$3,	\$ 1,845.00
Incidental expenses,	538.12
Certificate due him,	300.00
	————— \$ 2,683.12
Balance due State,	\$ 696.31

This balance I have directed him to deposit in branch of the bank of Cape Fear, at Asheville, to the credit of the public treasurer.

By the provisions of the act of the last General Assembly upon the completion of the road, it was made my duty to appoint a general superintendent of the road, who should have power to appoint toll keepers on the same, and receive from them the tolls. The salary of the superintendent was to be fixed by the board of internal improvements, after the payment of which, together with the salaries of the toll keepers, and defraying the expenses of keeping up the road, the overplus, if any, was to be deposited by the superintendent in the branch of the bank of Cape Fear, at Asheville.

Mr. Mundy tendered his resignation on making his report as above. It was not received until about the meeting of the General Assembly, and I have not, as yet, made any appointment of a general superintendent, as I desired to lay before you the suggestions of Mr. Siler, who has long been the agent of the State as to Cherokee lands, and is well acquainted with all matters pertaining to the road. It will be seen from reference to his communication, that the tolls are now so small that they are not sufficient to pay the superintendent and other agents, and keep the road in repair, and that unless some change is made the road will go down.

The force of this remark will be manifest to all, when it is remembered that the road is constructed through a mountain country, and a large portion of it over high mountains, and upon such portions that there are no hands living within convenient distance, subject to work the road.

I submit the matter, and especially the communication of

Mr. Siler for your consideration, and such action as you may deem necessary.

In view of all the circumstances, it seems to me that the best course for the State to pursue, would be to sell the road, provided a reasonable sum could be obtained for it, and let it go into private hands, whose interest it would be to attend to it, and keep it in repair.. The purchasers might be incorporated, and restricted as to the amount of toll to be charged. The road has greatly benefitted that section of the State, and it is greatly to the interest of our people there that it should be kept in proper order. If owned and managed entirely by the State, it is not likely to prosper.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 8, 1857.

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AGENCY OFFICE, 13th Dec., 1856.

SIR :—Your favor of the 24th ult., desiring some information with reference to cost and length of the Western Turnpike Road is received, since which I have availed myself of the earliest interview possible with those two gentlemen who superintended the building of the road; and obtaining all the information I could from that and other sources, I am unprepared to state precisely the cost; and this want of accuracy is owing, in part, to Capt. Jarratt, the first agent, having the books and records of that matter consumed by fire. But from the memory of Mr. Jarratt, and some written statements furnished by Mr. Mundy, I submit the following statement, believing the same to approach near enough to accuracy to answer the purpose contemplated:

Cost of surveying the road,	\$ 11,457 32
Cost of laying off the road into lots and selling, and superintending the building the same,	2,600 00
Amount paid contractors for building the road, and the necessary bridges, and repairing others chartered, &c.,	105,783 00
Amt. paid for French Broad bridge, chartered,	5,000 00
“ “ Tennessee river “ “	1,500 00
“ “ Hiwassee river “ “	3,350 00
“ “ Scott's Creek Turn. Road, “	1,200 00
“ “ Conwee, “ “ “	1,000 00
<hr/>	
Total cost is,	\$ 131,880 32

This sum. at six per cent., would annually yield \$7,912 82. According to Mr. Mundy's statement of the tolls received, the annual income is less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; the whole length of the road is  $149\frac{1}{2}$  miles, beginning at Asheville, in Buncombe, and ending at two points, one at the State line of Ga., and the other at the Tennessee State line, near the Duck Town copper mines.

You ask me to make suggestions relative to this matter. I am aware that any change of the law on this subject, which would require additional labor of the hands subject to work this road, or an increase of pay by those who travel the road, would not, at first, be well received. But it is equally apparent that, unless one or both of these alterations be the resort, the road must go down.

As the cheapest and most convenient mode of keeping up the road, and securing a small income to the State, I would suggest the following plan:—First, that your excellency be authorized by law to appoint one agent, or overseer, in each county through which the road passes, with power to summon and require all the hands living within two miles of said road (subject by law to work roads) to work said road not less than four days, nor more than eight days, in the course of twelve months; and that the said agent, at all times when practicable, be required, in person, to superintend the working and



keeping in repair; and that the agents thus appointed be subject to the laws, as all other overseers of roads within the State; and that the agents be required to erect gates at the places most likely to collect the greatest amount of toll; and that the toll collectors be sworn to collect and pay over to the agents; and that said agents be required to remit to the treasurer, every three months, the amount collected; and that the agents be bound, and sworn, to faithfully perform all the duties imposed by said act: and that the agents receive, out of the moneys collected, a fair compensation for their services.

And I would also suggest, that no person be exempt from paying toll out of the county in which they may live, and that the rate of toll be more per mile than the amount heretofore collected.

I have been thus tedious in detailing the above suggestions, from the conviction of a necessity of early legislation on the subject; but beg not to be considered obtrusive in making them.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's obt. servt.,

JACOB SILER,

*Agent for collection Cherokee bonds.*

His Excellency, THOS. BRAGG,

*Governor of N. C.*





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## MEMORIAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

Your memorialists, the president and directors of the bank of Cape Fear, most respectfully represent to your honorable body that a meeting of the stockholders of said bank was held at the banking house in Wilmington on the 15th day of March, 1855, for the consideration of the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed during the session of 1854-'55, entitled "an act to re-charter the bank of Cape Fear," and to decide whether said act should be accepted as the future charter of said bank. At this meeting, after a full discussion of the provisions of said act, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to re-charter the bank of Cape Fear, ratified the 16th day of February, 1855, be and the same is hereby accepted as the future charter of this corporation."

"*Resolved*, That the stockholders, in consenting to accept the act to re-charter this bank, are not unmindful of the many onerous and greatly objectionable provisions therein contained; yet, believing the commercial interest of the State would be seriously impaired by their refusal, they have concluded to accept the same under a reasonable assurance that these provisions will be so modified and amended as to remove their objections, and enable this corporation to continue its aid in

promoting the commercial and general business of the people of the State, without seriously impairing the value of their investments as stockholders ; a result which they fear will take place unless such relief is granted."

"*Resolved*, That the president and directors be requested to memorialize the legislature of the State asking for such amendments or modifications of the act referred to, as to them may seem advisable."

Your memorialists further represent to your honorable body that by virtue of the provisions of said act, books of subscription were opened at the various points designated in the charter, when it appeared upon the return of commissioners having such books in charge, that but 919 shares of the authorized increase of 5,000 shares to the capital stock of said bank had been subscribed for. Your memorialists further represent that at the annual meeting of the then stockholders, held May 7th, 1855, the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved, and it is hereby declared*, That all the property and estate now held by the present stockholders in this bank, over and beyond the amount of their shares of stock, reckoning one hundred dollars to each share, be retained by the bank."

That in the month of December, 1855, a meeting of the former stockholders of the bank, and also of the subscribers to increased capital, was held, when a general statement, showing in detail the estate and property of the bank, and the liabilities of the bank, with the returns from the different branches, verifying the different details in said statement, was submitted. The meeting thereupon proceeded to consider the mode by which the value of the excess beyond the par value of the shares of stock held by the then stockholders should be ascertained, and after much consideration the following resolution was adopted, as well by the then stockholders as also by the subscribers to the increased capital :



*“Resolved, and it is hereby agreed, That the value of the property and estate held by the present stockholders, in this bank over and beyond the amount of their shares, reckoning \$100 to each and every share is \$21 on each and every such share, and that the said sum of \$21, over and beyond \$100, for each and every share subscribed for the increased capital of the bank, is a fair and proper equivalent to be contributed by the holders of such increased capital, pro rata, according to the number of such shares subscribed for by them respectively.”*

Your memorialists have set forth the foregoing details, that your Honorable Body may be fully informed as to the action of the stockholders of the bank of Cape Fear, in connection with the acceptance of the charter granted to said bank by the General Assembly of this State during their last session; and in discharge of the duty aforesaid, your memorialists, by the last of the resolutions (hereinbefore set forth) adopted at the meeting of said stockholders on the 15th March, 1855, when said charter was accepted, they would most respectfully present for the consideration of your Honorable Body, some of the provisions of said charter, which were deemed, in the language of the second resolution adopted at said meeting, as “onerous and greatly objectionable.” The 17th section of the act referred to, declares, “That whenever the said bank hath any demands upon any person or corporation, it shall be lawful for said person or corporation to pay and discharge such demands in the notes of said bank without regard to the place where the same may be payable and demandable.” The Bank of Cape of Cape Fear has seven branches, each one of which, like the Principal Bank at Wilmington, is supplied with a sufficient sum in coin to redeem its issues or the notes of the bank, payable at such branches respectively; and they are in this respect, each and every one of them, required to act as independent banks, and so to regulate their general operations and respective issues as if they severally and respectively were bound to provide for their redemption in coin, without aid or assistance from the principal bank or any

other of its branches. This policy has been adopted as a fundamental rule of action, to be observed by the different branches of this bank, as a prudent means of restraining their operation, within the limits of that part of the capital stock of the bank allotted to them, severally and respectively. It is obviously manifest, however, that each and every branch cannot be furnished with coin sufficient to provide for the general issues of the bank. And every law which in effect compels them to do more than to protect the issues of the bank beyond such as are payable at their respective counters, is destructive of their existence; and the benefits resulting to the people from their establishment at different points in the State, are lost. Whenever the coin at any one of these banks is by the redemption of the notes of the bank payable at such branch reduced below a proper amount, it must be replenished by a resort to such means as are within the control of this particular branch; and obviously, the notes of other independent banks on hand are first used for this purpose. But if on presentation of these notes of other banks for redemption, they are paid not in coin or the issues of the bank payable at such branch, but in the notes of the bank payable at a distant and different branch, with which the branch holding the notes for redemption has no connexion except through their common parent bank, the operation results in a simple exchange of notes and the available means of the branch presenting the notes of the independent bank for redemption, are not in any way increased. This operation is worse than useless, as the independent bank upon which such demand has been made, having retained all notes of the branch making such demand which it had on hand, forthwith presents them for payment in coin, being assured that there can be no set off, as all of her own notes, held by such branch had been presented for redemption by the demand previously made. The practical operation of this section thus virtually prohibits this bank, or any of its branches, from requiring from any independent bank, the payment of its issues, or the proper settlement of balances existing between them.

The 18th section of the charter forbids the bank to issue or

re-issue any note under \$5, or to pay out the notes of any other bank less than that sum unless it be in settlement with such bank. When it is recollected that there are nine other banks in this State which are permitted to issue notes under the denomination of five dollars, and that the circulation of such notes of these nine different banks enters very largely into the commercial and general business operations of the people of the State, it must be manifest to your Honorable Body that the provisions of this section of the charter of this bank are peculiarly objectionable, alike to the people who have dealings with this bank, and to the bank itself. The bank is driven to the necessity of adopting one of two courses. The notes of these nine other banks of the denomination referred to must be refused from debtors and depositors, or if received they must be forthwith sent to the banks issuing them for redemption, as they are by this section made valueless to this bank for any other purpose. The first alternative would work such great inconvenience to the dealers with the bank, as to drive them to other and more favored institutions, while the latter course would be inconvenient, expensive and odious on the part of the bank. The discrimination made by the section under consideration operates most unfairly against this bank in many particulars, and the experience of the operations of the bank during the past eighteen months satisfies your memorialists that so long as other banks in the State have the right to issue notes of the denomination forbidden to this bank, the exercise of this right, by such other banks, must continue to operate to the injury of this bank and the inconvenience of its dealers.

The 22nd section prohibits the president or any director or officer of the bank from representing as proxy any other stock than such as they may severally own. The practical working of this provision has produced much inconvenience in the representation of the stock of the bank at the general meetings of the stockholders. It is manifestly of much importance to the interest of the bank that the stock should be represented at all such meetings, as fully as may be practicable, and by persons who are familiar with the general operations and busi-

ness of the institution, and who take an active interest in its good government. The stockholders of this bank are residents of almost every county in this State, and it is rarely the case that the stock held by persons living at a distance from Wilmington is represented by any other person than one of the directors or officers of some one of the branches nearest to such distant stockholder, or by some known officer of the principal bank. This section prevents all such persons as are best qualified by their experience and knowledge in all matters usually for consideration at the meetings of the stockholders, from representing any stock other than their own, and as but very few persons, other than such as are in some way officially connected with the bank, are in the habit of attending these meetings, the consequence is that a large portion of the stock is unrepresented, and such meetings cannot be properly organized for the transaction of the necessary business of the bank.

Your memorialists are satisfied from the views of the individual stockholders of this bank expressed at their meeting on the 15th of March, 1855, that in their deciding to accept the act under consideration as the future charter of this bank, they were actuated by considerations not merely of personal interest to themselves as stockholders, but also by considerations of deference to the expressed will of the State—the holder of more than one-third of the entire stock of the corporation, and by a belief that the people of the State at large, in their commerce and general business, would, to a great extent, be incommoded and injured by a different course on their part. They further believed, and so declared, that they were well assured that so soon as the experience of the bank had practically demonstrated the injury which would result alike to them and the State by the working of any of the objectionable provisions of this charter, that the same would be so modified as to enable the bank to fulfill its great duty to the people without loss to the corporation. Your memorialists therefore most respectfully ask that the charter of the bank of Cape Fear may be so amended or modified as to remove the objec-

tionable provisions which have hereinbefore been referred to.  
Respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, *President.*

A. J. DeRosset,  
FRED. J. HILL,  
JNO. WALKER,  
P. K. DICKINSON,  
W. S. ASHE,  
J. WOOSTER,  
W C. BETTENCOURT,  
J. S. HOLMES,  
J. H. FLANNER,  
W. A. WRIGHT,  
*Directors.*





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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message, which relates to the Geological Survey of the State, have instructed me to report, that they have had the matter under consideration, and after much discussion, came to the conclusion, by a nearly unanimous vote, to recommend the continuing the survey to completion.

The several reports of the State Geologist have been read with interest in every portion of the State, and the last (recently laid on the tables of members of this House) from a hurried review, is thought to be a work of great research, exhibiting a thorough knowledge of the subject-matter, and discloses to the world the untold mineral wealth of our State.

The committee would regret to see the survey discontinued at this time, and hope the House will reconsider its action of some weeks since, which showed a want of confidence in the results of the survey. In their opinion, much good has already been done, and much more will be done, if the work is continued.

The planting and farming interests of the State complain that they have been almost overlooked, and the committee join with them in asking, that in future, these interests should receive that attention their importance demands, and to this end, they recommend (in the event the survey should be continued) that the State Geologist direct the attention of one of his assistants, exclusively, to the subject of agriculture.

A communication from Professor Drysdale, of the Warsaw High School, touching the appointment of inspectors of guano and manufactured manures, to prevent adulterated articles from being imposed upon the planters and farmers, has had the respectful consideration of the committee. They are aware that the evil complained of exists, and regret that as yet no efficient remedy has been adopted to correct the evil in other States.

They are of the opinion that the appointment of inspectors in our State would result in no good, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JNO. S. DANCY,  
*Chairman.*

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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## CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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### REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee "appointed to examine the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and the several acts of the Assembly granting them aid, to see if the conditions of those grants have been complied with," have instructed the undersigned to submit the following report:

The acts under which the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company" organized, limit the capital stock to \$200,000, of which individuals were to subscribe \$120,000, and the State the residue; and it is further provided therein, that "whenever the company shall subscribe and pay into the hands of the treasurer of the company \$30,000, the Governor shall subscribe, and the treasurer of the State shall pay into the hands of the treasurer of the company \$20,000; and they shall continue to subscribe and pay in, in that proportion, until the whole capital stock shall have been subscribed for and paid in." This provision seems to have been faithfully observed by the company until two-thirds of the stock had been paid. But being unable longer to induce prompt payments by the individual subscribers, the company, with the view of getting possession of the balance of the State's subscription, borrowed \$40,000, and paid

the same into its treasury; and insisting that this was a substantial compliance with that provision of its charter recited above, requested the Governor to subscribe and cause to be paid the remaining portion of stock reserved to the State. But this requisition, his Excellency, Gov. Reid, very properly declined acceding to. The company then made a payment of \$5,000 on this debt, and the balance (\$35,000,) was assumed by individuals, who, to facilitate the work, agreed to advance this sum for the delinquent stockholders, "release the company from all claim which they might have on it for reimbursement," and look only to the collections that might thereafter be made from those for whom they had advanced, for their indemnity; and in the execution of this agreement, they substituted their own note for the note of the corporation. Upon these facts appearing to the proper authority, the balance of the State's subscription was paid to the company. But, notwithstanding the voluntary assumption of this debt by private persons as aforesaid, the company continued to recognize it as its own, and had, from time to time, reduced it by payments to about \$8,000, for which the parties interested have an existing judgment against it.

Of the payments thus made, about \$21,000 was collected from the defaulting stockholders, for whose benefit the debt was created, and the residue was paid out of the general corporate fund, derived from other sources, which, including interest, amounts to more than \$20,000. Thus it will be seen that \$20,000 of the company, capital has been diverted from the objects contemplated by the charter, and generously appropriated for the protection of individuals against their own improvident contracts; and by it the State sustains a loss co-extensive with her interest in the company, and the public is delayed in the enjoyment of the facilities to arise from the completion of an important State enterprise.

At the session of the General Assembly, holden in 1852, a further subscription of \$80,000 was made in behalf of the State, and the same was paid to and expended by the company previous to the last session of this body. The company



then applied for additional aid, and by the 5th chapter of the statutes of that session, provision was made for the State's endorsing the bonds of the company to the amount of \$300,000, upon the several conditions therein expressed. Among others, the company was required "not to sell the bonds for less than their par value;" and to apply the proceeds thereof "exclusively in the first instance to the completion of the navigation." Both of these conditions have been disregarded. Of the bonds thus endorsed by the State, \$200,000 in value were sold on six months time, the company paying interest, but receiving none, which is equivalent to a loss of 3 per cent., amounting to \$6,000. The remaining bonds of \$100,000 were sold for \$80,000 in cash, and a steamboat, "Southerner," and five lighters. From the evidence before them, your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion, that repaired, as per contract, these boats will not be worth more than \$10,000; and it being admitted by the officers of the company that the steamer, constituting about three-fourths in value of the whole, is too large to pass the company locks, and that the same were purchased without examination, the committee can view the matter in no other light than a mere evasion of that clause of the statute forbidding the sale of these bonds under par.

The non-observance of the other provision of the act is equally as palpable. Instead of applying the money realized from the sale of these bonds "to the completion of the said navigation," \$26,675 thereof was appropriated to the payment of interest accruing on them, and another debt of the company, and to the payment of dividends on preferred stock.

The representatives of the State in the general meeting of the stockholders, as well as in the board of directors, were cognizant of the action of the company in the several particulars complained of, and in each case a majority of them assented thereto.

Arguments and explanations have been heard by your committee from the president, attorney and other officers of the company, in which the necessities and honest purposes of the company were pressed upon their consideration. But, con-

ceeding all this to be true, (and your committee do not wish to be understood as attributing any moral delinquency to any one,) they are nevertheless constrained to say, that the company has, in the several particulars enumerated, exceeded its powers, misapplied the funds obtained from and by aid of the State, and consequently has forfeited its franchise, if the State chooses to impose so heavy a penalty.

Other allegations have been made against the company by various persons impugning the efficiency of the general management of its concerns, but the same is not, in the opinion of the committee, referred to them by the terms of the resolution under which they have been constituted as such, and they have, therefore, not investigated the same, and wish to be understood as expressing no opinion in relation thereto.

Having performed the duty assigned them by reporting the facts and their opinion to the House, your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. BAXTER, *Chairman.*

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## A STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In relation to the debt in the Commercial bank of Wilmington, assumed by certain individuals for the purpose of drawing the last instalment of the State under the act of 1848-'49, the directors state that the whole subject was presented to the meeting of the stockholders in April, 1855, and they unanimously resolved that the company ought, in justice, to pay the debt, the same having been assumed in good faith and for the benefit of the company.

The proceedings of the stockholders on this subject was published in every variety of form, and they are not aware that they have ever heard the slightest complaint of it as being wrong, until now.

The whole amount thus assumed was \$8,000, which is now outstanding against the company.

In relation to the sale of the two first bonds of \$100,000 each, the directors state that they sold the bonds in May, 1855, for \$200,000, a portion was paid forthwith and the bonds were to be issued in July following. They became individually responsible for the portion paid until the bonds were issued, and took good security for the payment of the whole amount. By the terms of the contract the company were to pay interest for sums paid before January following, and the purchasers to pay interest for all sums unpaid after January. They hoped that the interest account would be about equal on both sides, and that the bonds would nett them \$200,000. It turned out, however, that the purchasers paid up the whole remaining balance on the 1st of January, long before it was needed by the company, and stopped the interest from running against them, leaving an interest account against the company of \$2,221, so that in fact the bonds only netted them about \$99,000 each. They doubt not this was the best sale of any kind of State bonds of that amount made during the year, for on reference to the sales of stocks made in May, 1855, they find that North-Carolina State bonds sold at 97 in the New-York market, which was nearly 2 per cent. less than what was actually received by the company for her endorsed bonds.

With respect to the sale of the last bonds of \$100,000, the situation of the work left them no alternative. They sought in vain to make sale in the northern market, and at home, by advertisement, without receiving a single bid. They could not obtain for it \$80,000 in Philadelphia or New-York. They probably might have sold it, as they had a right to do, with the other two bonds at par, with an understanding that the proceeds might remain on deposit till needed by the company; but they would have lost the interest for one year at least, which would have made it a less advantageous disposition than the one made, though it might have been of less technical exception.

With respect to the payments of interest out of the \$300,000, the directors state that they had no other fund out

of which to make them. All the money they could raise upon the preferred stock was applied to pay off judgments against the company, so as to enable it to make an unquestionable mortgage of its property to the State. If they had not paid the coupons upon the bonds the State must have paid them, and if they had not paid the interest upon the first mortgage, which was well known to the Legislature, the work must have been sold. By the law which authorized the bonds, the company were also authorized to create \$100,000 of preferred stock *upon such terms as they might think proper*. They accordingly created a preferred stock of seven per cent., to be calculated and paid from the date of the certificates, with a provision that the State or the company might redeem the stock at par. In this way they hoped not only to raise funds, but also to absorb much of the old debt then hanging over the company. Unfortunately, but little stock was taken for either purpose. The small amount of money raised was taken to pay judgments as stated above, and most of our creditors have preferred to bring suit and levy executions upon the work, at a cost to the company of four times the amount of the additional one per cent. on preferred stock. Of one thing the directors feel very certain—no other course could have saved the river, and enabled them to push forward its improvement as they have done. They may have departed from the strict letter of the law, and what company has not? but they have endeavored faithfully to preserve its spirit under the most embarrassing circumstances, and to apply honestly and prudently the funds committed to their hands to promote the interest of the company, and that of the State. It is not pretended that they have not done so. The only allegation is, that they have departed from the strict letter of the law. If they had not done so, they would have done nothing at all, and this great work would have been lost to the State, for which they would have received, as they would have deserved, the just condemnation of every sincere friend of internal improvement in the State. They have endeavored to execute the law in its spirit, and to make it ef-

fective for the improvement of the river; and they confidently appeal to liberal and patriotic men for their justification.

ALEX. MURCHISON, *Pres.*,  
A. RENCHER,  
J. H. HAUGHTON,  
J. J. JACKSON,  
JAMES CASSIDAY,  
A. S. McNEILL.





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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## ESCHEATS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

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CHAPEL HILL, 19th January, 1857.

*To the Honorable W. W. Avery, Speaker of the Senate:*

MY DEAR SIR: I have just heard, with surprise and regret, that the House of Commons has passed a bill to deprive the University of the franchise of escheats, and that the bill is now before the Senate.

There is no time to lose, and I hasten to communicate my views to you as the presiding officer of the Senate, with the request that my letter may be regarded as a petition, and submitted to the immediate consideration of that body.

I will endeavor to be brief, and will confine my remarks to facts mainly within your own knowledge.

I entered upon the discharge of my duties as president of the University on the 13th January, 1836. I found you here a member of the junior class, and one of 79 students. There were then, as now, about 75 dormitories arranged for 150 students. Society halls have since been erected, partly at the expense of the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies, and partly at that of the University. A library has also been constructed, and with these exceptions our range of accommodations was as extensive in your day as at present.

I well remember that at my first meeting with the Faculty, the Senior Professor expressed the opinion that 100 was the maximum number of students we could reasonably anticipate

for many years to come. I did not myself hope for more than 150, that being the largest number that we were prepared to accommodate.

You graduated in June, 1837, in a class of 8. The number of matriculates, as announced with exultation by the executive committee in a printed circular, a copy of which is before me, had increased to 85. The number of matriculates for the last term was 399; the senior class numbers 70.

In your day nearly half the dormitories were unoccupied, the new chapel was treated as an out-house, the recitation rooms were inconveniently large, and the society halls of ample dimensions. At present few more than a third of our students can find shelter within our precincts. The chapel is too small by a third; the society halls by half. We have not a single well arranged room for lectures. Our library is visited by strangers, who ask permission to examine it. We invite no one to do so. It is a remarkable fact, that the most valuable addition which has been made to it, in the last quarter of a century, is a donation of 100 folios from the English government.

The late Governor Owen, in one of his annual messages, characterized the University as the child of the constitution. The founders of our government, for reasons of the deepest historical interest, into which I cannot enter at present, made its creation and support, not discretionary with, but imperative upon the Legislative department. I know of no parallel case in the history of our sister States.

"All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." The endowment of the University, as appears from the printed report of the treasurer, upon your tables, is \$150,000. I am not prepared at present to enter upon such an analysis as would be necessary to indicate the proportion of this derived from the dying bequests of revolutionary heroes, and other patriotic persons, and that which has accrued directly or indirectly from the State.

The practical enquiry is, does \$150,000 constitute an adequate permanent endowment for a State University? Vir-

ginia, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have legislated upon a different supposition. The direct annual appropriation from the treasury for the support of the South-Carolina College two years ago, with half our number of students, was \$22,500. It is probably larger at present.

Turn from the example of States to individuals. We find the late Abbott Lawrence giving \$100,000, for the endowment of a single department in Harvard University. The Rev. Dr. Nott, who has presided with eminent ability over Union College, at Schenectady, New-York, during the last half century, has recently added to the endowment of that Institution, previously as well provided for as ours, \$600,000. No one will doubt his ability to form a proper estimate of what is necessary to the due promotion and encouragement of learning in that Institution.

We have an instance at home, however, to which it would seem scarcely necessary to invite attention. The late Maxwell Chambers was a shrewd man, by no means disposed to squander upon unworthy objects the honest earnings of a long and laborious life. He is understood to have added about a quarter of a million to the endowment of Davidson College; and the General Assembly, with entire unanimity, to have affirmed his judgment, by enlarging the capacity of the corporation, and enabling it to receive the bequest.

To return to facts coming immediately within our own knowledge:—during the one and twenty years that you and I have been associated as preceptor and pupil, as friends and trustees of the University, what has the General Assembly done for the Institution? We have been permitted to enjoy—not without interruption—the franchise, which the bill before you proposes to wrest from us. I have no data at hand from which to compute its annual value. I venture to estimate it at from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

During this entire period, the University has educated without charge for either tuition or room-rent, from 10 to 20 indigent young men, of correct morals and promising talents; a large proportion of whom are at present among the most useful and distinguished of our citizens. In addition to this, the

two Literary Societies have ordinarily two beneficiaries, frequently more, whose entire expenses are borne by these bodies. I suspect, if a minute calculation were made of services of this nature rendered by the University and the societies, during the sixty years of their existence, a direct appropriation of \$100,000, to be expended in providing accommodations for future beneficiaries, and in providing eminently needed *material* for education, would be regarded by your constituents as a just requital and a judicious expenditure.

The Executive Committee have been husbanding our resources for years, with the hope of being able, in a reasonable time, to enter upon a system of improvements which might correspond in some degree with the extraordinary patronage received from abroad, as exhibited in the representation of sixteen States upon our last catalogue. They have just procured plans and estimates, arranged upon the most economical scale of expenditure, when it is proposed that the State shall withdraw from the Institution, every thing but her name. It is still to be known as the University of North-Carolina.

I can not suppose that the House of Commons, with full information upon the subject, would have passed the bill. The question now presents itself fairly to the consideration of the Senate; if the action of the House shall be affirmed, can we be expected to maintain our present rank and consideration among the Colleges of the country?

I have the honor to be,

With high consideration,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID L. SWAIN.



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*Ordered to be Printed.*

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Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

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## THE HOUDON STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

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*To the honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

Within the last few days, I have received several communications from friends of W. J. Hubbard, an eminent artist, residing, at present, in the State of Virginia, relative to his bronze statue of Washington, taken from the celebrated statue of Houdon, with a request that I would bring the matter to your notice.

At the last session, a resolution was introduced into the Senate by the Hon. William A. Graham, authorizing a contract with Mr. Hubbard for a statue of the kind, to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol. I believe it passed that body unanimously. It was late in the session, and was not reached in the House of Commons until a short time before the adjournment of the General Assembly, and when it was found that there was no quorum in that body.

The members, I am informed, voted informally for the resolution, but declined, for the reason stated, to pass it.

Mr. Hubbard was employed by the State of Virginia to make a statue of the kind, to be placed at the Military Institute of that State, and under the circumstances which I have stated, a second one was made by the artist, in the hope that it would be taken by this State.

These castings are spoken of by those competent to judge,

as fine specimens of art, and as correct copies of Houdon's statue, now, beyond doubt, the finest extant, and which is said to bear a strong resemblance to the father of his country.

If I am not mistaken, North-Carolina was the first State to procure a statue of Washington.

Its unfortunate fate is known to all. The headless trunk and broken limbs, all that are left of them, now repose in one of the lumber rooms of the Capitol.

The State has it now in her power, at a comparatively small expense, to place in her Capitol a fine specimen of art, and the best resemblance which exists of the father of his country.

The statue of Houdon was intended as a likeness of the man. It was therefore clad in the habiliments of our revolutionary times, and in that respect is truer to nature than the statue of Canova, master piece as it was.

I recommend the matter to your favorable consideration.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 26, 1857.

*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holder &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGE ON THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

*To the honorable the General Assembly  
of the State of North-Carolina:*

I deem it my duty to lay before you some facts in relation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, in which the State is largely interested, not only as a stockholder, but as endorser to the company.

I would not trouble you with any communication at this late period of your session, and when it is about to close, but for the reason that I fear that there exists some misapprehension as to the real state of affairs, so far at least as the State is concerned.

By the act of 1852-'53, the capital stock of the company was increased to the sum of \$350,000, and the State agreed to pay \$80,000 provided individuals would pay the sum of \$40,000. By section 5th of the said act, it was further provided "that if the sum of \$120,000 should be found insufficient to complete said improvement, an additional sum of \$30,000 may be raised by said company, either by procuring subscriptions of stock on the part of individuals, so as to increase the capital stock to \$350,000, by this act authorized, or to issue bonds in the name and behalf of the company, signed by the president, with the corporate seal of the company, and countersigned by its treasurer, in such sums, not exceeding \$30,000, and upon such terms as the president and

directors shall and may prescribe, and the said president and directors are hereby authorized to pledge the nett proceeds arising from tolls or the property of the company for the redemption of said bonds."

I am informed that by virtue of this provision the company made bonds to the amount of \$27,500, to which sundry individuals are sureties, and raised the money on them, and that the interest was to be paid semi-annually, and the principal about the first January, 1859, and that a mortgage was made early in the year 1854, pledging the profits of the company to pay the interest as it might accrue, and upon all the property of the company, including its works on the river, to secure the principal, and such interest as might remain due when the principal become due, and providing for a sale of the property and works of the company, when the said bonds matured, unless the principal and interest then due should be paid.

I endeavored to procure a copy of this mortgage sometime since from a gentleman connected with the company, and one was made out, but before it reached my hands, it was, I am informed, handed to the chairman of the committee lately appointed in the House of Commons to investigate the affairs of the company, and I regret that it cannot now be had. I have no doubt, however, that the provisions of the deed are substantially as stated.

By the act of the last session, the company were authorized to issue bonds payable to the public treasurer for the sum of \$300,000, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable, \$100,000 on the first of January, 1865, the same amount the first of January, 1875, and the like amount the first of January, 1885; which were to be endorsed by the public treasurer, upon the condition that the company execute first a pledge by way of mortgage to the Governor, and his successors in office, of so much of the profits of the company as might suffice to pay the accruing interest; secondly, a mortgage to the same, "of all the estate, real and personal, belonging, or that may hereafter belong to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation

Company, or in any manner pertaining, or that may pertain to the same, conditioned for indemnifying and saving harmless the State of North-Carolina from the payment of the whole, or any part of the bonds hereby authorized to be made and issued."

These mortgages were executed, as I believe, in exact accordance with the provisions of the act, were approved by the Governor and Attorney General, duly registered, and are now on file in the Executive office.

But there seems to be some misapprehension as to the rights of the State and the duty of the Governor as her trustee, in case of failure by the company to meet the interest as it falls due upon the endorsed bonds.

An examination of the act and of the mortgage will show that the Governor, in such case, is authorized only to appoint an agent and receiver to collect the tolls and pay the interest. The difficulty is, that in the present state of the work there are no tolls to collect.

A further examination of the 7th section of the act and of the mortgage which conforms thereto, will show that the Governor is only authorized to sell the property and works of the company, on failure of the company "to pay off and redeem the principal of said bonds at such times and in such amounts as shall be due, according to the tenor of said bonds."

In other words, no sale can be made under the State's mortgage without the consent of the stockholders, prior to the first of January, 1865; after which, on non-payment by the company, a sale might be effected, and the act provides that "the proceeds of such sale shall be applied, first to pay off and redeem the whole amount of principal of said bonds and all interest then due, and to pay the excess to the president and directors of the company."

Thus it will be seen that the State cannot take charge of the work by an agent so as to realize any thing to pay the interest, nor can she now foreclose her mortgage.

The work may be sold at the time indicated under the mortgage, to individuals.

It may be proper for me to add that there are judgments



and executions against the company to a large amount; but how much, I am not prepared to say, obtained subsequent to the execution of the mortgage to the State. It is insisted by the parties concerned, that they can now sell the equity of redemption on the works of the company on the river, being real estate.

Under existing circumstances, there being already two mortgages upon the works, and from the very nature of the interest and kind of property proposed to be sold, I incline to the opinion that nothing would pass by such a sale. But in this I may be mistaken, as the question is one of difficulty; at all events it would result in litigation, and the State would, in the end, be appealed to as a stockholder in the company, to pay the debts.

In view of the fact that the affairs of this Company have been brought prominently before both branches of the General Assembly at this session, and that there has been action upon the same, I do not deem it decorous on my part to indicate any opinion of my own as to the measures which should be adopted under the circumstances.

Believing, however, that there was some misapprehension prevailing as to the rights of the State, and as to my duties under the mortgages executed for her benefit, I have considered it my duty to make this communication, so that the facts may be brought to your notice.

Unless it is the opinion of the General Assembly that it will be best for the State to abandon the work, it seems to me that some measure should, if possible, be adopted at this session, to protect the State's interest, which is not only large as a stockholder, but much larger as endorser of the bonds of the company.

THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 30, 1857.

*Ordered to be Printed.*

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## CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

## REPORT OF JOINT-SELECT COMMITTEE.

The joint-select committee, to whom was referred the message of his Excellency, the Governor, in relation to the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company," and the public works of the State upon the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, have had the same under their consideration, and a majority of said committee authorise the undersigned to submit the following report :

Your committee are of the opinion that if the General Assembly adjourns without any further legislation on the subject of said improvements, the public interests must suffer serious if not fatal injury.

The State is now interested in said company to the amount of \$450,000, the protection of which certainly ought to claim the care of the Legislature, and in the opinion of the committee if no further appropriation is made at the present session of the General Assembly, for the protection of what is already finished and the completion of said work to the coal fields, the works of the said company must necessarily be suspended, their agents, servants, and contractors be removed, and the works left exposed, not only to the injury by the lapse of time, and the action of floods, but to the depredations of those who from interested motives, or from mere wantonness, might be disposed to inflict injury upon said works.

Your committee are fully of the opinion that the State possesses a great treasure in coal and iron, lying in the valley of Deep River—resources which, if properly developed, would relieve the State, and individuals, from much financial pressure, and that the State ought not to relax her exertions until the coalfields are reached by these works of improvement. They are of the opinion that an appropriation of \$300,000, with such available assets as the company have now on hand, will enable this work to be extended to the coalpits; after which time, if the amount and value of coal and iron should realize public expectation, the Legislature, at a future session, may take this great work in hand, and complete it in a permanent and durable manner—the only way in which it can be made to answer the great ends for which it was originally intended.

Your committee therefore recommend that an additional appropriation of \$300,000 be made for the purpose of paying off the debts of said company, and relieving it from the embarrassment and sacrifices of execution sales, and for the further purpose of repairing and securing works already begun, and opening a communication between the coalfields and the ocean. That the management and control of the work be put under the superintendence of the Governor and board of internal improvements, with liberty to sell such portions of the assets of the company as can be spared without injury, and as may be beneficially used in works of construction and improvement.

The committee are further of opinion that a work of this kind, in which the State owns so large a proportion of stock over and above the individual stockholders, and is bound as surety for the company to an amount of \$300,000 more, ought to belong entirely to the State; and they therefore recommend that the Governor be authorized to ascertain whether the stock of individuals, or any portion thereof, can be purchased by the State, and upon what terms, and report the same to the next Legislature, so that the State, if she deems it advisable to purchase said stock, may take the necessary steps to do so at the next session of the General Assembly.

Your committee herewith report a bill, which, in their opinion, will carry out the recommendations contained in the above report, which, if adopted, may save this work from ruin, and from becoming a total loss to the State, and the private citizens who have embarked in it, and which, if rejected, leaves the work to perish.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RALPH GORRELL,  
*On behalf of the majority of the Committee.*





*Ordered to be Printed.*

Holden &amp; Wilson, Printers to the State.

## NORTH-CAROLINA CENTRAL ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

### REPORT.

The committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, have had the same under consideration, and authorized the following report to be made thereon:

The bill proposes the formation of a company to construct a railroad from the Tennessee line, at the Ducktown or Cawona Copper Mines, eastward, to form a connection with the North-Carolina Western Railroad; also, with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and to form a connection by a branch road with Fayetteville,

One object contemplated by the bill is to fix the location of our railroads westward from the French Broad river as contemplated by the bill for the extension of the North-Carolina Railroad, and the act of the last session, which incorporated that company.

The bill authorizes the extension of the railroad therein authorized to be constructed to be extended and connected with the railroads of Georgia, and with the railroads of Tennessee and steamboat navigation, when provision shall be made in those States for the extension beyond the line, which will complete the connection with Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern and Fayetteville.

This is the last link in the railroad which is extending from the Harbor of Beaufort and Wilmington westward, towards

Diego on the Pacific, a distance of about 3,000 miles. Of this entire line, eighteen hundred miles of the eastern portion, commencing at Beaufort harbor, has been either constructed or is in progress of construction, with the exception of the link from the French Broad, west, which the bill proposes to authorize a company to fill up. This great line of railroad commenced in North-Carolina under the act of 1848. By that act, 180 miles from Goldsboro' to Salisbury, was provided for. By subsequent acts provision has been made to extend the road east from Goldsboro' to Beaufort, 97 miles, and west from Salisbury to Asheville, 140 miles, making in the aggregate, 417 miles, from Asheville to Duck Town (or Cawona, which is the Indian name.) For this link in the roads east and west, a distance of 140 miles, no provision has yet been made; the charter for the North-Carolina Western Railroad does not extend any further west than to Asheville. From that point it was left to future legislation to determine its location to the Tennessee line. For this object, \$4,000,000 were appropriated by the act of 1854--'55; of this sum it is probable that one million will be required to extend the road from Salisbury to Morganton, leaving three millions to be expended on the extension to the Tennessee line. This sum will not be sufficient to accomplish the object, unless the tunnels should be constructed by the State, making in the aggregate, by the shortest practicable route from Beaufort harbor to Duck Town, 537 miles. From Duck Town to Cleaveland is forty-two miles, so that in the whole line from Beaufort harbor to Chattanooga on the Tennessee, Memphis on the Mississippi, Little Rock on the Arkansas, and the western limits of Texas, 1,800 miles, there only remains to be provided for, 182 miles, of which 140 is in North Carolina, and 42 in the State of Tennessee, which the people of Tennessee are prepared to build as soon as North Carolina provides for her portion of the road. This she can do by the transfer of \$2,000,000 of stock in the North-Carolina Railroad.

The importance of the communication with Duck Town, requires a passing notice from the committee. The line west of Asheville passes through the valleys of French Broad, Tuckasege, Tennessee, Highwassee and Ocoee. This line, notwithstanding

it follows the valleys, approximates closely to an air line, between the points designated.

The committee deem it proper to mention some of the resources west of the Blue Ridge, and advantages resulting to the improvements of North-Carolina, and to the portion of the State east of the Alleghany range of mountains, as well as to the whole State, from the connection. The portion of the State situated west of the Blue Ridge is larger than some of the States of this union. It is properly the New England of the South. A soil more fertile, productions of the soil the same, mineral productions far superior, water power for manufacturing purposes equal if not superior to that of New England; a climate more salubrious, because free from the evil effects of the extremes of heat and cold.

This New England of the South is the centre of the Southern country, midway between Beaufort Harbor, on the Atlantic ocean and Memphis, on the Mississippi river, and also between Charleston and Savannah on the southern Atlantic, and Cincinnati and Louisville, on the Ohio river. Being supplied with mineral springs and warm springs, and surrounded by mountain scenery superior to any on the whole Alleghany range of mountains, with which every slaveholding State in the union will be connected in the next six years, unless North-Carolina should prove to be the Rip Van Winkle of the South, and fail to complete her connection, that portion of the State must become the summer residence of the southern people, and the centre of southern manufactures, which, with the mineral resources, when developed, will furnish ample freight for a double track railroad, through to Duck Town from the base of the Blue Ridge. This is easily demonstrated, by referring to the statistics of the few mines which have been opened at Duck Town, marked A., by which it will be seen that Duck Town now contains a population of four thousand inhabitants; tax valuation of property, \$1,350,000; capital employed in operating in the mines, \$750,000; furnishes per annum 29,000 tons of exports, besides the import freight. One mine in Duck Town paid for transportation in 1854, \$64,775 61. There are five other mines opened and in operation, and five more discovered, not yet worked, at Duck Town, which will furnish as much freight as will supply a single

track railroad, and on the line where the copper mines in Jackson county are fully developed, and the fine marble and iron extending along the line more than half the whole distance are developed, will furnish, independent of the \$200,000,000 of commerce, which annually floats on the navigable streams of the Mississippi will be sufficient trade to supply a double track the whole line.

It will be seen by the reports of Mr. Gwynn and his assistant, (Mr. Randolph,) that the route presents no serious obstacles to the construction of a railway, and that it will not probably exceed the average cost of the North-Carolina road.

The Blue Ridge Company proposed to let North-Carolina extend her road to their roads, and if desired, permit a double track to extend from the junction on the Tennessee to the steamboat navigation, which would prevent transshipment between Duck Town and steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi; we would then have steamboats spreading over 30,000 miles of steamboat navigation, and upwards of ten thousand miles of railroad in the valley of the Mississippi to supply freight at one end, and the vessels which navigate the Atlantic ocean to supply freight at the other.

But these are not the only advantages which would result from the completion of the extension of our railroad on the plan proposed.

The railroads of North-Carolina would form links in the great chain of railroad which will extend from the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi, and from thence to the Pacific ocean, and thus traverse the State from one end to the other, and be on the great thoroughfare of travel between our eastern cities and Europe and China and Japan—placing North-Carolina on the line of transit for travel, the mails and light articles of merchandise, between three-fourths of the population of the world, saving more than half the distance, time and expense of the present route by the ocean.

In view of these advantages to the State, the committee are of opinion that no time should be lost in adopting measures to secure them while within our reach.

The committee therefore report the bills back to the Senate,

and recommend their passage, with amendments, to the bank charter, to increase its capital to \$1,000,000, and confine its operations west of the Blue Ridge ; and in addition to the guarantees therein provided, the stockholders be required to deposit, as collateral security, one fourth the amount of their stock in the coupon bonds of the State, as a guarantee for the redemption of the notes authorized to be issued ; and that the bank have the right to issue as small notes as the Bank of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

Jan. 1st, 1857.



## APPENDIX.

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COLUMBIA, Dec. 12, 1856.

*Dear Sir:* I am just in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst. I have not by me a copy of my letter to you in relation to the Duck Town route—it presents no difficulties worthy of note—no tunnels, no heavy rock excavation—but little bridging—and the grades and curvatures will be comparatively light.

Enclosed you will find Mr. Randolph's report on the reconnoissances from the mouth of the Tuckasegee river to the French Broad. Mr. Randolph has the experience of twenty years in mountainous countries—he was twelve or fifteen years on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

You may have every confidence in his report. Indeed, there are very few in whose judgment, I have more reliance. You may regard his estimate as ample.

I shall leave here in a day or two for Anderson, and hope to be in Raleigh on or about the 23d inst.

Yours truly,

WALTER GWYNN.

W. H. THOMAS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

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ANDERSON, S. C., Dec. 8, 1856.

*Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad:*

*Dear Sir:* In compliance with your instructions, I started from Anderson on the 18th of November, to make a reconnoissance or a route for a railroad from the confluence of the Little Tennessee and Tuckasegee rivers in Jackson county, North-Carolina, to Asheville in Buncombe county, of same State.

The line examined passes up the valley of the Tuckasegee river to the mouth of Scott's Creek, and three miles up this creek, a distance of thirty-two miles, with an average grade of not more than 26 feet per mile, crossing in this distance the Tuckasegee twice, Scott's creek twice, Forney's creek, No Land creek, Deep creek and Lufty, where wooden bridges of large span would be

required; and ten runs where arched culverts would be used; encountering nine sharp bends, involving heavy work, in one or two of which a small tunnel may be resorted to with advantage; and one tunnel about 1200 feet long in connection with the two crossings of the river above mentioned, which would save more than one mile in distance.

From the point on Scott's creek above mentioned, to its head, the distance is about 10 miles, requiring a grade of about 90 feet per mile, and very heavy work; at the head of this creek a tunnel of about 3000 feet will bring the line to the head of Richland creek, thence to the point at which it empties into Pigeon river, 12 miles, an average grade of about 50 feet per mile will be required, thence up Pigeon river, crossing to the head of Hommony creek 8 miles, with grade not exceeding 50 feet per mile, grading up the river slope, and passing through the ridge to the head of the creek, by a short tunnel, thence down Hommony, to and across French Broad river to a point about 3 miles from Asheville, distance 18 miles, with average grade of about 40 feet per mile.

At this point my examination closed, as I supposed a connection would there be formed with the North-Carolina Railroad, and together, the means of communication with Asheville be determined.

The difficult portion of this line will be the 11 miles on Scott's creek, including the tunnel; the fall is great and irregular, the valley crooked, without regular slope, but indented with numerous ridges or points, and ravines, involving heavy cutting and filling; the remainder of the line is very favorable for a railroad.

I present a rough estimate of distance and cost:

32 miles at	\$14,000 per mile,	\$448,000 00
11   “	63,000   “	693,000 00
11   “	10,000   “	110,000 00
8   “	8,000   “	64,000 00
18   “	12,000   “	216,000 00
<hr/>		<hr/>
80		1,531,000 00
Superstructure, buildings, engineering, &c.,		815,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,346,000 00

There is no choice of routes; this is the only one between the two points, and is almost direct, the surveys being confined to the one route, the features of which are decided in their character, could soon be made, the 80 miles could be located ready for the contractors at a cost of about \$8,000.

Building stone and timber are abundant, and on the greater portion of the line, very convenient; and the country through which it passes seems capable of furnishing all the provisions which may be required in the construction of the work.

Respectfully,

JAS. L. RANDOLPH,

*Principal Assistant Engineer, B. R. R. R.*

Approved:

WALTER GWYNN.

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COPPER MINES, Dec. 8, 1856.

W. H. THOMAS, Raleigh,

*Dear Sir:*—I have received your favor of the 20th and 22d ultimo, and note, with great interest, your progress. I am fortunate in obtaining some of Mr. Tracy's statistics, and now enclose a pamphlet prepared by him for the Legislature of Tennessee. This embraces nearly all you need, except, perhaps, the taxable valuation and mining investment, and a mem. of the population of the district, which I also enclose. Capt. Oram and others will write you about N. C., (Jackson co.)

Wishing you every success in your undertaking, I remain,

Your friend and obedient servant,

S. CONGDON.

Taxable valuation,

\$1,350,000

Population,

4,000

Working capital,

\$750,000

## FACTS,

*As to the Mineral Wealth of Ducktown, Polk county, East Tennessee; intended to show the importance of connecting that locality with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, at or near Cleveland, and thence to the Sewance Company's Coal Mines on the Cumberland Mountain, distant about one hundred and fifty-four miles, of which only fifty-one miles remain to be built. The route from Cleveland, via Ducktown, is direct to connect with the Blue Ridge and North Carolina Railroad.*

The following is an estimate of the earnings of the mineral Railroad :

Freight on 4,000 tons of ore from the Hiwassee Mine,	
“ 4,000 “ “ Isabella “	
“ 2,000 “ “ Tennessee “	
“ 3,000 “ “ St. Mary's “	
“ 3,000 “ “ Polk “	
English Companies, { 2,000 “ “ London “	
{ 1,000 “ “ Culchote “	
Freight on 3,000 “ “ Eureka “	
“ 3,000 “ “ Coheco “	
“ 4,000 “ “ all others,	
<hr/>	
29,000 tons, at a freight of \$4,	\$116,000
Up freights, of provisions, lumber and general merchandize,	20,000
Passengers,	12,000
	<hr/>
	148,000
Running expenses, repairs of road, &c., usually calculated at 60 cents per mile,	17,280
To which add for contingencies or for safe calculation,	26,720
	<hr/>
	44,000
Nett profits, (which equals 13 per cent. on \$800,000,)	<hr/>
	\$104,000

The Hiwassee Mining Company alone paid for the year ending 1st May, 1854, as follows:

Wagoning of ore to Cleveland, Dalton and Ocoee river,	\$ 27,500 93
Boating on the Ocoee to Charleston,	1,652 20
Railroads to Savannah,	30,034 00
Freights from Savannah,	3,793 36
Transportation of Materials,	1,795 12
	<hr/>
	\$ 64,775 61

14,291 tons of ore have been shipped from all the mines, at a cost of something over \$190,000 for wagoning only.

The following mentioned savings in carriage by railroad can be made :

Cost of boxing, (as the ore by railroad can be shipped in bulk,) 29,000 tons at \$2 50,	72,500
Saving in freight to Cleveland, (now paying twelve dollars,) \$8,	252,000
Do. to Savannah, (now paying eleven dollars,) whereas, to the Sewanee Coal Mines, or any Coal Mines on the N. & C. R. R. paying them \$3, saving \$8,	250,000
	<hr/>
Total saving annually,	576,000

The value of 29,000 tons of ore, to yield only 12 per cent., would be cheap at the smelting furnaces at \$42 per ton; equals the enormous sum of \$1,218,000 annually. Much of the ore will yield from 20 to 25 per cent. 29,000 tons of 20 per cent ore would be worth to day at the furnaces of the North \$2,900,000.

29,000 tons of 2,000 lbs. of 12 per cent. ore will yield 6,960,000 lbs. of pure copper, which is worth to-day at New York, in cash, \$1,879,000.

The estimated yield of the mines at 12 per cent. will doubtless be less than the actual yield; as it will be seen from the annexed statement of sales, that the ores from the Hiwassee mine give about 17 per cent.

To smelt 29,000 tons of ore, 56,000 tons of coal will be required—one hundred good furnaces, and would give employment to three hundred men; and \$2,000,000 of capital will be needed to carry on the business to advantage.

The minimum saving in fuel being the difference of its cost to



the smelter here and at the North, say \$3 75 per ton, is \$210,000 per annum. Fuel at \$5 25 is cheap at New York, whereas the Sewanee Company are ready to deliver coal at their mines for \$1 50, or less.

To mine 29,000 tons of ore will give employment to 2,000 men, who would support with their families, say 10,000 persons.

The whole world produces only about 60,000,000 lbs. of copper annually, and Tennessee can produce one-eighth as much as the whole world.

English ores yield an average of only 8 per cent.

Chili ores yield about 20 per cent., and she exports about 18,000,000 lbs. of copper in copper and ores.

Cuban ores average 14 per cent., the greatest part of which are shipped to England, as Cuba has no fuel. She produces 8,000,000 lbs. of copper.

*Extracts from the Proceedings of the Stockholders of the Hiwassee Mining Company, at their Annual Meeting, May 9th, 1855.*

A committee was appointed to examine into the project of building a railroad to connect the mines of Polk county with the lines of road at present constructed; to obtain the views of the other Mining Companies, and the amounts which they will subscribe and pay towards building such road; and to report to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders on the 9th day of June.

## HIWASSEE MINING COMPANY.

*Account of Ore sold and delivered, for which settlements have been made, for the year ending May 9, 1855.*

To whom sold.	Boxes.	Tons.	Per Centage.	Rate.	Value of each parcel.	Total Value.
Humphreysville Copper Company - - -	430	87.1554	18.942	84 07	7,370 46	
	29	66. 56	18.885	88 76	534 67	
	800	166. 357	18.46	82 88	13,786 84	
	200	41.1294	17.33	76 88	3,194 37	
Bergen Port Copper Company, - - -	200	40.1039	17.395	80 54		24,886 34
Baltimore Copper Smelt. Company - - -	800	169.1365	18.4	82 25	13,948 69	3,257 18
	200	43. 254	15.79	68 36	2,946 87	
Berger Port Copper Company - - -	231	49. 460	18.59	84 96	4,179 66	
	269	54. 896	18.75	85 87	4,669 73	
	150	31. 176	16.09	71 44	2,219 99	
	40	8. 48	26.575	132 34	1,061 42	
Baltimore Copper Smelt. Company - - -	638	137.1200	15.75	68 36	9,400 39	12,130 80
	362	74. 632	15.	64 50	4,790 33	
Bergen Port Copper Company - - -	250	52.1140	16.61	67 77	3,556 89	14,190 72
	20	3.1608	18.1	75 30	277 39	
	251	54.1583	17.06	69 95	3,824 38	7,658 66

Humphreysville Copper Company	-	-	-	250	54. 222	17.625	81 73	4,421 13	
				280	53.1609	16.868	77 42	4,543 22	
				216	42.2169	16.655	76 28	3,274 71	
				249	50.1779	17.12	78 92	4,005 72	16,244 78
Baltimore Copper Smelt Company	-	-	-	1000	214.0606	16.4	66 75		14,045 62
Bergen Port Copper Company	-	-	-	500	97. 637	16.08	60 30	5,865 43	
				1	.1654	29.5	132 75	93 36	
				7	1.1864	41.4	196 65	352 49	6,311 28
Bergen Port Copper Company	-	-	-	250	47. 717	16.5	65 59	3,102 72	
				250	51.1967	16.26	64 44	3,340 33	
Revere Copper Company	-	-	-	1000	203. 989	17.3	69 20		6,443 05
Davison, Nath'n & Co., Agents	-	-	-	500	94.1176	14.75	69 50	6,570 65	14,076 67
				500	95. 364	15.75	75 70	7,195 14	
Short, delivered by Packets	-	-	-	5	} 2	16.			13,765 79
August Belmonte,	-	-	-	1		41.4			76 25
									50 36
				9879	2034.				150,033 06
						2191			
						2352			

NOTE.—Copper Ore is sold 2,352 pounds to the ton.  
New York, May 9th, 1855.

## TENNESSEE COPPER MINE, December 8, 1856.

W. H. THOMAS, ESQ:

*Dear Sir:*—You request us to state to you through Samuel Langdon, Esq., our opinion of the mountain section of North-Carolina, for minerals, and the supply of freight to a railroad in the future from that section; to say what quantity of freight can be produced from this branch of industry in that region. That mineral has been found, and valuable mineral too, is a fact that cannot be disputed. And if our opinion is worth anything to you or ourselves, we would say that we believe that several good and permanent mines will be found through Jackson, Macon, &c., that will not only give freight to the road, but employment to probably thousands, and revenue to the State.

Yours respectfully,

F. F. ORAM,

*Captain of the Isabella Mine.*

JNO. TENKIN,

*Captain of the Tennessee Mine.*

WM. W. YEACER,

*Assayer.*

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OFFICE OF THE BLUE RIDGE R. R. Co., }  
CHARLESTON, December 22, 1856. }

HON. WM. H. THOMAS, Raleigh, N. C.:

*Dear Sir:*—I have just returned from Columbia, and been put in receipt of yours of the 16th December. Your documents are received, but I have not yet read them, taking them home to read to-night. The bill to amend the act granting State aid to our road was lost by an indirect vote of 60 to 45. I have the strongest, and I think well founded hopes that at the next session we shall clear this impediment, and get our road in steady progress. Our earth grading beyond Stump House will have to be suspended. What other parts, if any, must depend on the action of our board, and the city council of Charleston. You shall hear from me as soon as any definite action is taken. I regret that I have not yet been able to effect a meeting of our board. The session of the Legislature, which adjourned last Saturday, and the Savannah convention, and other causes of absence of our directors, have caused the delay.

I send you by mail one of Poor's maps, the best that I have; though I fear that you have, and if you have not, that which I send will imperfectly answer your purpose.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

EDWARD FROST,  
*President.*

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OFFICE OF THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD Co., S. C.,  
*Charleston, January 10th, 1857.*

*Hon. Wm. H. Thomas, Raleigh, N. C.—*

DEAR SIR: I have at present only time to communicate to you the resolution of the board on your proposal for a double track. Supposing the action of our company may be important in furtherance of your efforts for the western extension of the North-Carolina Railroad, I have lost no time in giving you notice of what has been done.

*[Extract from the Minutes.]*

“Letters from the Hon. Wm. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson county, in the Legislature of North-Carolina, having been read, and the proposals therein made considered; it was resolved, that the Blue Ridge Railroad company in South-Carolina will consent to unite with any North-Carolina company which may be chartered for that purpose in the construction of a railroad for a double tract from the Tuckasegee river to the navigable waters of the Tennessee, and grant to the said company the right to construct a track thereon, parallel with the Blue Ridge railroad, with the exclusive right and use of the said tract, on condition that the North-Carolina company pays one-half of the cost and repairs of the road bed.”

You shall hear from me soon again. At present I will only add that a part of our work must be suspended. We will prosecute vigorously the tunnels and apply the residue of our funds towards the completion of the road from Anderson to Pendleton.

I am, very respectfully and truly yours,

EDWARD FROST, *President.*

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SWEET WATER, TENN., Jan. 8, 1857.

COL. W. H. THOMAS: Yours 24th Dec. ult. is received, for



which you have my thanks. I sincerely hope you may succeed in getting the North-Carolina Railroad extended from Asheville to the Tennessee line near Duck Town, and that the State and citizens will go to work and finish the road, through its entire length, at the earliest practicable period; then North-Carolina would take her stand as one of the first States of this Union. We are pushing to completion the branch of the E. T. and Georgia Railroad from Cleaveland to Chattanooga, and will build a road from Cleaveland to the North-Carolina line, near Duck Town, in time to meet North-Carolina at that point. Then there would be completed almost an air-line of roads from Memphis (and as much further west as the road in that direction will be made) to Beaufort harbor. This road will do more to promote the agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and as a certain consequence, the independence of the South, than all the Southern commercial conventions that has met or will meet in this 19th century.

You ask if Tennessee would build a road up the Little Tennessee to the North-Carolina line of 4 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches guage.

I think the law requires all the roads of this State to be made of one and the same guage, 5 feet.

But whether the law requires it or not, I believe a charter of the 4 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  guage could not be passed through our Legislature.

I feel a deep interest in the internal improvements in North-Carolina.

Yours very truly,

J. T. LENOIR.













